

HI-TECH PROJECTS

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ENGINEERS INDIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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

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

* E-Mail : [eirindia.org](mailto:eiri@eirindia.org), eiritechnology@gmail.com

* Website: www.eirindia.org, www.Industrialprojects.in * PayTM: 9811437895

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MOST DEMANDABLE PROJECTS

STAINLESS STEEL PIPES MANUFACTURING [3334]

Stainless steels are iron-based alloys usually containing at least 11.5% chromium. Other elements, nickel being the most important, may be added in combination with chromium to obtain special properties. Stainless steels are highly resistant to corrosive attack and to oxidation at high temperatures. In general, resistance to corrosion and oxidation increases progressively, though not proportionately, with the increase in chromium content. Stainless steel pipe and tubing are used for a variety of reasons: to resist corrosion and oxidation, to resist high temperatures, for cleanliness and low maintenance costs, and to maintain the purity of materials which come in contact with stainless. The inherent characteristics of stainless steel permits the design of thin wall piping systems without fear of early failure due to corrosion. The use of fusion welding to join such piping eliminates the need for threading. Type 304 stainless is the most widely used analysis for general corrosive resistant tubing and pipe applications, it is used in chemical plants, refineries, paper mills, and food processing industries. Type 304 has a maximum carbon content of .08%. It is not recommended for use in the temperature range between 800° F and 1650° F due to carbide precipitation at the grain boundaries which can result in inter-granular corrosion and early failure under certain conditions. Type 304L. Is the same as 304 except that .03% maximum carbon content is maintained which precludes carbon precipitation and permits the use of this analysis in welded assemblies under more severe corrosive conditions. Type 318 is much more resistant to pitting than other chromium nickel alloys due to the addition of 2% to 3% molybdenum. It is particularly valuable wherever acids, brines, sulphur water, seawater or halogen salts are encountered. Type 316 is widely used in the sulphite paper industry and for manufacturing chemical plant apparatus, photographic equipment, and plastics. Type 316L, like 304L, is held to a maximum carbon content of .03%. This permits its use in welded assemblies without the need of final heat treatment. It is used extensively for pipe assemblies with welded fitting. Other fields where stainless steel pipe and tubing are used are: aviation, electronics, automotive, cryogenic, marine, air conditioning and heating, medical, architectural and textiles.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4 MT/Day
Land & Building (800 sq.mt)	Rs. 4.68 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.28 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 4.49 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.26 Cr.
Rate of Return	33%

Break Even Point 48%

CORRUGATED BOARD AND BOXES AUTOMATIC PLANT (CHINA MACHINE BASED) [3335]

The materials now available for packaging are paper and paper products, metal containers and foils, glass, plastics-rigid and flexible, cellulosic films, textiles including jute, woven plastics and wood. Among the packaging materials, paper and paper based products continue to occupy a predominant place. Paper based materials used for packaging include bleached and unbleached kraft, corrugated and solid fibre boards and a large variety of converted items like wax coated, plastic coated, bitumen coated etc. Corrugated and solid fibre board boxes have replaced the conventional wooden boxes as transport containers because of their light weight and satisfactory strength. There are, however, several areas in which this sector is lagging behind the developed countries; they include mainly production of parchment paper for use in packaging of biscuits etc. Sack Kraft paper and high strength Kraft for producing corrugated fibre board of good strength characteristics. Packaging has been assuming importance in the context of growth of industries in general and consumer industries in particular. Paper is one of the most important materials that enters packaging. Paper is extensively used for making boxes, bags, sealing tapes, drums and tubes and as cushioning materials. Paper makers in the country are becoming conscious of the needs of container industry and are working to improve the existing qualities. In India textile, tea, tobacco and coffee are probably the largest consumers of papers. Out of the total paper production about 35 per cent goes to the packaging industry. With the advancement of industry, the production of paper and paper board is bound to increase, and the major increase will be in the field of packaging papers and boards. Paper is intact replacing the older materials used for packaging. In addition, paper in packaging is economical; light easy to handle and superior. Corrugated boxes and solid fibre containers are extensively being used in place of wooden boxes.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	25 Ton/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt)	Rs. 5.43 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.73 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 4.53 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.96 Cr.
Rate of Return	24%
Break Even Point	52%

AEROPRESS COFFEE MAKER [3336]

The AeroPress is a device for brewing

coffee. It was invented in 2005 by Aerobie president Alan Adler. Coffee is steeped for 10–50 seconds (depending on grind and preferred strength) and then forced through a filter by pressing the plunger through the tube. The AeroPress uses air pressure, forcing the water through by pushing the plunger down. The AeroPress is a simple device, with a chamber made from tough, heat-resistant plastic. It uses a plunger to force water through the coffee, which will be familiar to French press users. The pressurization that occurs in the plunging action is similar to an espresso machine. This AeroPress brewing system makes coffee by forcing water through coffee under pressure. The result is a concentrated brew of coffee that you can then do different things with. These instructions focus on brewing the coffee and then diluting it with hot water to normal strength.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1000 Nos/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 3.04 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.39 Cr.
W.C. for 4 Months	Rs. 5.71 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.52 Cr.
Rate of Return	59%
Break Even Point	33%

DETERGENT SOAP AND POWDER MANUFACTURING [3337]

Synthetic detergents occupy a vital place in the present age particularly when the modern society is constantly looking for quick, effective and economic cleaning agents. Synthetic detergents emerged as a regular industry after Second World War only. The development of this industry is closely linked with Petro-chemical industry which forms the basis for its raw materials. Detergents when dissolved in water, acquire better cleaning properties and hence facilitates easy removal of dirt & dust and grease etc. Apart from their use in clothes washing, detergents also have applications in the following industries. 1. In industry, in laundry and dry cleaning. 2. In textile processing, grain milling, metal plating and foods canning. 3. In dairy foods and beverages processing and in restaurants. 4. In plant maintenance and industrial house-keeping. The principal types of synthetic detergents are an ionic, non-ionic and amphoteric. Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate is an example of the ionic type while nylon phenol, nylon oxide obtained from ethylene oxide is the non-ionic type. The amphoteric detergents like the alkyl amino propionates behave as cations in acidic solutions and like anions in alkaline solution. Among the numerous detergent powders are available today in the market eg. Fena, Hipoline, T.Series, Areal, Surf, Sunlight, Nirma, Wheel detergent powders and cakes are most popular. Soaps are the earliest form of detergents. Though at

Edible Oils, Essential Oils and Lubricating Oils Industry

<p>Aerosol Agarbatti & allied Agarbatti perfumery compound Air/oil/fuel filter Ajowan extraction from ajowan seeds Bees wax manufacture Bees wax refining & bleaching Bio-diesel from algae Blending of lube oil (blending of lubricating oils & manufacture of greases) Brake oil (brake fluid) Calcium base grease Camphor Candles (semi automatic) Cardamom oil Cardom oil (cap:20 kg/day) Castor oil Castor oil & its derivatives oleoresin,Turkey red oil, dco, hco, sebacic acid, 12- hydroxy stearic acid Castor oil and its derivatives oleo resin,Turkey red oil, dco, hco, sebacic acid 12-hydroxy stearic acid Castor oil derivative oleoresins Chilli oil Citronella oils Clove oil Compressor oils Concentrate of rose, jasmine & lily etc. Core oil from cashewnut shell Corn oil Corn oil (maize oil) Cotton seed oil solvent extraction plant (capacity 150Ton/day) Crude edible oil refining (refining of edible oils) Crude edible oil refining (refining of edible oils) Crude oil refining Curcumin &Turmeric oil fromTurmeric Cutting oil Decolourisation of refined rice bran oil (edible grade) Dehydrated castor oil Dhoop batti Dot-4 brake oil Edible oil extraction & refining Edible oil extraction and refining Edible oil manufacturing 200Tpd Essential oils distillation unit (basil & cornmint) Essential oils from wood flex and chips (cyperus wood oil, rose wood oil, sandal wood oil) Essential oils manufacturing Ethanol (bio fuel) from rice straw Eucalyptus oil Eugenol from cinnamon leaf oil Eugenol from cinnamon oil Extra highTemperature lubricating grease (2500-30000C) Extraction & distillation of essential oils, oleoresins, flavours & fragrances Extraction of essential oils (by super critical method) Extraction of essential oils (cardamom, jeera, ajowan, ginger oils, etc. & packaging of ground spices) Extraction of essential oils/natural</p>	<p>extracts oil Extraction of jasmine essence Extraction of large cardamom oil Extraction of oil from oil seed expander extrusionTechnology) Extraction of wild apricot (chulli) oil Fat liquor sulphated oil Fish oil Food grade lubricant or grease Fractional distillation of crude oil Fractional distillation of crude oil Fractional distillation of essential oil & medicinal plant extract Fuel oil from jatropa (jatropa bio-diesel oil extraction from jatropa seed) Garlic oil & powder Geraniol citronellal & hydroxy citronellol Ginger oil, sandalwood oil & nagarmotha oil Grease manufacturing Ground nut oil Ground nut oil mill Ground nut processing Hair removing wax HighTemperature grease Integrated wax complex Ionone from lemon grass oil Jasmine & lilly flower oil Jatropa bio-diesel Jatropa biodiesel oil extraction from jatropa seed Kesh kalaTel (vasmol or godrej keshkalaTelType) Lemon grass oil Lemon grass oil production Liquid paraffin Lube oil & grease Lube oil & grease from used engine oils Lube oil blending greases plant Lube oil blending with greases Lubricating oil Lubricating oil repacking and manufacture of greases Margarine butter (low cholesterol) from vegetable oil Marorphali powder and oil (powder and extraction of oil frommarorphali) Menthol crystals Menthol oil & crystal Micro crystalline wax MineralTurpentine oil (m.t.o.)from petroleum (superior kerosene oil or other material) Mustard oil (edible oil) Mustard oil (expeller) Mustard oil and flour mill (integrated unit) Mustard oil extraction & refining plant Mustard oil plant Mustard oil processing (expeller process) Neem oil captive consumption in production of neem coated urea (plant capacity 2.00 mt per day) Oil filling plant Oil from artemisia herbs Oil seed & procurement, processing,preservation and storage Oil service of cars Oil soap Oils and storage Oilseeds procurement, processing,</p>	<p>preservation and storage Oleoresin from spices Olive oil plant Palm kernel oil extraction from palm kernel expeller (pke) Palm oil Palm oil Palm oil crushing unit Palmrosa oil from grass Paraffin wax Paraffin wax from slack wax Peppermint oil Phenyl pine oil based & black and white Pouches filling and packaging of edible oil Rajnigandha oil Re-refining of used engine oil Re-refining of used lubricating oils Reclamation of hydraulic oils Reclamation ofTransformer oils Reclamation of used engine oil (by vacuum distillation process) Reclamation of used engine oils Refined oil- sunflower oil, groundnut oil, staff flower oil & cotton seed oil Refined vegetable oil Refining of palm oil, sunflower oil & groundnut oil Refining of palm oil, sunflower oil and cottonseed oils Rice bran oil (rbo) Rose crystals Rose oil Rust prevention lubricating oil Rust prevention oils Seed oil extraction unit Seeds grading and processing Silicon grease Silicone oil Silicone oil manufacturing Smokeless candle Solvent extraction & refining (soyabean) Solvent extraction & refining (soyabean) (capacity 250 mt/day & 50 mt/day oil refining) Solvent extraction of rice bran oil Solvent extraction plant (oil cake based) Soya oil and cattle feed from soyabean Spice oil & oleoresins Spice oils or oleoresins (extraction of essential oil (cardamon, jeera, ajowan, ginger oil & other spice) Sunflower oil Synthetic almond oil Synthetic ghee Synthetic musk Synthetic wax Teflon grease Transformer oil Turbine oil Turmeric oil extraction from dryTurmeric Turmeric oil oleoresin Vanaspati unit Vegetable oil extraction & refining Virgin coconut oil Wax crayons Wax emulsion forTextiles Wetting oil (non ionic) Wire drawing lubricant</p>
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Contact
eiri@eiriindia.org
for the
demanded

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present the term detergent is used for synthetic detergents derived from petroleum products. The origin of soap making is unknown. The phoenicians were acquainted with it by at least 600 B.C. and it was known the gauls not later than about 300 B.C. From the 1940's on-ward, synthetic detergent have expanded rapidly all over the world. Their rapid development has been stimulated by the enormous and fast growth of the international petro-chemical industry. The transition from conventional hard soaps to synthetic detergent cake has been rapid and irreversible response by consumers. So that to-day, synthetic detergent accounts in most developed and under developing countries in the world. To improve detergency of the detergent cakes powders, certain other components were added to it known as builders, synergers, fillers and brighteners etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	13 Ton/Day
Land & Building (1360 sq.ft)	Rs. 24 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 12 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.81 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.22 Cr.
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	36%

WATER BASED PIGMENT EMULSION MANUFACTURING AND FORMULATION FOR TEXTILE [3338]

Pigment emulsions are dispersed pigment used for textile printing the pastes are processed to obtain excellent dispersion and can be easily stirred into textile binder without further grinding. Pigment emulsion give high purity of tone and brilliant shades on fabric with suitable binder. These pastes can be inter mixed to get a variety of shades without any difficulty. The difference between dye-stuff chemically fixed on the fibre & pigment is that, in pigment printing the ultimate fastness to rubbing or washing is wholly dependent on the mechanical adhesion of the pigment to the fibre, which is obtained by various method. Products like egg or blood albumin which have a tendency to coagulate & become insoluble on drying, may bind the pigment sufficiently to give the desired fastness. By the use of this product, a slurry of the pigment in water is incorporated into a suitable thickner & albumin is used as a binding agent. Solvent soluble cellulose derivatives are also used on drying solvent evaporates leaving cellulose in precipitated condition, binding at the same time. Rubber latex compound have also been used to some extent. Synthetic resin have also been rather successfully used for printing of pigment. Solvent soluble resin bind the pigment to fibre very well so that even

metallic powders can be bound satisfactorily.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	500 Kg./Day
Land & Building (600 sq.ft)	Rs. 23 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 20 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 41 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 88 Lacs
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	66%

HERBAL EXTRACT, ESSENTIAL OILS, SPICES AND VALUE ADDITION [3339]

Essential oil also called etheral or volatile oils are volatile odoriferous bodies of an oily character derived mostly from vegetable sources. They occur in small concentrations in special cells, glands or ducts, either in one particular organ of the plant or distributed over many part e.g. leaves, barks, roots, flowers or fruits. Occasionally, they are present in combination with sugars, as glycosides, e.g. amygdalin in bitter almonds and sinigrin in mustard seeds, and are liberated when the glycosides are hydrolyzed. Essential oils are insoluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol, ether, fatty oils and mineral oils. They are commonly liquid at ordinary temperature and some of them deposit solid matters on standing most of the essential oils are optically active, are lighter than water and possess high refractive index. They are composed of a number of chemical compounds:- Hydrocarbons, Alcohols, Ethers, Aldehydes Ketones, Oxides and lactones etc. M. Indica is found largely in the greater part of India upto an altitude of 1200 M. Its bark is dark colour and cracked. Its leaves are clustered near the ends of the branches. It is coriaceous, pubescent when young almost glabrous when mature the flowers of this tree are dense fascicles near ends of branches. They may be small, calyx, corolla tubular and fleshy. M. Indica is found in mixed deciduous forests, usually of a somewhat dry type, often growing on rocky and sandy soil and turning on the deccan trap. It is common throughout central India, Mumbai and Andhra Pradesh. It is also common in the drier type of sal forests in Madhya Pradesh. It is much planted in the plains of northern India and Deccan peninsula when forest land is cleared for cultivation, mahua trees are carefully preserved.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.45 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.78 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.12 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 88 Lacs
Rate of Return	24%
Break Even Point	58%

CEMENT PLANT [3340]

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2000 MT/Day
Land & Building (30 Acre)	Rs. 49.38 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 140 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 42.03 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 237.51 Cr.
Rate of Return	31%
Break Even Point	50%

PLASTIC RECYCLING AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS PLANT (TANKS, BUCKETS, MUGS, JUGS, DUSTBIN, ROAD DIVIDER ETC.) [3341]

Plastic recycling is the process of recovering scrap or waste plastic and reprocessing the material into useful products. Since the vast majority of plastic is non-biodegradable, recycling is a part of global efforts to reduce plastic in the waste stream, especially the approximately eight million tons of waste plastic that enter the Earth's ocean every year. This helps to reduce the high rates of plastic pollution. Plastic recycling includes taking any type of plastic, sorting it into different polymers and then chipping it and then melting it down into pellets. After this stage, it can then be used to make items of any sort such as plastic chairs and tables. Soft plastics are also recycled such as polyethylene film and bags. This closed-loop operation has taken place since the 1970s and has made the production of some plastic products amongst the most efficient operations today. Compared with lucrative recycling of metal and similar to the low value of glass, plastic polymers recycling is often more challenging because of low density and low value. There are also numerous technical hurdles to overcome when recycling plastic. A macro molecule interacts with its environment along its entire length, so total energy involved in mixing it is largely due to the product side stoichiometry. Heating alone is not enough to dissolve such a large molecule, so plastics must often be of nearly identical composition to mix efficiently.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (2.5 Acre)	Rs. 5.04 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 6.18 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 14.16 Cr.
Rate of Return	37%
Break Even Point	50%

KRAFT PAPER FROM WASTE CARTON BOXES [3342]

Paper form a commodity of prime importance to day from the parts of view of mass communication, education, and industrial and economic growth. The art of

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<p>STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE JOURNAL</p> <p>HI-TECH PROJECTS From IV (See Rule 8) Place of Publication Delhi</p> <p>Periodicity of Publication: Monthly Printer's Name : Sudhir Kumar Gupta Whether Citizen of India: Yes Address : 4449 Nai Sarak, Delhi- 6</p> <p>Publisher's Name : Sudhir Kumar Gupta Whether Citizen of India: Yes Address : 4/35, Roop Nagar, Delhi- 7</p> <p>Editor's Name : Sudhir Kumar Gupta Whether Citizen of India: Yes Address : 4/35, Roop Nagar, Delhi- 7</p> <p>Name & Address : Engineers India Research Institute, 4449, NaiSarak, Delhi - 6</p> <p>Statement of individuals who own the newspaper and partners of shareholders more than one percent of the total capital. I, Sudhir Kumar Gupta hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my belief.</p> <p>Dated : Sudhir Kumar Gupta Signature of Publisher</p>	<p>bottlenecks etc. mini paper plants are viewed as an effective remedy to the current ailments of the paper industry as they involve much less capital cost and are proved to be technically feasible and economically viable these plants can be erected on the basis of fully indigenous expertise, knowhow and machinery. Moreover, they offer an effective means of easing considerably the burden on the conventional raw materials.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>W.C. for 2 Months</td> <td>Rs. 17.80 Cr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Capital Investment</td> <td>Rs. 26.05 Cr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate of Return</td> <td>43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Break Even Point</td> <td>41%</td> </tr> </table>	W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 17.80 Cr	Total Capital Investment	Rs. 26.05 Cr	Rate of Return	43%	Break Even Point	41%						
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<p>paper making was first discovered in China in and around 2nd century. B.C. when it travelled slowly westward and reached the prairies of Europe. By the end of 14th century, a member of paper mill existed in Europe, particularly in Spain, Italy, France and Germany. The invention of printing in 1956 brought a vastly increased demand for paper, and paper-manufacturing was introduced to England. America followed in 1690. Agricultural residues, such as bagasse, rice husk, wheat husk jute sticks, grasses, etc are fast becoming popular materials for paper making. considerable attention is being given to the utilization of various agricultural by products for preparing pulp for paper manufacture. Landable efforts are being made in this direction. Paper production requires a disintegration of the bulky fibrous material to individual or small agglomerate fibres. This is called pulping. The ideal fibre for high grade paper should be long, high in cellulose content and low in lignin content. Most ideal raw material for paper products is bamboo. Other sources are bagasse and hardwoods like jute stick must be developed and good quality paper pulp made by blending with bamboo fibre. Over recent years, the emergence of mini paper plants on a reality seems to hold the promise of adding new horizons to the development and growth of Indian paper industry. It may be noted with concern that the large sector of this industry for quite sometime, has failed to sustain any appreciable growth due to various factors eg. The plant being highly capital intensive low rates of return and the raw material</p>	<p>COST ESTIMATION</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Plant Capacity</td> <td>55 MT/Day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land & Building (8 Acre)</td> <td>Rs. 15.97 Cr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant & Machinery</td> <td>Rs. 25.79 Cr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W.C. for 3 Months</td> <td>Rs. 14.13 Cr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Capital Investment</td> <td>Rs. 57.70 Cr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate of Return</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Break Even Point</td> <td>51%</td> </tr> </table>	Plant Capacity	55 MT/Day	Land & Building (8 Acre)	Rs. 15.97 Cr.	Plant & Machinery	Rs. 25.79 Cr.	W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 14.13 Cr.	Total Capital Investment	Rs. 57.70 Cr.	Rate of Return	35%	Break Even Point	51%	<p>BIOMASS BRIQUETTES [3345]</p> <p>Briquetting is the technology to convert all types of agricultural and forestry waste into solid fuel. Briquettes are formed in cylindrical logs using high mechanical pressure without the use of chemical binder. The product is a replacement to conventional fossil fuels and can be used across various manufacturing industries such as boilers, furnaces and kilns. Bio-Briquette is an eco friendly solid biofuel which helps to reduce pollution, contributing to greener environment and save worthy foreign exchange. Briquetting works on the basic concept of "Wealth from Waste". The briquettes are used for energy generation helping farmers to earn money from the waste. Briquetting of residues takes place with the application of pressure, heat and on the loose materials to produce the briquettes. No addition of any binder / chemicals is required so it is 100 % natural. Fuel is the primary need for any country that whose backbone lies in the Industrial sector. More and more exhaustible sources of energy are diminishing each day. As a result, there is an immediate need to adopt new sources of energy which can help sustain the economic growth without any negative repercussions. India has approximately 141 million hectares of arable land and agricultural output is around 800 million tones, which in itself generates 750 million tones waste. Even after deducting 450 million tones, which is used as fodder, 300 million tones could be used for biomass generation. Crop residues which are not used as animal fodder, such as cane trash, paddy straw, coconut stalks, branches and mustard waste, are estimated to total around 75 million tons per annum. All the biomass and wood wastes are collected in large storage units and are recycled to produce solid fuel that can be used to heat industrial boilers. This is a renewable source of energy and is perfect in countries that produce tones of agriculture and forest waste each year. Every year millions of tons of agricultural waste are generated. These are either non-used or burnt inefficiently in their loose form causing air pollution. Handling and transportation of these materials is difficult due to their low bulk density. These wastes can provide a renewable source of energy by converting into high-density fuel briquettes without addition of any binder. Not only does it put the agro-forest waste to good use, but it also becomes a source of revenue and saves the Global environment by producing clean and green energy. The advantages of biomass briquetting are by no means limited to its use in modern industrial plants or solid fuel boilers. Indeed,</p>
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	<p>ELECTRIC SCOOTER [3343]</p> <p>An electric scooter is vehicle that is powered by electricity, and that it will require periodic plug-in charging in order to function. They usually come in a two wheel format, although three wheels models exist too. They have a step-through frame, where the rider can stand while driving the vehicle. Some models might even offer a seat, but this is just an addition on the step-through platform or frame. This is the key difference between electric scooters and electric motorcycles, where the later do not have a step-through frame, and directly provide a seat integrated in their frames. As previously said, the electric scooter requires electricity to function, which will be stored in some type of rechargeable battery that is attached to the frame. Some of the most common type of batteries for scooters are lithium ion batteries, and sealed lead acid batteries.</p>															
	<p>COST ESTIMATION</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Plant Capacity</td> <td>100 Nos/Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land & Building (4000 sq.mt.)</td> <td>Rs. 2.52 Cr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant & Machinery</td> <td>Rs. 94.65 Lacs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W.C. for 2 Months</td> <td>Rs. 1.10 Cr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Capital Investment</td> <td>Rs. 4.79 Cr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate of Return</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Break Even Point</td> <td>64%</td> </tr> </table>	Plant Capacity	100 Nos/Month	Land & Building (4000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.52 Cr	Plant & Machinery	Rs. 94.65 Lacs	W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.10 Cr	Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.79 Cr	Rate of Return	27%	Break Even Point	64%	
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	<p>BINDING WIRE FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSE [3344]</p> <p>Binding wire is used for binding reinforcement construction. It is made of mild steel inker, which takes place in the form of thermal processing annealing. Binding wire is also called annealed wire. Mild Steel Binding Wire is easy to weld and has good ductility & malleability properties. Mild Steel Binding Wire is extensively used in construction, agriculture, and manufacturing industries. Mild Steel Binding Wire available in various types of thickness and lengths.</p>															
	<p>COST ESTIMATION</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Plant Capacity</td> <td>80 MT/Day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land & Building (5000 sq.mt)</td> <td>Rs. 4.45 Cr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant & Machinery</td> <td>Rs. 3.36 Cr</td> </tr> </table>	Plant Capacity	80 MT/Day	Land & Building (5000 sq.mt)	Rs. 4.45 Cr	Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.36 Cr									
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Top Industries to Start

in developing countries a far bigger percentage of the population cover their energy needs with biomass alone, where their primary need is for heat energy for cooking and heating. International development cooperation has accordingly long been focused on improving the basic energy supply in many countries around the world. It is notable that biomass briquettes have played a bigger part in many projects over recent years, such as those for distributing better stove technologies, for example. Next to adapted cooking behaviors and improved cooking appliances, the fuel can play one important role in improving the overall situation of households. Biomass briquettes can be produced out of many field or process residues and burning them in cooking appliances instead of traditional fuels as logged and collected wood or charcoal can be an interesting alternative for business makers but also for fuel clients.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	72 MT/Day
Land & Building (1800 sq.mt)	Rs.78.82 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 66.60 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.73 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.81 Cr.
Rate of Return	48%
Break Even Point	44%

LAMI TUBE MANUFACTURING FOR PHARMA INDUSTRY [3346]

The laminated tube is created bringing together the advantages of both aluminum and plastic. Laminated tube suppliers in India, like Sorbead India, make use of the latest technology to create a tube, which 1) offers protection against light, air and humidity, 2) provides sufficient space for graphics and lastly 3) has the most aesthetic minimal seam. Laminated tubes find the maximum use in the pharmaceutical industry. High-end laminated tubes are mainly used to pack medicines that are in gel form. As they are manufactured as gels, one needs to be extra careful while packing and transporting these medicines as the chances of them getting spilled over are very high. This is where laminated tubes prove useful as their high gloss protective lacquer will keep the medicine safe and unadulterated. In the market, laminated tubes are available in many graphic modes and in different sizes and styles. There is something for everyone in the wide range of laminated tubes up for offer. They are made from a poly- foil-poly premise having polyethylene on both sides of a light gauge of foil. In some cases, paper is also used. In the first step, the laminate feed-stock material is enhanced by using letterpress or rotogravure printing. Next, the laminate tubes are created by placing the laminate material rolls onto the machine. Then the material is transferred onto a flat state and

moved through forming rolls where the tubes are shaped into different sizes, as per the demand. It then passes through hot temperatures, which joins the sides together to create the final cylindrical tube. In the third step, the tube moves towards the heading operation section where the preformed head and shoulder are attached to the tube top. This is done using heat generated from high-frequency energy. The last stop is the capping section where the cap style, be it flat, fez or pedestal, is finally decided upon. Once the cap is fitted, it is torqued according to customer requirements. Then the tube moves towards packing and is finally ready to be used. Laminated tubes are a perfect pressing answer for spillage evidence; carefully designed, safe pressing, while giving long life to the bundled item. It's not difficult to utilize and fabricate and financially savvy. There are numerous profits of covered tubes and not very many dangers. Other than being for all intents and purpose suitable to pharma, restorative, oral forethought, nourishment commercial enterprises, Aluminum Tubes offer a huge scope of variety of designs and labeling on the packaging itself. Today, because of their high solidness, covered tubes are suitable for bundling a mixture of items in areas, for example, oral consideration, nourishment, beautifying agents, pharmaceuticals and mechanical utilize as well. Whether it is your general toothpaste, cake icing or a sunscreen moisturizer, all these are stuffed in Laminated Tubes, which make it simple and advantageous to utilize.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1,00,000 Nos/Day
Land & Building (1500sq.mt)	Rs.1.85 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 90 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 87.88 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.76 Cr.
Rate of Return	38%
Break Even Point	47%

SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANT (SILK WORM PUPAE) [3347]

Silkworm pupae oil derived from reeling waste is a rich source of α -linolenic acid (ALA), which has multiple applications. ALAs were added in sn-1, 3 positions in a triacylglycerol (TAG) to produce an APA-human milk fat analogues (APA-HMFAs, A: α -linolenic acid, P: palmitic acid). The optimum condition is that tripalmitin to free fatty acids of 1:12 (mole ratio) at 65°C for 48h using lipase Lipozyme RM IM. Results show that, the major TAG species that comprised APA-HMFAs were rich in ALA and palmitic acid, which contained 64.52% total unsaturated fatty acids (UFAs) and 97.05% PA at the sn-2 position. The melting point of APA was -27.5°C which is much lower than tripalmitin (40.5°C) indicating more plastic character. In addition, the practical application of alkyl caffeates as

liposoluble antioxidants in APA was developed. Alkyl caffeate showed a superior IC50 (1.25–1.66µg/mL) compared to butyl hydroxy anisid (1.67µg/mL) and L-ascorbic acid-6-palmitate (L-AP) (1.87µg/mL) in DPPH analysis. The addition of ethyl caffeate to oil achieved a higher UFAs content (73.58%) at high temperatures. Overall, APA was obtained from silkworm pupae oil successfully, and the addition of caffeates extended storage ranges for APA-HMFAs. Fats and oils are one of the most energy-rich food materials, which have the highest caloric values compared to other nutritional components. Current processes for the production of structured triacylglycerols (TAGs) from vegetable and animal oil focus on enzymatic transesterification to create the novel fat replacements. TAGs and human milk fat substitutes have been synthesized by enzymatic catalysis in many studies. Compared with the chemical methods, enzymatic approaches for lipid modification are more attractive due to the production of desirable acyl moieties or esters via specific enzymatic catalysis. Enzymatic processes are environmentally friendly and can be applied under mild conditions, ensuring greater product safety. Currently, organic solvents with low water content are usually employed to improve enzyme performance, which is important to protect or control acyl group migration to ensure a desired product synthesis. Human milk fat (HMF) is one of the major components of breast milk for newborn, term, and preterm infants. Thus, it supplies the highest fraction of an infant's required dietary energy and nutrients. The structure of HMF must be simulated to manufacture human milk fat analogues (HMFAs) for better digestion. The steric configuration of fatty acid is determined by chain length and unsaturated degree, and polyunsaturated fatty acids have higher steric hindrance. It was not clear if the polyunsaturated fatty acid could be served as feedstock in the lipase-catalyzed HMF production. Human milk is characterized by the dominance of TAGs (>98% of HMF), which contain palmitic acid (C16:0, 20–40% of total FA) in the sn-2 position (70% of all palmitic acid) and unsaturated fatty acids (UFAs) on sn-1 and sn-3 positions. Therefore, research on the synthesis of desirable structured TAGs focuses on the creation of TAGs rich in specific fatty acids in sn-2 position. Qin et al. investigated the incorporation of different fatty acids (C8:0-C18:2) into PPP-enriched TAGs to produce HMFAs through lipase-catalyzed reactions, and they also reported the degree of incorporation of different FAs into PPP-enriched TAGs through acidolysis catalyzed by lipase. Essential fatty acids, such as α -linolenic acid (ALA, C18:3, ?-3), from agricultural Figure. Biosynthesis diagram of APA-style HMFAs from

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silkworm pupae oil via enzymatic transesterification. The photos were taken and modified by X. L., and the diagram was drawn by X. W. Sources, may be used as the substrate to formulate APA-style HMFA for infant formula. A possible method would be to blend this product and 1, 3-dioleoyl-2-palmitoylglycerol (OPO) enriched fats and minor lipids based on the chemical composition of HMF.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	12 Ton/Day
Land & Building (6 Acres)	Rs. 7.76 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.78 Cr
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 3.64 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 17.43 Cr
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	56%

AEROSOL - PESTICIDES [3348]

Aerosols are dispersions of liquid droplets or small solid particles in gases. Gaseous dispersions can be produced from atomizers, nebulizers, or insufflators. Pressurized containers utilizing various propellant gases for delivering chemical products through appropriately designed valve systems and actuator devices have been available. These propellant include liquefied gases or gas mixtures. Non-liquefied compressed gases are also used. The products can be produced in the form of suspensions, emulsion, gel, solutions, foam depending on the formulation, valve system, dip-tube, propellant, actuator and container. The word "aerosol" was first employed in the field of colloid chemistry to describe a suspension of small particles in air or gas in which radius of the particles was less than 50 micron. The suspended particles could be either solid or liquid. Dust, smoke and fog are examples of this class of aerosol. The particles in dusts may have diameter as small as 0.1 micron or less. The suspensions produce haze smoke is an aerosol consisting of solid particles, usually carbon, in air. Carbon smoke is composed of small particles with a radius of about 0.01 micron. The particle sizes in fogs are longer and range from about 4-50 micron in diameter. The first aerosol of any commercial significance, the aerosol insecticide, was defined in 1949 as a system of particles suspended in air where 80 % of the particles were less than 30 microns in diameter and no particles were larger than 50 micron. According to a recent CSMA glossary of terms, aerosol packaging is defined as "pressurizing sealed containers with liquefied or compressed gases so that the product is self-dispensing". The present aerosol industry is generally considered to have received its stimulus from the development of the aerosol insecticide used in world war II. The need for a portable insecticide dispenser became imperative because of the disease caused among overseas troops by insects. Packaging

technology plays an important role for aerosols containers which are usually made of metal, such as tinplate. (Sheet metal plated with tin) or aluminium generally with a protective coat of lacquer on the inside. The other components are valve & spring nozzle. The selection of nozzle is crucial for the turbulence and particle size of spray. To ensure stability metal containers may be internally coated. These coatings must be acceptable in term of safety & product compatibility. The type of valve used depends upon the product use. It can be designed to deliver metered doses or to control the size of the delivered liquid droplets or solid particles. Various actuators or adaptor units can be attached for different purposes. (eg. to obtain different spray pattern). The aerosol insecticides were packaged in 1-lb heavy steel containers. The containers were made of two shells, drawn of 0.044 in steel and welded together. The cylinders were fitted with an oil-burner-type valve with a swirl chambers. The containers were filled with a mixture of 90 wt % freon 12 and 10 wt % of a pyrethrin and sesame oil concentrate. A 4-inch metal dip tube, 0.017 inch in diameter, was attached to the valve, inside the container. The pressure in the aerosols was about 70 psig at 70 oF, and the blow-off release was set at 300 psig. The aerosol insecticides were named "big bombs" by westing house employees because of their resemblance to a small bomb. The insecticides were sold at 80 locations, including department stores, groceries, supermarkets, hardware stores and filling stations.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	10,000 Cans/Day
Land & Building (1000 Sq.mt)	Rs.83 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.1 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.7 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.05 Cr.
Rate of Return	48%
Break Even Point	44%

OIL DRILLING STARCH [3349]

Starches are an environment-friendly drilling mud additive for water-based fluids. A drilling- mud additive used to control fluid loss in water muds ranging from freshwater to saturated- salt to high-pH lime muds. Starches have thermal stability. They are subject to bacterial attack unless protected by high salinity or bactericide. Drilling-grade natural starch has API/ISO specifications for quality. The use of starch typically causes a minimal increase in viscosity while effectively controlling fluid loss. Modified starch polymers provide improved high temperature fluid loss performance when incorporated into well drilling fluids. Starches are an environment-friendly drilling mud additive for water-based fluids. These starches are used as viscosifiers in oil well drilling and are exported 100% to the Middle East. These are also one of the key ingredients of a mud chemical system.

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ENGINEERS INDIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

4449 Nai Sarak, Main Road, Delhi - 110006

(INDIA) Ph : 9111- 43658117, 23918117,

45120361, 9811437895, 9289151047

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Start Your Own Industry

A drilling-mud additive used to control fluid loss in water muds ranging from freshwater to saturated-salt to high-pH lime muds. Starches have thermal stability to about 250°F [121°C]. They are subject to bacterial attack unless protected by high salinity or bactericide. Drilling-grade natural starch has API/ISO specifications for quality. Starches are carbohydrates of a general formula (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n and are derived from corn, wheat, oats, rice, potatoes, yucca and similar plants and vegetables. They consist of about 27% linear polymer (amylose) and about 73% branched polymer (amylopectin). The two polymers are intertwined within starch granules. Granules are insoluble in cold water, but soaking in hot water or under steam pressure ruptures their covering and the polymers hydrate into a colloidal suspension. This product is a pregelatinized starch and has been used in muds for many years. Amylose and amylopectin are nonionic polymers that do not interact with electrolytes. Derivatized starches, such as hydroxypropyl and carboxymethyl starches, are used in drill-in fluids, completion fluids and various brine systems as well as in drilling-mud systems. The use of starch typically causes a minimal increase in viscosity while effectively controlling fluid loss. It is used for reducing fluid loss in a variety of water based drilling fluids and has beneficial secondary effects on mud rheology. In drilling wells, a liquid (mud) is pumped into the hole to clean and cool the drill bit and to flush to the surface the drill bit cuttings and suspending the drill cuttings while drilling is paused. The most important physical characteristics of the drilling fluid is the viscosity and the water holding/retaining characteristics. Starch is traditionally supplied as cold water soluble - either made by a semi moist/dry thermo-mechanical gelatinisation on screw extruders or by suspension reactions and subsequent drying on drum dryers. Wet reactions carried out in starch suspensions are easy to control and the resulting precisely engineered starches are of high, uniform quality with wider applications. Potato starch retain fluids better than other starches due to the large size of its molecules.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	5 MT/Day
Land & Building (1200 Sq.mt)	Rs.1.52 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 70 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 92.87 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.29 Cr
Rate of Return	15%
Break Even Point	67%

NEEM OIL PLANT (20 MT. SEED PROCESSING PER DAY) [3350]

Neem oil is a vegetable oil pressed from the fruits and seeds of the neem (Azadirachta indica), an evergreen tree which is endemic to the Indian subcontinent and has been introduced to many other

areas in the tropics. It is the most important of the commercially available products of neem for organic farming and medicines. Neem oil varies in color; it can be golden yellow, yellowish brown, reddish brown, dark brown, greenish brown, or bright red. It has a rather strong odor that is said to combine the odours of peanut and garlic. It is composed mainly of triglycerides and contains many triterpenoid compounds, which are responsible for the bitter taste. It is hydrophobic in nature; in order to emulsify it in water for application purposes, it is formulated with surfactants. Azadirachtin is the most well known and studied triterpenoid in neem oil. The azadirachtin content of neem oil varies from 300ppm to over 2500ppm depending on the extraction technology and quality of the neem seeds crushed. Nimbin is another triterpenoid which has been credited with some of neem oil's properties as an antiseptic, antifungal, antipyretic and antihistamine.[1] Neem oil also contains several sterols, including (campesterol, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol).

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	5 MT/Day
Land & Building (4000 Sq.mt)	Rs. 2.25 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.50 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.94 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.91 Cr
Rate of Return	33%
Break Even Point	49%

E-RICKSHAW (5000 UNIT/MONTH) [3351]

Electric rickshaws (also known as Tuk Tuk, e-rickshaw) have been becoming more popular in some cities since 2008 as an alternative to auto rickshaws and pulled rickshaw because of their low fuel cost, and less human effort compared to pulled rickshaws. They are being widely accepted as an alternative to Petrol/Diesel/CNG auto rickshaws. They are 3 wheels pulled by an electric motor ranging from 650-1400 Watts. They are mostly manufactured in China, only a few other countries manufacture these vehicles. Battery-run rickshaws could be a low-emitter complementary transport for the low-income people, who suffer most from a lack of transport facility, if introduced in a systematic manner according to experts. The electric automobile did not easily develop into a viable means of transportation. Research waned from 1920-1960 until environmental issues of pollution and diminishing natural resources reawakened the need of a more environmentally friendly means of transportation. Technologies that support a reliable battery and the weight of the needed number of batteries elevated the price of making an electric vehicle.[6] In 1837, Robert Davidson of Scotland appears to have been the builder of the first electric car, but it wasn't until the 1890s that electric cars were manufactured

and sold in Europe and America. During the late 1890s, United States roads were populated by more electric automobiles than those with internal combustion engines. E-Rickshaw is the most convenient and safe mode of local transportation of two or four passengers. E-rickshaw are commonly available in India and other parts under developed & developing countries for hiring on small rentals for limited time. Apart from E-Rickshaw, company will also make E-Rickshaw which can carry weight up to 300 kgs. E-Rickshaw drivers will obtain licence through which he/she can drive E-rickshaw in city. The entire assembly and fabrication work for mfg. E-Rickshaw performed in a highly automatic plants. Rims, Tyres, Brakes, Headlight, Taillight, Horn, Turning Lights & Traction Batteries, wire Harness, Throttle, Motor, & Controllers are purchased from the AIS approved companies. Whereas Company will make chasis & assemble the body parts alongwith painting & testing of the vehicle within the premises.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	200 Nos/Day
Land & Building (8000 Sq.mt)	Rs. 7.30 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.50 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 29.95 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 39.15 Cr
Rate of Return	62%
Break Even Point	24%

COPPER WIRE AND PVC CABLE [3352]

Wire is used to carry the current from one place to another A wire is a single conductor (material most commonly being copper or aluminium) while cable is two or more insulated wires wrapped in one jacket. Multiple conductors that have no insulation around would be classified as a single conductor. There are two main types of wires: solid or stranded. A solid wire is a single conductor that is either bare or insulated by a protective colored sheath. It offers low resistance and is perfect for use in higher frequencies. When inside a covering there are many thin strands of wires twisted together, it is called a stranded wire. Stranded wires are used where flexibility is important because which the wire can be used for a longer period. This type of wire have larger cross-sectional area than solid wires for the same current carrying capacity. Stranding is process of twisting together of small wires to form a single larger conductor. Used to provide flexibility, ease of handling and vibration resistance. Copper Wire is a single electrical conductor manufactured out of Copper Ore. This widely used conductor can either be insulated or uninsulated. Having a moderate conductivity, it's used to transfer electricity with low voltage. Electrical wiring in buildings is the largest market for the copper industry worldwide. As per

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estimation, around half of the copper mines is consumed in manufacturing electrical wire and cable conductors.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1 MT/Day
Land & Building	Rented
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 91.55 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.08 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.20 Cr
Rate of Return	143%
Break Even Point	33%

COPPER AND ALUMINIUM WIRE AND CABLE MANUFACTURING UNIT [3353]

Wire is used to carry the current from one place to another. A wire is a single conductor (material most commonly being copper or aluminium) while cable is two or more insulated wires wrapped in one jacket. Multiple conductors that have no insulation around would be classified as a single conductor. There are two main types of wires: solid or stranded. A solid wire is a single conductor that is either bare or insulated by a protective colored sheath. It offers low resistance and is perfect for use in higher frequencies. When inside a covering there are many thin strands of wires twisted together, it is called a stranded wire. Stranded wires are used where flexibility is important because which the wire can be used for a longer period. This type of wire have larger cross-sectional area than solid wires for the same current carrying capacity. Stranding is process of twisting together of small wires to form a single larger conductor. Used to provide flexibility, ease of handling and vibration resistance. Copper Wire is a single electrical conductor manufactured out of Copper Ore. This widely used conductor can either be insulated or uninsulated. Having a moderate conductivity, it's used to transfer electricity with low voltage. Electrical wiring in buildings is the largest market for the copper industry worldwide. As per estimation, around half of the copper mines is consumed in manufacturing electrical wire and cable conductors.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	3.12 MT/Day
Land & Building	Rs. 4.49 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.56 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 6.27 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 13.65 Cr.
Rate of Return	59%
Break Even Point	33%

GUL (TOBACCO TOOTH POWDER) [3354]

Gul is a oral tobacco powder which is rubbed over the gum and teeth. Being a tobacco preparation it is additive in nature. It is popular among rural persons in South Asian Countries. In India, tobacco is used mainly for smoking and oral use while nasal use

is relatively infrequent. The term, smokeless tobacco (SLT) is used to describe tobacco that is not burned before or at the time of use as opposed to cigarettes or bidis that are burned to liberate smoke. SLT products range in complexity from tobacco-only, to products containing numerous chemical ingredients and additives. This article deals specifically with the chemistry and toxic effects of smokeless tobacco products. SLT products contain a number of toxic, mutagenic or carcinogenic chemicals that can contribute to the onset of non-communicable diseases including cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and other oral pathologies.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4000 Kg/Day
Land & Building	Rented
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 50 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 5.84 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.39 Cr
Rate of Return	18%
Break Even Point	55%

READY MIX MORTAR (READY MIX PLASTER, AAC BLOCK JOINTING MORTAR, ADHESIVE, TILES CHEMICAL, WALL TILE CHEMICAL, GRANITE/MARBLE CHEMICALS) [3355]

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 cracks and voids. Besides it has preferably better and wider field of application as patching & repairing materials for plastering 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 sites 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.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	24 MT/Day
Land & Building (6000 Sq.ft)	Rs. 40 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 16.05 Lacs

W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.29 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.95 Cr
Rate of Return	64%
Break Even Point	44%

STEEL DOORS AND FRAMES MANUFACTURING [3356]

Doors may be defined as an openable barrier secured in a wall opening. It is provided to give an access to inside of a room. The door is the main part of the building which provides safety and privacy. Different varieties of doors are available according to the material, manufacturer, etc. There are different types of doors like flush doors, sliding doors, revolving doors, collapsible doors, rolling shutter doors, etc. A steel door allow us opening or passage into a house, building, room, apartment or closet by which persons enter. It is more strong other than normal wood door or others type of doors. Steel Doors. Steel or other such metal construction has been used for years as they are efficient and are a sturdy option for exterior and interior doors alike. These doors can be either be solid or hollow. It has been found to be a good substitute for wood and is being used extensively for making frames. The frames can be made out of angles, Tee, channels or pressed steel plates. Holdfasts and hinges are normally welded to the frame in case of steel frames. Normal shutters made out of wood etc can be fixed on these steel frames. Steel frames are quite popular and are being used extensively for houses and other locations as they are economical than the conventional wooden frames. Shutters can also be made out of Mild Steel (MS) sheets, welded or riveted to a frame of angle iron or channel section, properly braced. Steel doors can also be made in high quality in cold rolled mild steel, precision engineered. They are long lasting requiring minimum maintenance. They are available in beautiful shades with various wood grain texturing. These can invariably be used where security is of a greater concern. Steel doors are widely used in houses, apartments and in places where door operating conditions require a higher resistance to loads, mechanical damages and corrosion. The use of metal materials does not preclude the creation of interesting and structurally advanced products. Well integrated doors may constitute an architectural detail that bonds the whole interior. The precision of performance combined with a high-quality powder coating in any color, enables manufacturing of a product.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	75 Nos/Day
Land & Building	Rented
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.01 Cr
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.07 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.37 Cr
Rate of Return	37%
Break Even Point	56%

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 Auto tubes
 Auto tyres & tubes
 Automatic biscuit making plant
 Automatic socks knitting plant
 Automobile rubber parts
 Basmati rice export
 Bra & panty (eou) ladies under garments
 Buffalo meat/frozen meat with slaughter house
 Computer software
 Crude edible oil refining (refining of edible oils)

Dehydrated garlic & ginger-100% eou
 Dehydrated onions & onion powder
 Dehydrated vegetables (100% eou)
 Dehydration & canning of fruits & vegetables
 Dehydration of fruits & vegetables by iqf technology
 Detergent powder (nirma type) fully automatic plant
 Door hinges (mild steel and stainless steel)
 Egg powder (dried) 100% eou
 Extraction of essential oils (by super critical method)
 Feed mill for poultry
 Floriculture (cut flower rose) with green house
 Flush door and wooden panel door
 Food dehydration (fruits & vegetables)
 Food products complex (dehydrated onions, garlic powder & flakes, cattle feed,

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tomato powder, tomato products, canned fruits & vegetables, tomato puree, groundnut oil, refined oil, dehydrated grapes etc.
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<p>Grape wine Insurance claim processing centre (eou) Kitchen products made of stainless steel viz.(kitchen rack folding and fix,tokri for keeping vegetables patre,rooti for vegetables (wire, round pipe, square pipe) shelf,towel stand,cylinder trolley,kitchen stand wire, pipe,sheet) Leather tanning & garments (eou) Liquid detergents for wool Maize & its by products Malachite green Mango juice Mango processing & canning (mango pulp) Mushroom cultivation & processing N.c. thinners used in automobiles Namkeens (kurkure type snack food) Non woven carry/ shopping bags Packaged drinking water (packed in 330 ml cup, 500 ml pet bottle, 1500 ml pet bottle and 20 ltr. jar) Pan masala (meetha, sada, zarda) Pan masala, tobacco, zarda & kimam Pharmaceutical unit (eou) with formulations, injectables etc. Piggery/meat/chicken processing Piston ring automobile Porcelain and ceramic tiles Potato & onion flakes Potato & onion powder Potato chips Pressure cookers (hard anodized) and utensils (capacity 10,000 pressure cookers and 20,000 utensils per month) Processing of fruits & vegetables Readymade garments (pants/trousers) Readymade garments with computer aided designs (cad)- hi tech automatic and imported machinery Rubber hoses for automobile Spices/masala with packaging Tooth paste (gel type) Wooden cane furniture with export potential</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Activated Carbon viz Activated Carbon from Rice Husk, Straw, Cashewnut Shell,Coir Pitch,Wood Charcoal, Powdered Activated Carbon, Activated Fuller Earth, Pelleted Activated Carbon (EAC), Impregnated carbon, Polymers coated, Granula</p> <p>Activated bleaching earth Activated bleaching earth (activated fuller earth) Activated carbon & sodium silicate from paddy/rice husk Activated carbon from cashewnut shell Activated carbon from coconut shell Activated carbon from rice husk Activated carbon from saw dust, rice husk and coconut shell Activated carbon from wood Activated carbon from wood charcoal Activated carbon granulated (coconut shell) Activated carbon plant Activated carbon powder & granules from coconut shell Activated charcoal Activated fuller earth Carbon black (petroleum based) Carbon black from fertilizer waste Carbon black from natural gas Carbon black from tyres Carbon less paper Carbon paper Carbon/metal film resistors Cashew nut processing Cashew nut processing plant (cap: 3 ton/day) Cashew nut shell liquid and kernels CULTIVATION OF RICE & WHEAT COMMERCIAL & MECHANISED DEVELOPMENT Extraction of precipitated silica from rice husk ash Friction dust (liquid & powder) from cnsl Katha from cashew husk Powder coating chamber type Powder coating manufacturing Powder coating paint Powder paint for powder coating Precipitated silica from rice husk ash (cap:200 ton/day) Raw cashew nut kernel processing (steam boiler roasting) modern machinery output capacity: 320 kgs and</p>	<p>input capacity:1280 kgs per day (without the option of cnsl extraction) Rice sheller Sanding sealer, lacquer, pu wood coating & varnish manufacturing with formulae</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agro based industries</p> <p>Activated carbon powder & granules from coconut shell Amla fruit products with preservation tomato sauce, pickles, jams & jellies Asafoetida (compound) Ayurvedic/herbal pharmacy Baby cereal food and milk powder Bakers yeast Bakery gel (translucent semi solid paste) Bakery unit (pastries, bread, buns, cake, toffee etc.) Baking powder Banana wafers Banana, apple & other fruit chips Banana, mango powder & other freeze dried products Barley malt Barley malt for beer etc. Basmati rice export Basmati rice trading Beer plant Biscuit industry Bottling plant country liquor from rectified spirit Brandy Bread & biscuit plant Bread plant Button mushroom Canning of mango pulp & mango slices Caramel (acid proof/spirit proof) Cardamom oil Casein from deoiled soya flour Cashew feni Cashew nut decortication Cashew nut shell liquid & kernel processing Cashewnut (dried & fried) Castor oil & its derivatives oleoresin, turkey red oil, dco, hco, sebacic acid, 12-hydroxy stearic acid Castor oil derivative oleoresins Cattle & poultry feed Cattle feed from tapioca Chana Dall and Besan Plant Chewing & bubble gum Chewing tobacco (khaine kuber type) Chewing, ginger & amlaki Chicken soups Chicken/mutton processing</p>	<p>Chilli powder Chocolate Chocolate (milk) Citric acid from grape pulp Coal briquettes from agro waste Coconut & its products Coconut fibre Coconut oil from copra Coconut processing complex (coco oil, coco flour, coco cream, coco water, decimated coconut etc.) Coconut squash & jam Coconut water (coco jal) packed Coffee roasting of green coffee beans Cold storage (controlled atmosphere or ca) for potato, capacity: 100,000 bags (50 kg per bag), storing capacity: 5000 mt Confectionery Corn oil (maize oil) Cotton ginning & processing Cotton seed oil Cow and buffalo farm to produce raw milk with gobar gas plant and bottling of urine Curry powder Custard powder Dairy farming & milk processing Dairy products milk packaging in pouch (ghee, butter etc) Dal mill Dehulled sesame seed Dehydrated garlic & ginger-100% eou Dehydrated onions & onion powder Dehydrated vegetables (100% eou) Dehydration of canning of fruits & vegetables Dehydration of fruits & vegetables by vacuum drying method Dehydration of jackfruit Dehydration of raw mango Desiccated coconut powder from coconuts Dextrose powder (anhydrous from starch) Dextrose powder from potatoes Dicalcium phosphate from rock phosphate Drip irrigation system Edible vegetable oil Egg powder (dried) 100% eou Extraction of soyabean oil from oil seeds & cattle feed (expander extrusion cooking process) Feed mill for poultry Finest & Smart Project Report On Cold Storage Fish processing unit Floriculture (cut flower rose) with green house</p>
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<p>Food colour Food processing industry Freeze drying coffee manufacturing unit processing and packaging Freezing of fresh vegetables Frozen food by iqf technology Fruit juice (mango, guava, banana, grape, orange, apple) & pulp, jams, jellies, squashes, chutney, sauces, ketchup, coconut water etc. Fruit juice concentrate Fruit juice, jam, jellies & allied products Fruit pulp & tomato paste (mango pulp, tomato paste & others) Furfural from rice hull/husk Garlic flakes & powder (dehydrated) Gelatin 100%eou (edible, pharmaceuticals & photographic grades) Ginger processing plant Grain based alcohol-distillery (alcohol from grain) Green house for crops production (10 green houses) Green peas processing and canning Honey coated cashew nuts, peanuts and other nuts Hybrid seeds Import of Almonds from US and Packaging Unit Instant coffee Iodized salt Katha & cutch Khandsari sugar & imfl Maize processing for glucose Maize starch, liquid glucose, dextrose (maize and its allied products) Malt & malt extract Malto dextrin from barley Mango juice Mango powder Mango pulp Margarine/fat Menthol & dementholised oil Micro irrigation product manufacturing plant Milk plant with pouch packing Milk powder & ghee Mill board from rice & wheat straws Mini flour mill (atta, maida, suji & wheat bran) Mini flour mill (maize, sorghum, millet) Modern chilly powder Modified starch Mushroom cultivation & processing Mushroom cultivation & processing unit dehydration & pickling of oyster & paddy</p>	<p>straw mushrooms Mushroom growing & processing with air conditioning Neem cultivation & processing Neem oil from seeds Neem plantations commercialisation & neem based Oleoresin from spices Onion Powder (Export Oriented Unit) Organic manure Packaged drinking water (packed in 330 ml cup, 500 ml pet bottle, 1500 ml pet bottle and 20 ltr. jar) Packaged drinking water in bottles & jars Papaya & tomato cultivation Papaya cultivation & papain Pesticide and insecticide Piggery farm Potato chips/wafers Processing & utilisation of coconut Processing of sheep hair to produce wool Protein and protein based products Protein hydrolysate from soyabean/groundnut Purification of casein Rice flakes, corn flakes & wheat flakes (integrated unit) Rice sorting and grading plant Roasting and salting with spices and packing of almonds, peanuts and mixed nuts in 25g, 50g, 250g and 500g sachets (capacity 30 tons per month) Sorbitol from maize starch Sugarcane juice in tetrapack (aseptic packaging) Tea industry Tea processing and packaging Tomato paste (tomato puree) Tomato processing unit Trout fish farming,canning & preservation with aqua feed manufacturing (integrated complex) Vegetable seeds cleaning Vermicilli Vinegar & malt vinegar for industrial & domestic use Vitamin water Walnut coating White oats</p>	<p>Acentic acid & naphthalene Acetanilide Acetic acid (glacial) Acetic acid from ethanol Acetic acid from molasses Acetic anhydride Acetone Acetyl chloride Acetylene black Acetylene gas and oxygen (integrated unit) Acid black dye Acid fume inhibitor Acid slurry Activated alumina Activated alumina balls/spheres Activated bleaching earth Activated calcium carbonate Activated carbon from coconut shell Activated carbon from rice husk Activated carbon from saw dust, rice husk and coconut shell Activated carbon from wood Activated carbon granulated Activated carbon powder & granules from coconut shell Activated charcoal Active zinc oxide Aerosol insecticides spray (baygon, hit, mortein type) Agricultural chemicals (plant growth promoter and plant growth regulator) (agricultural chemicals) Alcohol and vodka from potato Alcohol from broken rice Alcohol from molasses Alcohol from rice grain Alcohol from rice straw Alcohol, beer, starch, liquid glucose, dextrose, sorbitol, vitamin-c Alkyd resin Alkylated phenol, likenonyl phenol, dodecyl phenol Alpha amino acetic acid Alprazolam Alum (ferric) Alum (non ferric) Alum for water treatment Aluminium chloride Aluminium chloride from aluminium ore Aluminium fluoride Aluminium ingot by bauxite Aluminium nitrate Aluminium oxide (activated alumina balls) Aluminium phosphate Aluminium phosphide Aluminium silicate Aluminium sulphate Aluminium sulphate (non ferric)</p>	<p>Aluminium sulphate (non ferrous) (17%-18% alumina content) in granules (2 mm to 4 mm) and flakes Amines Amino acid Amino acid by protein hydrolysis Amino acid use for poultry feed Amino resin Ammonia gas Ammonia gas bottling Ammonia liquor Ammonium acetate Ammonium biocarbonate Ammonium chloride (pure and technical) Ammonium chloride block (lump) Ammonium nitrate Ammonium sulphate Ammonium thio sulphate solution Amyl acetate Amyl alcohol Amylase Anesthesia (all types) used in hospitals Anhydrous ferric chloride Anhydrous sodium dithionite production Anhydrous sodium dithionite production (sodium formate process) Aniline Anthracene Antranilic acid from phthalic anhydride Anthraquinone Anti corrosion chemicals (s.t.p.p. and nano2) Anti corrosion chemicals (s.t.p.p. and nano2) Anti foaming agent (silicone based) for distillery, sugar industry, paper plant etc. Anti rust chemical solution Anti scale compound for adding in sugar boilers Antimony oxide from lead scrap Antimony trioxide Argon gas Ariel type detergent powder Ary rainbow colour on gold (gold pendant) ary rainbow heart gold pendant) Aspirin Atenolol Auramine"o" Azo dyes stuff Azo-di-carbonamide Azodicarbonamide B.o.n. acid Baking soda Bar soap (all varieties) using soap noodles</p>
	Chemical & Allied industries		
	<p>1,4-butanediol 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 6-amino penicillanic acid</p>		

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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

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Barium carbonate	Black sulphur	Carbon black (petroleum based)	Citric acid
Barium carbonate	Bleaching liquor (calcium hypochlorite liquor)	Carbon black from fertilizer waste	Citric acid from lemon
Barium compounds	Bleaching powder	Carbon black from natural gas	Citric acid from molasses
Barium nitrate	Bleaching powder (stable)	Carbon dioxide	Cleaning of cooling system and boiler
Barium peroxide	Boiler descaling compound	Carbon dioxide bottling plant	Cnsl based resin in liquid and powder form
Barium sulphate	Bone meal (calcined)	Carbon mono oxide	Coal tar distillation
Barium-thio-sulphate benzene	enrichment with calcium & phosphorous	Carbon tetra chloride from calcium carbide	Coal washing unit
Barley malt	Borax	Carboxy methyl cellulose	Cobalt carbonate from cobalt ore
Baryte powder	Boric acid	Carboxy methyl cellulose (cmc)	Cobalt chloride
Battery grade (99.5% Pure) sulphuric acid plant	Boric acid	Carboxy methyl starch	Cobalt octoate
Battery plates	Bottling plant (whisky, brandy, rum, vodka, gin) from rectified spirit/ena	Casein and by products	Colchicine and thiocolchicine
Beer industry and alcoholic beverages	Brandy	Casein from milk	Cold supply chain
Beer plant	Bromine gas plant	Cationic softener (stearic acid based)	Compost for mushroom
Bees wax refining & bleaching	Buffing mops and compositions (metal polishing bar & liquid)	Cationic softner (stearic acid based)	Construction chemicals
Belt paste	Butanol	Caustic soda	Copper oxchloride
Beneficiation of chromite ore processing charge chrome	Butyl acetate	Caustic soda (liquid) by electrolytic process	Copper oxychloride
Bentonite and bentonite processing	Cable jelly compound	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide (naoh))	Copper phthalocyanine blue and green
Bentonite powder	Calcination of bauxite to produce high grade alumina	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	Copper sulphate
Benzalkonium chloride	Calcined lime (dead burnt dolomite)	Caustic soda from electrolysis	Correction fluid
Benzene	Calcining of magnesite & dead burnt magnesite	Caustic soda from soda ash	Cupric chloride
Benzidine	Calcium aluminate	Caustic soda from sodium chloride	Cupric sulphate
Benzoic acid	Calcium carbide	Caustic soda from trona	Cutting oil
Benzoyl peroxide	Calcium carbonate	Caustic soda lye	Cyanoacrylate adhesive
Benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate, benzyl alcohol	Calcium carbonate (activated & precipitated)	Caustic soda, chlorine and hydrogen gas by electrolysis brine solution	Cyanuric chloride
Benzyl alcohol from benzyl chloride using water	Calcium carbonate	Caustic soda/sodium hydroxide (naoh)	Defoaming agent for paper industry
Benzyl konium chloride (bkc)	Calcium carbonate	Cellulose acetate moulding powder	Denickeling (electrolytic process)
Benzylalkonium chloride (bkc)	Calcium carbonate (precipitated) from by product (lime slurry & carbon dioxide)	Cellulose powder & micro crystalline cellulose powder	Deodorized kerosene
Beta ionone	Calcium chloride	Cement colour	Detergent (anionic)
Beta ionone	Calcium chloride using lime stone and hydrochloric acid	Cement from fly ash & lime	Detergent cake & powder
Beta naphthol	Calcium chloride using lime stone and hydrochloric acid	Cement paint and distemper	Detergent concentrate (idet 10)
Beta-naphthol	Calcium fluoride	Cement tiles (glazed)	Detergent powder
Bi-chromate of sodium, potassium & ammonium	Calcium gluconate	Cephalexin from 7-adca	Dextrin from starch
Bi-functional black manufacturer reactive dye (dye from cotton yarn dyeing)	Calcium magnesium sulphate mixing plant	Chelated zinc (zn edta 12%)	Dextrose monohydrate & dextrose anhydrous powder from tapioca starch
Bio coal briquettes from agricultural cellulose waste	Calcium nitrate	Chemicals for colour photography	Dextrose monohydrate & dextrose anhydrous powder from tapioca starch
Bio fertilisers	Calcium oxide (burnt line)	Chemicals from prawn head	Dextrose saline (i.v. fluid) in plastic bottles
Bio gas filling in cylinder	Calcium silicate	Chemicals made of dolomite	Di basic lead stearate
Bio gas plant	Calcium silicate board	Chitin & chitosan from prawn shell waste	Di calcium (feed grade)
Bio gas plant	Calcium silicate bricks	Chloral hydrate	Di calcium phosphate (animal feed grade from hydrochloric acid route)
Bio oil for power generation from coffee husk	Calcium stearate	Chlorinated paraffin wax (cpw)	Di calcium phosphate (animal feed grade) from hydrochloric acid route
Bio-fuel (jatropa cultivation and extraction)	Calcium stearate by fusion process	Chlorinated paraffin wax (cpw)	Di calcium phosphate from rock phosphate & haifa process
Biodiesel from algae	Calcium stearate by fusion process	Chromic acid	Di ethyl oxalate
Biopesticides (mineral oil based) for killing white flies	Camphor powder (synthetic)	Chromic acid (oxide) & blue oxide	Di ethyl phthalate (dep)
Biotech laboratory equipments	Candle making	Chromic acid (with pollution control)	Di methyl orthophthalate
Bituminous road emulsion	Capric chloride		Di-calcium phosphate from rock phosphate haifa process
Bituminous felts for water & damp proofing			
Black japan (bituminous based corrosion resistant)			
Black phenyl			

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4449, Nai Sarak, Main Road, Delhi - 110 006 (India) * Ph. : +91 9811437895, 9289 151047, 91-11-23918117, 43658117, 45120361
Email: eiri@eiriindia.org, eiriprojects@gmail.com Website: www.eiriindia.org, www.eiribooksandprojectreports.com

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Di-ethyl ether	Ethyl vanillin	extract	oxidation process)
Di-methyl phthalate	Eva (ethylene vinyl acetate) compound	Friction dust (liquid & powder) from cnsl	Hydroxy ethyl cellulose
Diammonium phosphate (dap)	Extra temperature lubricating grease	Fruit flavours	Ice packs (solutions type, white gel type, violet semi solid polymer type)
Dibasic lead stearate	Extraction of acid oil from soap stock	Fumaric acid	Imfi (whisky) & country liquor
Dicalcium phosphate	Extraction of essential oils by super critical fluid (carbon dioxide) method from flowers, herbs & spices	Furfural from rice hull/husk	Improving drop point paraffin wax from 45-50 deg. c to 75-80 deg. c
Dicalcium phosphate (animal feed grade from hydro chloric acid route)	Extraction of vanadium pentoxide	Fused aluminium oxide	Industrial alcohol
Dicalcium phosphate from rock phosphate	Fabric stain remover	Fused silica	Industrial alcohol from molasses
Dichloro isocyanurate	Fatty acid	Garlic acid	Industrial gases
Dichloro isocyanurate	Ferric & non ferric alum	Gasket shellac compound	Ink plastisol (phthalate free)
Diclofenac gel	Ferric alum	Gear oil	Insoluble saccharine (using solid ingredients)
Diclofenac sodium slow release (sr) tables 100mg	Ferric alum	Gibberellic acid	Insta whitening system (ujala type)
Diethyl phthalate	Ferric and non ferric alum	Ginger and garlic paste	Integrated complex of ester and allied products (d.o.p; d.b.p, ethyl acetate, wire enamel & cable jelly)
Diethyl phthalate (Cap:5 tpd)	Ferric chloride from ferric oxide and hydrochloric acid (hcl)	Ginger processing	International standard laboratory
Dinitro-chloro benzene	Ferric sulphate (powder)	Glass putty	Investment casting
Diocetyl adipate	Ferro chrome	Gluconic acid	Iron oxide for making ferrite
Diocetylphthalate (dop)	Ferro chrome ligno sulphonate	Glycerine	Iron sulphide
Diphenyl glycerine	Ferro manganese	Glycerol monostearate	Iso-borneol
Distilled water	Ferro silicon (from mineral ingredients)	Gobar gas	Isoborneol
Distillery	Ferro silicone	Gobbar gas	Isocyanates (tdi/mdi)
Dodecyl benzene sulphonate	Ferro vanadium from vanadium sludge	Gold electroplating	Isopropyl alcohol from acetone feed stock (cap:50,000 tpa)
Dop and other plasticizer	Ferrous silicate	Gold jewellery	J. acid
Double firing (heating)	Ferrous sulphate	Gold potassium cyanide (g.p.c.)	Jatropha (biodiesel) cultivation and extraction
Dustless chalk	Ferrous sulphide	Gold potassium cyanide (g.p.c.) by alkali method	Jewellery casting investment powder
Dye & dye intermediates	Fertilizer from animal blood & leather waste	Gossypol (poly phenol) from cotton seed oil	Jute batching oil
Dye and dye intermediate	Fibre reinforced plastic (high pressure moulding with smc, bmc & dmc)	Grape wine	Kaolin for road making (project report)
Dye intermediates	Fire extinguisher dry powder	Greylead oxide	Kesh kala tel (hair dye lotion) (vasmol 33, godrej, black nite type)
Dye levelling agent	Fire extinguisher dry powder (sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate and mono ammonium phosphate based)	Guar gum powder	L-lysine monohydrochloride
Edta & its salts	Flocculants	Gum (sodium silicate based)	Lacquer (electrophoretic) for jewellery acrylic based
Electroless nickel plating on plastics	Fluorescent tube light powder	Gum (sodium silicate based)	Lacquer electrophoretic for gold jewellery polyurethane based
Electropolishing on gold jewellery	Foamed pvc compounding and its products	Gypsum plaster board	Lactic acid
Electropolishing on various metals	Formaldehyde	H acid	Lactic acid from white sugar by fermentation process
Emulsifier for cutting oil	Formalin from methanol	H- acid	Ldpe granules from virgin (ldpe resin)
Endosulfan	Formulation for ddi, bhc, melathion	Hair fixer (hair gel type)	Lead extraction from scrap battery
Engine coolant	Fractional distillation of d.m.o. (dementholized oil)	Henna hair dye	Lead oxide (a) lead monoxide
Ephedrine hydrochloride	Fractional distillation of essential oil & medicinal plant	Henna paste making	
Epoxy resin based compound		Heptaldehyde	
Epoxy resins and metal filling		Heptaldehyde & undecylenic acid (c7 & c11) & its derivatives	
Ethanol from molasses (biofuel)		Herbal beer	
Ethyl acetate		High carbon ferro chrome	
Ethyl acetate		Hosiery cloth in the dyeing process	
Ethyl alcohol (potable liquor)		Hot dip galvanizing	
Ethyl alcohol from corn		Humic acid	
Ethyl alcohol from crude alcohol (by fractional distillation or redistilled method)		Humic acid	
Ethyl alcohol from molasses		Hydrated calcium silicate brick	
Ethyl ether		Hydrated lime	
Ethyl hexanol		Hydrated lime	
		Hydrated lime from sea shell	
		Hydrazine	
		Hydro fluoric acid	
		Hydrochloric acid	
		Hydrogen peroxide (by auto	

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Regd. Off : 4449, Nai Sarak, Main Road, Delhi - 110 006 (India)
 * Ph: +91 9811437895, 9289151047, 91-11-43658117, 23918117, 45120361,
 * E-Mail : eiriprojects@gmail.com, eiri@eiriindia.org
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