HI-TECH PROJECTS

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

JUNE 2020 Issue

(E-copy)

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MOST DEMANDABLE PROJECTS

AQUACULTURE PRAWN FARMING [3264]

India is endowed with a long coastline and hence offers scope for large exploitation of marine wealth. The marine Prawn production of India is about 40 per cent of the total of slightly about 40 per cent of the total of slightly over 4 million metric tons, coming from all over 4 million metric tons, coming from all the countries bordering the Indian Ocean. The Fisheries sector plays an important role in Indian economy contributing about role in Indian economy contributing about 1% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). India is also an important country that produces Prawn through aquaculture in the world. India is home to more than 10 percent of the global Prawn diversity. Presently, the country ranks second in the world in total Prawn production with an annual Prawn production of about 9.06 million metric tons. In the seventies fishermen 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. Prawn culturing is a commercial business unit. Culturing fresh water prawn is mainly because Freshwater prawn farming is not nearly as technically demanding or capital intensive as farming of sea prawns so it is a more accessible system for small-scale operators. In addition, freshwater prawn production tends to be more environmentally sustainable because prawns are territorial in nature and are stocked at lower densities. They can be farmed in warm climates wherever there is a suitable site with a good supply of fresh water. Aquaculture in India is a very important economic activity and booming sector with a wide range of emerging potential. An unparalleled average annual growth rate of over 4.5 percent over the years which has placed the country in the forefront of global Prawn production, only after China. India ranks second in the world in total Prawn production with an annual Prawn production of about 9.06 million metric tons. RAS is basically Recirculation Aquaculture Systems and it captures a new and unique way of rearing fish instead of using the old-style or outdoors method of rearing fish in open fish ponds. This system therefore helps in rearing fish at high densities, in indoor tanks with a well monitored environment. RAS commonly filter and clean the water for reusing back in the fish culture tanks. New water is however added to the tanks to recover the water that might have been lost through either splashed water, evaporation, and water that is used to flush out waste materials. Contrary to RAS, fish ponds and raceway systems pass the entire water through the pond or the tank and then is discarded and hence a lot of water is wasted in the process. For healthy and grown fish throughout the growing period clean water at an appropriate temperature, the right quantity of food per day and sufficient dissolved oxygen content are the fundamental requirements for optimum growth.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	8080 Kg/Tank
Land (20350 sq.mt)	Rs. 11.12 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 23.50 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 38.56 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.04 Cr.
Rate of Return	14%
Break Even Point	69%

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QUARTZ AND FELDSPAR MANUFACTURING [3263]

Quartz is a mineral, which is a member of silica groups. It is present in silica rich-igneous rocks and it is the basic materials of sandstone and is found in metamorphic rock lime gneisses, schists, charnockites and khondalites If pure, quartz is a colorless, transparent, and very hard crystalline material of glass-like look. The well-known rock crystals - six-sided prisms with a six-sided pyramid at their ends - are simply well formed crystals of quartz. Quartz appears in a number of colored varieties, like amethyst (violet), citrine (yellow), or smoky quartz (gray, brown to black). It also occurs in dense forms with no visible crystals, like the multi-colored agate and the gray flint. The term 'quartz' is often referred to as a synonym for silica. Silica (SiO_2) is one of the ubiquitous materials in the earth's crust. Quartz, quartz crystals, quartzite, silica sand, sand (others) and moulding sand are all coined together in one generic name 'silica minerals'. This is because all these commodities are essentially crystalline silicon dioxide (SiO_2) with variations mostly related to their crystalline structure and presence of minor or trace impurities. Silica occurs in several forms giving rise to different varieties. The important varieties of crystalline quartz are vein quartz (massive crystalline quartz); milky quartz (white, translucent to opaque); ferruginous quartz (containing brown limonite and red haematite and almost opaque); aventurine quartz (containing glistening flakes of mica or haematite); cat's eye (opalescent greenish quartz with fibrous structure); rock crystal (clear, colourless, well-crystallised transparent quartz); amethyst (clear-purple or violet-blue), transparent quartz; rose quartz; smoky quartz; etc. Occurrences of massive crystalline quartz in veins or pegmatites have been recorded in almost all the states. These varieties include sand consisting largely of unconsolidated quartzose grains (0.06 mm to 2 mm diameter), gravel consisting largely of unconsolidated coarse quartzose grains or pebbles (2 mm to 8 mm in diameter), sandstone and quartzite. The occurrences are reported from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, etc. The silica sand from Naini area in Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh is of a very high quality. This group includes chalcedony, agate, jasper, onyx, flint and chert. These varieties appear noncrystalline (amorphous) in hand specimens, but under microscope show double refraction which reveals their concealed crystalline nature. These varieties are reported from Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab. The most important occurrences of agate are in Ratnapur, Rajpipla area and further west between Tapi and Narmada rivers in Bharuch district, Gujarat, where it is found as pebbles in varying sizes associated with clay washed down by the river flow. Other occurrences of economic importance are reported from Amravati, Aurangabad, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Nashik and Pune districts in Maharashtra; beds of Krishna and Godavari rivers in Andhra Pradesh; Dumka district in Jharkhand; Dhar, Mandsaur, Sihore and Shahdol districts in Madhya Pradesh; and Kachchh district in Gujarat.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1200 MT/Day
Land (10,000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.82 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.30 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 6.47 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.92 Cr.
Rate of Return	42%
Break Even Point	49%

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ASSEMBLY OF PCB (PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD) [3262]

A PCB is a printed circuit board is used in electronics to build electronic devices. A PCB serves two purposes in the construction of an electronic device; it is a place to mount the components and it provides the means of electrical connection between the components. 1. Single-sided PCB, The single-sided PCBs are mostly used in entertainment

electronics where manufacturing costs have to be kept at a minimum. However, in industrial electronics also, cost factors cannot be neglected and single-sided boards should be used wherever a particular circuit can be accommodated on such boards. To jump over conductor tracks, components have to be utilized (Fig A). If this is not feasible, jumper wires are used. The number of jumper wires on a board, however, is restricted by economic reasons. If their number is more than a few, the use of a double-sided PCB should be considered. Advantages of single-sided PCBs include: • Low cost, especially for volume production; • Low rate of issues during PCB manufacturing process, accordingly, leading to high speed of fabrication; • Suitable for simple circuits. Double-sided PCBs can be made with or without plated-through holes. The production of board with plated-through holes is fairly expensive. Therefore, plated-through hole boards are only chosen where the circuit complexity and density does not leave any other choice. Even on such boards, the total number of plated-through holes, in particular of via-holes (holes utilized only for through-contact and not for component mounting), should be kept to the minimum for reasons of economy and reliability. The cost factor for double-sided PCBs without plated-through holes is considerably lower because plating can be avoided. Through-contacts are made by soldering the component leads on both the board sides where required. Jumper wires may still be added. However, hand soldering must be applied for soldering of the component side joints. In the layout design of such boards, solder joints on the component sides have to be kept minimum in number because the replacing of such components is extremely difficult. A typical strategy is therefore to realize the conductors as much as possible on the non-component side and to put only the remaining once on the component side. Such boards are therefore compromise between serviceability and electrical design optimum on the one hand and the cost factor on the other. Therefore, advantages of double-layer PCBs can be summarized into the following aspects: • More flexibility for designers; • An increase of circuit density; • Relatively low cost; • Reduction of board size.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	267 Nos/Day
Land (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 3.32 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 91 Lac
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.67 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.20 Cr.
Rate of Return	37%
Break Even Point	42%

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BORIC ACID POWDER [3260]

Boric Acid is white odorless and nearly tasteless powdered substance which is not flammable combustible or explosive and it present no unusual hazard if involved in a fire. Boric Acid is used as an antiseptic for minor burns on cuts as eye drops to treat yeast and fungal infection such as candidacies, as an insecticide for control of cockroaches, termites, fire ants, fleas for manufacturing glass and fiber glass, halogen light bulbs, laboratory glass ware and circuit boards in nuclear power plants to slow down the rate at which fission is occurring. Boric acid, also called hydrogen borate, boracic acid, orthoboric acid and acidum boricum, is a weak, monobasic Lewis acid of boron often used as an antiseptic, insecticide, flame retardant, neutron absorber, or precursor to other chemical compounds. It has the chemical formula H3BO3 (sometimes written B(OH)3), and exists in the form of colorless crystals or a white powder that dissolves in water. When occurring as a mineral, it is called sassolite. Boric acid, or sassolite, is found mainly in its free state in some volcanic districts, for example, in the Italian region of Tuscany, the Lipari Islands and the US state of Nevada. In these volcanic settings it issues, mixed with steam, from fissures in the ground. It is also found as a constituent of many naturally occurring minerals – borax, boracite, ulexite (boronatrocalcite) and colemanite. Boric acid and its salts are found in seawater. It is also found in plants, including almost all fruits. Boric acid was first prepared by Wilhelm Homberg (1652–1715) from borax, by the action of mineral acids, and was given the name sal sedativum Hombergi ("sedative salt of Homberg"). However borates, including boric acid, have been used since the time of the ancient Greeks for cleaning, preserving food, and other activities.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	10 MT/Day
Land (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.05 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.10 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 3.80 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.07 Cr.
Rate of Return	23%
Break Even Point	55%

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NYLON MULTIFILLAMENT FISHING NETS AND TWINES FACTORY [3259]

Fishing net is a fabric made joining twine at an interval of about half an inch or so to form a set of mashes for catching the fish. These have been from plied cotton yarn so far in our country & many other countries, but slowly it is being replaced by the fish nets manufactured by using chemically treated extra strong nylon yarns. For marine fishing only nylon fish net is preferred. Fish nets are manufactured by HDPE Yarn twisted nylon or cotton yarns. These are woven on special looms. Fish nets are made of two types e.g. Knotted type or knotless type. Normally transparent nylon is used for the manufacture but the coloured nylon yarns may be employed for the purpose which makes it a bit economical. Generally fish nets are marketed in the size of nets 12 feets X 12 feets with inches of (0.5 "), (0.75 ") where as the first one is most popular & widely acceptable quality. Fisheries sector occupies a very important place in the socio-economic development of the country. It has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap and nutritious food besides being a foreign exchange earner. Most importantly, it is the source of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country. Marine Fisheries contributes to food security and provides direct employment to over 1.5 million fisher people besides others indirectly dependent on the sector. The total marine fisher folk population of 3.57 mn is in 3,305 marine fishing villages spread across the coastal States and Union Territories (including islands). Of these, 0.90 million are active fisher people, and another 0.76 million fisher people are involved in other fisheries-related activities. The country's fresh water resources consist of 195210 kilometers of rivers and canals, 2.9million hectares of minor and major reservoirs, 2.4 million hectares of ponds and lakes and about 0.8 million hectares of flood plain lakes and derelict water bodies. At present it contributes almost 13% of the total fish production in the country. Significant contributions also come from freshwater and brackish- water aquaculture.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2.40 MT/Day
Land (1200 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.44 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.98 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 3.62 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.21 Cr.
Rate of Return	27%
Break Even Point	49%

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CONVERSION OF BORIC ACID GRANULAR/CRYSTALLINE MATERIAL TO BORIC ACID POWDER [3258]

Boric Acid is white odorless and nearly tasteless powdered substance which is not flammable combustible or explosive and it present no unusual hazard if involved in a fire. Boric Acid is used as

an antiseptic for minor burns on cuts as eye drops to treat yeast and fungal infection such as candidacies, as an insecticide for control of cockroaches, termites, fire ants, fleas for manufacturing glass and fiber glass, halogen light bulbs, laboratory glass ware and circuit boards in nuclear power plants to slow down the rate at which fission is occurring. Boric acid, also called hydrogen borate, boracic acid, orthoboric acid and acidum boricum, is a weak, monobasic Lewis acid of boron often used as an antiseptic, insecticide, flame retardant, neutron absorber, or precursor to other chemical compounds. It has the chemical formula H_3BO_3 (sometimes written $B(OH)_3$), and exists in the form of colorless crystals or a white powder that dissolves in water. When occurring as a mineral, it is called sassolite. Boric acid, or sassolite, is found mainly in its free state in some volcanic districts, for example, in the Italian region of Tuscany, the Lipari Islands and the US state of Nevada. In these volcanic settings it issues, mixed with steam, from fissures in the ground. It is also found as a constituent of many naturally occurring minerals – borax, boracite, ulexite (boronatrocalcite) and colemanite. Boric acid and its salts are found in seawater. It is also found in plants, including almost all fruits. Boric acid was first prepared by Wilhelm Homberg (1652–1715) from borax, by the action of mineral acids, and was given the name sal sedativum Hombergi ("sedative salt of Homberg"). However borates, including boric acid, have been used since the time of the ancient Greeks for cleaning, preserving food, and other activities.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	10 MT/Day
Land (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.05 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.10 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 3.80 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.7 Cr.
Rate of Return	23%
Break Even Point	55%

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CATTLE FEED [3257]

India possesses an enormous cattle (180 million) and buffalo (61 million) population but the annual milk production has reached only about 30 million tons. The low milk production is primarily dur to the poor potential of the animal and the lack of adequate nutrition. For the fullest exploitation of their genetic potentialities, better feeding must go hand in hand with better breeding. The principal feed resources for animal consumption in the country are crop residues like straws of wheat, rice and other cereals and stoves which are very poor in feed value. Even these ate in short supply. These are supplemented to some extent by relatively better quality fodders like cultivated leguminous and non liguminous fodder grasses and concentrates. The latter are formulated largely from agro-industrial by-product and forest wastes and small quantities of low-grade cereals with the present stock of feed and fodder resources available in the country, it is well impossible to meet the nutrient requirements of even the present day low-producing cattle and buffaloes such a situation is bound to aggravate difficulties in the feeding of better producing livestock such as cross bred lows in exploiting their full genetic potentiality for early growth, better reproduction and higher milk production. Livestock in the country, therefore, suffer widely from insufficient supply of nutrients. The unconventional agro-industrial by products and forest wastes may find a greater use as livestock feeds in coming years. The nutritive value of tropical feeds and fodder is lower than those grown in temperate region. This situation does not allow cows to consume maximum amount feeds, nor to get feeds of minimum allowable digestibility. It is not possible to anticipate any remarkable improvement in the feed situation in the near future and also in the supply of high digestible ingredients like waste grains. The digestibility of feed for meeting nutrient requirements of the cattle must bear relation to its intake capacity. In order that a cow with high milk yielding potential, which this country is looking forward to have in large numbers, produce milk to their inherited capacity, it will be necessary to provide adequate and balanced nutrition that should include high quality fodder and concentrates, mostly originating from agro industrial by products and wastes. The poor quality fodders like straws and stovers when chopped and fortified with urea, molasses and mineral mixture, improve in nutritive value and papatability. Such practice should be followed to maximize the utilization of valuable fodder resources. It is also necessary to preserve good quality forage as hay or silgae to provide for feed during the lean periods. With the availability of food quality fodder and some feed concentrate to supplement the ration in meeting the various nutrient requirements, the milk production will certainly go higher even.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	20 Ton/Day
Land (13064 sq.ft)	Rs. 1.04 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 22 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.11 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.42 Cr.
Rate of Return	27%
Break Even Point	54%

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HDPE PIPE MANUFACTURING UNIT (75MM EXTRUDER) SIZE: 1 INCH TO 5 INCH OD [3256]

High-density polyethylene (HDPE) is a polyethylene thermoplastic made from petroleum. It is known for its large strength-to-density ratio. The density of HDPE can range from 0.93 to 0.97g/cm3 or 970Kg/m3. The difference in strength exceeds the difference in density, giving HDPE a higher specific strength. It is also harder and more opaque and can withstand much higher temperatures (120°C for short periods, 110°C continuously). High-density polyethylene, unlike polypropylene, cannot withstand normally required autoclaving conditions. The lack of branching is ensured by an appropriate choice of catalyst (e.g., Ziegler-Natta catalysts) and reaction conditions. HDPE pipes are important plastic products which have wide range of applications. These have more tensile strength in comparison to other plastic pipes. These are being used for Sprinkler Irrigation System, potable water supply and sewerage purpose. Their low cost, easily installation and better durability make them ideal for the purpose. They also offer very good resistance to most of the chemicals and have excellent electrical insulation properties. These pipes are also used for circulation of acids in various chemical industries due to their acid resistant quality. The demand of HDPE Pipes are likely to increase due to their wide use in various sectors in India. Apart from its regular uses, such as for irrigation system, water supply, sewerage, it is being used by Department of Telecommunication for conduit for optical fiber cables. Looking to its increased demand, it appears to be good scope for setting up new small scale industries. Hence the product has good market potential.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	16 MT/Day
Land (15000 sq.mt)	Rs. 8.10 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 6.49 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 6.44 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 21.79 Cr.
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	49%

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POTATO CHIPS [3255]

When American-style potato chips were introduced in Great Britain in the 1920s, to avoid confusion with the established term “chip potatoes” they were called potato crisps or simply crisps. Over time, though, these clearly drawn distinctions became blurred. For instance, British-style batter-fried fillets and fried potatoes have become popular in the United States and Canada, and

even on the western side of the Atlantic they're called "fish and chips." Similarly, when thin French fries—along with hamburgers and other American fast foods—went global, the word "fries" became the standard term in many English-speaking countries (at least in fast-food outlets). Likewise, as American snack foods were marketed overseas, the term potato chips was adopted throughout the world, even in the United Kingdom—although most people there do still call them "crisps." The creators of novel potato-based snacks have introduced some new coinages to the world of chips and crisps. In 1967, General Mills introduced Chipos, said to be tastier, crisper, lighter, and less oily because they were fried much faster than traditional potato chips. Two years later Procter & Gamble introduced Pringles, made from dehydrated and reconstituted potatoes. Pringles are uniform in size and shape, so they can be stacked and packaged in a tube. Chipos didn't make the cut as a commercial product. Pringles were a tremendous success and are sold all over the world, but apparently the time has not arrived for them to be enshrined in an Oxford dictionary. Potato is widely consumed as food all over the world. Cooked potatoes, in various forms are offered in restaurants and refreshment stalls and variety of processed potato products are available in the market. Surplus and cull potatoes are used as feed for livestock and also as raw material for the manufacture of starch, ethyl alcohol and a few other industrial products. Potatoes are consumed not only as a fresh vegetable, but also in a variety of processed forms. Dehydrated potato products have been known for long and are especially valued because they afford convenience for use; they have good storage stability and are relatively any to transport. In recent years, there has been, a great spurt in the consumption of processed products, such as potato chips, dehydrated meshed potatoes, and frozen potato products. Potato chips are basically used for snacks purposes. They are produced by rapid dehydration of potato slices by direct contact with hot fact. Its crispness and special palatability make it the favorite of people of all age group. Different varieties of potatoes are usually used for chips.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2 MT/Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt)	Rs. 98 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.11 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.32 Cr.
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	69%

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TOMATO PASTE, KETCHUP, TOMATO PUREE AND TOMATO POWDER [3254]

Tomatoes are amongst the most widely grown crop in India. The largest production centers are in southern and central India-Principally the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Tomatoes are produced and processed during the two main seasons across much of India-August to October (Kharif) and December to April (rabi). Where conditions suit, tomatoes are also grown during the off-season (May to July) including under protected cultivation though given the low volumes of production, prices are often the highest during this period. India is the world's second largest tomato producer but processes less than 1% of its production. This impacts farmers by way of high postharvest losses and low returns during periods of market glut. Indian tomato based product manufacturers import significant quantities of tomato pulp and paste at high prices which also entails an import duty of 30%. Existing Indian paste and pulp makers are unable to operate their units at optimum capacities due to a lack of fresh tomato at the required volumes at the right price. Further, the types of tomatoes currently grown in India are generally less suitable for processing due to their low quality parameters for paste and pulp production. The overall result of these constraints is a loss of value to all stakeholders involved with tomato production and processing and its wider impact on local and regional economic development.

COST ESTIMATION

Land (1200 sq.mt)	Rs. 73 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.20 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.36 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.45 Cr.
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	65%

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TOILET PAPER AND NAPKIN [3253]

Tissue paper or simply tissue is a lightweight paper or, light crêpe paper. Tissue can be made from recycled paper pulp. Key properties are absorbency, basis weight, thickness, bulk (specific volume), brightness, stretch, appearance and comfort. Tissue paper is produced on a paper machine that has a single large steam heated drying cylinder (yankee dryer) fitted with a hot air hood. The raw material is paper pulp. The yankee cylinder is sprayed with adhesives to make the paper stick. Creping is done by the yankee's doctor blade that is scraping the dry paper off the cylinder surface. The crinkle (crêping) is controlled by the strength of the adhesive, geometry of the doctor blade, speed difference between the yankee and final section of the paper machine and paper pulp characteristics.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1.50 Ton/Day
Land (800 sq.mt)	Rs. 39 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 33 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.58 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.35 Cr
Rate of Return	28%
Break Even Point	67%

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CANDY MANUFACTURING (CAP: 300 TON/MONTH) [3252]

Candy making is the preparation of candies and sugar confections. Candy is made by dissolving sugar in water or milk to form a syrup, which is boiled until it reaches the desired concentration or starts to caramelize. The type of candy depends on the ingredients and how long the mixture is boiled. Candy comes in a wide variety of textures, from soft and chewy to hard and brittle. A chocolatier is a person who prepares confectionery from chocolate, and is distinct from a chocolate maker, who creates chocolate from cacao beans and other ingredients. Cotton candy is a form of spun sugar often prepared using a cotton candy machine. Making candy can be hazardous due to the use of boiled sugar and melted chocolate. Boiling sugar often exceeds 150°C (302°F) hotter than most cooked foods and the sugar tends to stick to the skin, causing burns and blisters upon skin contact. Worker safety programs focus on reducing contact between workers and hot food or hot equipment, and reducing splashing, because even small splashes can cause burns. Some ingredients can also irritate the eyes and lungs, if, for example, powdered ingredients are accidentally inhaled, so worker protection involves reducing exposure to potentially irritating ingredients. Hard candy, also referred to as boiled sweet, is a candy prepared from one or more syrups boiled to a temperature of 160°C (320°F). After a syrup boiled to this temperature cools, it is called hard candy, since it becomes stiff and brittle as it approaches room temperature. Hard candy recipes variously call for syrups of sucrose, glucose, or fructose. To add color, food coloring is sometimes used.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	8 Ton/Day
Land (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.24 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs 3.84 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.45 Cr
Rate of Return	42%
Break Even Point	38%

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Top Industries to Start

NAMKEEN INDUSTRY [3251]

India is one of the few countries that continues to see brisk growth in spite of the ongoing economic slow-down at a global level. A 7.6% growth in Fiscal 2017 has been forecast by the RBI. It is expected that with the revival of industrial activity, introduction of policies favourable to industries, "Make in India" promotions, and low energy costs the actual growth may be higher than predicted. The large population and the increasing number of youth in the country are fuelling the demand for various products, which is infusing liquidity in the market. With a large population, the food market in India is seeing large investments. The current Indian foods market is estimated at ?2,700 billion and is expected to n grow at a CAGR of 11%. The food industry has received FDI of about USD 6.7 billion in the last 15 years with a further potential to receive over USD 33 billion in the next ten years. Additionally, the food processing industry in India contributes about 14% to the GDP, while accounting for 6% of all industrial investments. The per capita food consumption in India is three to four times lesser than that of developed economies. The low per capita consumption and the shortage of food in certain pockets offer tremendous opportunities for food companies. This has been recognized by many companies, including the global ones, which are increasingly investing in India. India is the second most populous country in the world and the population is expected to grow at the rate of 1.1% over the next five years. The share of young people in the total population was 64% in 2015, which is of key importance as they will be driving the demand for various products, including foods in general, and packed foods. This share is expected to continue and highlights a large potential for growth in India. Unlike its predecessors, the current generation spends money more easily, especially on food, apparel, and traveling, as a result of more disposable income. With higher employment opportunities in cities, young people prefer to migrate to urban areas; and with limited time and resources to cook, the young working population depends on processed foods. This is clearly reflected by the increasing sales of processed food products in Tier-1 and Tier-2 cities.

COST ESTIMATION

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KITCHEN MASALAS (SPICES) [3250]

Spices which are basically plant products, have a definite role to play in enhancing the taste flavour, relish or piquancy of any food, most of the spices are pagrant, aromatic and pangent. They comprise seeds, bartes, rhizome, leaves fruits and other parts of plants, which belong to varigated species and genera since time immorial, India in renamed to be the have of spices. Most important spices like black pepper (king of spices) cardamom (queen of spices) cardamom (queen of spices), ginger, chilies and turmeric, which are produced in India import it great reputation, and these constitute. The major group of spices. In the list of spices, clave, nutmeg, cinnamon and cassia are known as tree spices, However, spices like fennel, fenugreek, garlic, onion, coriander, cumin, vanilla, saffron; etc. There are a number of spices used along with food, namely; 1. Common Salt, 2. Coriander, 3. Chill, 4. Haldi, 5. Ajwain & Maithee, 7.Onion and so on; These spices are not used are at a time. For preparation of any dish may be Indian or European, may be vegetarian or non-vegetarian we use more than are shice for its preparation. The combination of all the spices but together for the use of one particular dish as known as 'masala' of the spices, the bulk of the dry matter consists of carbohydrater, proteins, tannius, resins, volatile oil, fixed oil, for pigments, mineral, elements, etc. These constituents differ grately in their composition and content in different spices. They have varied physical and chemical properties. Due to this reason, the processing method of different spice, differ widely and required individual expertise in variety operation like curing, drying, cleaning, grading and packing. arvesting of each spice is done at a particular store of maturity in a particular manner suitable for it avoiding any sort of damage before processing. It is transported to the processing centre as quickly as possible and stored properly before it is taken to up for processing.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	3 Ton/Day
Land (1600 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.88 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 90 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs 2.47 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.32 Cr
Rate of Return	32%
Break Even Point	47%

****

AIR/OIL/FUEL FILTER [3249]

Filtration is a removing unwanted particles by "Screening" Particles in a fluid flowing past a porous sereen either lodge against the screen across the pores because they are larger than the pores, or lodge against the sereen material and are held there by the force of the street which means that particles smaller than the pore size can be trapped particles are also though to be held in place. Once trapped ,by a form of an electrostatic nature, giving them an affinity for the material of the screen and holding them once the flow has stopped. Some types of filters are impregnated with a flocculating chemist which agglomerates the finer particles and makes them easier to trap but the basic principle is still one of screening. Filters are sometimes divided into "surface" and depth filteRs. In fact all filters except the metallic strainers are depth filters. Increasing the pore size of the medium but at the same time increasing the depth results in fewer particles being trapped by lodging in the poros , but a larger number being trapped against the fibers of the filters. The degree of filtration is generally loss, but the resistance to flow is the also with a depth filter, and the effective life is greater. It is possible to produce a depth filter of coarse material in grate depth having the same degree of filtration as a very fine surface filter, but the resistance to flow is usually prohibitive Normal practice is to compromise either with a fine short-life depth filter, such as a porous paper, or with a slightly more coarse but longer-life depth filter, such as a felt. Both have their proper uses. A device that is used to remove something unwanted from a liquid or gas that passes through it is called filter.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4000 Nos/Day
Land (3000 sq.mt)	Rs. 4.88 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.71 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 3.05 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 11 Cr
Rate of Return	32%
Break Even Point	51%

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MINERAL WATER PLANT [3248]

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

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culinary use. In 2013 the global packaged drinking water market is forecast to have a value of $94.2 billion, an increase of 41% since 2007. This increasing trend reveals that the product meets the demand of countless consumers. Water is our lifeline that cleans and feeds us. In ancient cultures, water represented the very essence of life. The Romans were the first to pipe water into their growing cities, especially with their aqueducts. They also realized that sewage water could cause damage to people and needed to be removed from the living environment. Water has played a role not only in the history of countries, but also in religion, mythology, and art. Water in many religions is symbolised as a soul cleanser and known as holy water. For example, water at St.Lourdes, France is thought by many religions to be sacred with healing powers. It brought life to their people, but in drought, produced chaos. Water has always been perceived as a gift from the gods, as it rained from the heavens. Mineral Water originally meant water from various natural springs which are thought to be having medicinal and curative value. These spring waters, although contain dissolved chemicals of medicinal properties, also contain harmful micro-organisms. Besides this the underground and surface water is also not potable due to hardness as well as due to presence of toxic substances and Bacteria. This re-quires suitable treatment and purification to make it safe and potable drinking water with long shelf life. The water is packed in suitable food grade packing generally in PVC or PET Bottles of differ-ent capacities. Water in its pure from is oxide of hydrogen or hydride of Oxygen. It is transparent and colourless liquid with a melting point of 0°C and a boiling point of 100°C. Its refractive index is 1 and specific gravity 1.0. Pure water is tasteless, however the pres-ence of minerals and dissolved salts and gases im-part taste in the water. Depending upon the quality of Raw water, suitable treatment is given to the water to make it as per the standards and packed in food grade plastic Bottles with label Indicating de-tails of composition, date of bottling, expiry date, quantity etc. Potable spring waters containing, sulphur iron, magnesium and other mineral salts occuring in certain regions are claimed to be beneficial to human matabolism.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	11538 Ltr/Day
Land (1000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.24 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 43 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 41 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.24 Cr
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	64%

****

OPEN END SPINNING UNIT [3247]

Open end spinning is an excellent short-term blending process. The presence of short fibers in the material fed does not seriously affect the efficiency of Open end spinning and it may be that process will have a bright future in the spinning of waste. Whenever the final judgment on open end spinning may be, it is a process that is here to say. Few innovations in the field of textiles have created such interest as open-end spinning. Despite the tremendous efforts that have been made over the years to further the development of ring spinning, it now seems to be generally accepted that, owing to mechanical, technological and above all economic limitations, the potential of that well established process has been virtually exhausted and that further advancement will only be achieved through an entirely new approach; it may be that Open-end spinning will be the answer. Spinning may be defined as the process of converting fibres and/or filaments(s) into yarn. In the production of manmade fibres, the extrusion of the fibre forming liquid through the spinners followed by hardening of this liquid jet in to solid filaments is called as the process of spinning. The meaning of the spinning in this case may be completely different from that used for natural fibres. Generally, we can define spinning as a process that produces a yarn as its final product. The spinning of manmade fibres can be carried out by three different processes.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	3.06 MT/Day
Land (4040 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.64 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5.70 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs 1.20 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 10.22 Cr
Rate of Return	24%
Break Even Point	59%

****

RTS JUICE PLANT [3246]

Juice is a beverage made from the extraction or pressing out of the natural liquid contained in fruit and vegetables. It can also refer to liquids that are flavored with these or other biological food sources such as meat and seafood (e.g., clam juice). Juice is commonly consumed as a beverage or used as an ingredient or flavoring in foods or other beverages, such as smoothies. Juice emerged as a popular beverage choice after the development of pasteurization methods allowed for its preservation without using fermentation (the approach used with wine production). The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimated the total world production of citrus fruit juices to be 12,840,318 tones in 2012. The largest fruit juice consumers are New Zealand (nearly a cup, or 8 ounces, each day) and Colombia (more

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4449 Nai Sarak, Main Road, Delhi - 110006 (INDIA) **Ph** : 9111- 43658117, 23918117, 45120361, 9811437895, 9289151047
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than three quarters of a cup each day). Fruit juice consumption on average increased with country income level. To the American food industry, fruit juice is more profitable than only fruit. Packaged juice market has charted a high growth trajectory, thanks to its easy availability, anytime-anywhere consumption, and convenience. Within the beverages market, the fruit-based beverages category is one of the fastest growing categories, and has grown at a CAGR of over 30 percent over the past decade. As of March 2013, the Indian packaged juices market was valued at Rs 1,100 crore (~USD 200 million) and projected to grow at a CAGR of ~15 percent over the next three years. The packaged fruit juices market can be divided into three sub-categories: fruit drinks, juices, and nectar drinks. Fruit drinks, which have a maximum of 30 percent fruit content, are the highest-selling category, with a 60 percent share of the market. Frooti, Jumpin, Maaza, etc. are the most popular products in this category. Fruit juices, on the other hand, are 100 percent composed of fruit content, and claim a 30 percent market share at present. In contrast, nectar drinks have between 25 and 90 percent fruit content, but account for only about 10 percent of the market. The rising number of health-conscious consumers is giving a boost to fruit juices; it has been observed that consumers are shifting from fruit-based drinks to fruit juices as they consider the latter a healthier breakfast/snack option. Dabur is the market leader in the Indian packaged juices market with its brands Real and Real Active. Other players include Parle, Fresh Gold, and Godrej. Some of the other brands of fruit juices and drinks include Frooti, Appy, Mazza, Minute Maid, Slice, Fresh Gold, and Del Monte. Considering the attractiveness of the segment, diversified consumer food companies such as ITC are working towards making a foray into packaged juices. As per studies, the most preferred pack size is the individual (small) pack which is convenient, and easy to carry and consume. These are in great demand as out-of-home consumption is on the rise. Tetrapaks are most popular among manufacturers as well as consumers. Some companies are also offering their products in tins (eg Del Monte) and PET bottles (eg Mazza); however, they are more expensive than Tetrapaks, which adds to production costs.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	14000 Ltr/Day
Land (3024 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.86 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.41 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.60 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.99 Cr
Rate of Return	45%
Break Even Point	39%

****

DENIM GARMENTS (DENIM CLOTH WILL BE PURCHASED FROM MARKET AND CONVERTED TO GARMENTS WITH 50 MACHINES) [3245]

The word `DENIM' is almost synonymously used for high fashion garments. `DENIM' has become so popular throughout the world today that the moment this magic word is heard, it conjures up in one's mind visions of a blue garment with unique and elegant appearance. This classic fabric has been in use aross the world for a long time. However, the appearance of this fabric is continuously being modified to appeal to the varied fashion trends of different generations. In many respects fashion trends have dictated how the fabrics and garments should look and accoordingly the processing techniques have been changed. Today, the consumer literally has numerous choices of unwashed and pre-washed garments suit individual tastes. Denim fabric can be defined as a warp faced twill fabric made from yarn dyed warp and undyed weft yarn. The count of the yarn used varies between 6 and 12. In general, indigo-vat dye is used for colouring the warp yarn. More than 5000 years before the development of synthetic dyes, before the development of synthetic dyes, natural indigo dye was being used. Evidence for this ha sbeen obtained by the presence of indigo dyed garments and blankets form ancient tombs and graves. The indigo plant is cultivated in India, China, Japan and South America. Indigo is structurally a vat class of dye, which in its pigment state is insoluble in water, alkali or acid. Like other vat dyes, this dye must be vatted to apply it to cellulosic fibre. This reduced dye has moderate affinity for cellulose. The basic steps involved in the application of indigo dye to cellulosic fibres are: 1. Conversion of the insoluble dye molecules into the soluble leuco form by alkaline reducing conditions. 2. Absorption of the leuco compound by the fibre. 3. Conversion of solubilised dye back to the insoluble form by oxidation. 4. After treatment of the dyed material by washing to remove unfixed loose dye particles. Indigo dye is generally applied to cotton, either in fibre form or yarn form. The actual indigo shade on the yarn is developed by controlled impregnation and oxidation steps.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	350 Pieces/Day
Land (4000 sq.Yard)	Rs. 2.70 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 53.05 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 92.70 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.25 Cr
Rate of Return	34%
Break Even Point	54%

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AUTO KNITTING UNIT WITH AUTO STRIPPER [CODE 3244]

Knitting is a method in which thread or yarn loops, called stitches are interlocked to form fabric. Different types of yarns (fibre type, texture, and twist), needle sizes, and stitch types may be used to achieve knitted fabrics/garments with diverse properties (colour, texture, weight, heat retention, water resistance, and/or integrity). In warp knitting, loop and fabric formation takes place in vertical direction while in weft knitting (the most common type of knitting), yarn runs in horizontal direction - produced on both flat and circular knitting machines. Circular knitting (also called "knitting in the round") is used to knit the fabric in a continuous circle (tube); Flat knitting, on the other hand, is used, in its most basic form, to make flat, rectangular pieces of cloth. The apparel Knitting Industry may be divided into four branches knitted outerwear, knitted yard good knitted hosiery and knitted underwear knitted yard goods mills produce a wide variety of fabrics in either flat or circular farm th hat can be cut and sewn into apparel and other items. Those mills that produces outerwear, hosiery, or underwear may knit the item directly or may knit section of a garment that are sewn or cut and sewn together. Those mills complete the garment from knitting right through to constructions in the same mill. Knitted Fabric is made from one continuous yarn or from a number of continuous yarns. Any fiber may be used and a variety of thick and thin yarns and textured and fancy yarns can be put together. Spun and filament yarns are both used. The advantages of Knit fabrics are that they are on the whole easier to sew than woven; They are comfortable to wear because they give with body less precise fitting in needed because of this elasticity and most knits are easier to care for than woven's.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	30000 Kg/Day
Land & Building	Rs. 2.50 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 30.25 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 20.73 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 53.73 Cr
Rate of Return	31%
Break Even Point	49%

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LPG CYLINDER VALVES MANUFACTURING PLANT [3243]

Valves are a type of mechanical device that are implemented to regulate flow, pressure, or both, within a system. They an integral aspect of any piping system that requires a fair amount of control. The primary functions of a conventional valve comprise flow control in the form of rate of flow and the direction of flow. Valves are thus used to prevent back

low, and relieving pressure. The various valve types, designs, and models can be functional in specific industrial, commercial, and residential applications. LPG valves may need to be designed especially for maintaining high pressure within the cylinder and to let out the gas at a rate specified and within regulatory permission. These valves are also designed to withstand the possible damage they may take during transportation. An additional cap is often screwed over the valve in order to further reduce the likelihood of gas leakage when the cylinder is not in use. The gas cylinder valve is the primary safety mechanism on a gas cylinder and shall not be tampered with. It is a device used to contain the contents of the cylinder that is under pressure. Cylinder valves are fitted with pressure relief valves of different types (depending on the cylinder) to protect against catastrophic failure of the cylinder valve. Cylinder valves open in an anticlockwise direction and close in a clockwise direction. Valves shall never be opened without a regulator attached. Always open cylinder valves slowly. There two basic types of LP Gas cylinder valves for vapour service, namely, self-closing, clip-on valves and hand wheel operated valves. They can come with or without pressure relief valves depending on local regulations. 1 .Self-Closing, Clip-on Valve. These are typically used for domestic cylinders where low cost and fit for service valves are required. Common types in the market are compact, bayonet, or snap on (snap tight) valves. They can be fitted with excess flow limiters and/or anti-dirt tubes (also called eduction tubes). Because these valves are open-topped, plastic dust caps are recommended to be fitted during storage and transportation to prevent entry of foreign matter. Performance requirements. i) The valve shall be of the self-closing type, closed by gas pressure in the cylinder assisted by a small stainless steel spring. ii) The valve shall be completely gas-tight and shall have no regulating function that can restrict high filling rates. iii) The 13kg and 50kg cylinder valves shall be with a safety relief valve. The 3kg and 6kg cylinder shall be fitted with camping valves. iv) If it is with a safety relief valve, then the safety relief valve shall be of pop-action type and shall have a set pressure of 2.55 MPa. v) The safety relief valve shall open to allow blow-off should the cylinder pressure under extreme conditions reach 2.94MPa. vi) The capacity of the safety relief valve when fully open shall be 5.0 cubic metres of air per minute. vii) The spindle shall be able to move freely. 2. Hand Wheel Operated Valve. These valves are used both with domestic and commercial cylinders and are designed for different applications i.e. liquid fill, liquid service and vapour service. The outlet connection of hand wheel operated valves can come in different forms e.g. CGA 510 (or F.Pol), CGA 555 (or M.Pol), ACME, NPT, etc. When both vapour and liquid connections are on the same valve, they must be designed differently for clear distinction. Liquid service valves are fitted with a tube and an excess flow limiter. Hand wheel operated valves can accidentally be opened and it is recommended to fit a gas tight plug after filling while the cylinder is in transport or storage.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	5333 DAY/Day
Land & Building (2500 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.84 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.12 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.54 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.84 Cr
Rate of Return	35%
Break Even Point	50%

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURING [3242]

Around the world Biscuits is the principal food and provides more nutrients than any other single food source. The value of grain in the world used for human consumption is over 2, 3 times of the value of the world iron and steel production. Although only 14% of the grain in the world is handled through international channels, cereal grains make up more than half of all the goods in overseas trade. The same Biscuit is made up form the word 'BIS' Which means twice and 'Cut' means Balled suggesting that product should be twice balled. The Biscuit were originally developed to meet the requirement of longer life of the barley products and for this, purpose, the dough were made up and twice balled to make them moisture free to improve their keeping qualities. The Biscuit manufacturing was started a century ago mainly to meet the requirement of European Travelers. The industry was located near the sea port but today we have a large number of factories situated in various parts of the country. Producing best quality biscuits equivalent to international standards. India at present processes mainly following varieties of Biscuits: 1. Plain Biscuit, 2. Slightly Sweet Biscuits, 3. Sweet Biscuits, 4. Short Biscuits and a small extent fermented biscuit. The plain type include cheese milk and water biscuits. These contain little if any sweeting agents and a small proportion of fat. Slightly, Sweet Biscuits such as thin arrowroot, marie and petil peurre contains 20-25 percent of sugar and 16-18 percent of fat. The sweet type contains a much higher proportion of sugar, these are cream Sandwich, the sugar coated and the Ginger Nut Biscuit. Short biscuits contain a high percentage of fat and sugar. Biscuits are one of the important bakery items and can be used whole day irrespective of time.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	20 Ton/Day
Land & Building (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.67 Cr
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 5.83 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 10.95 Cr
Rate of Return	51%
Break Even Point	38%

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FLOUR MILL CAP: 25 TPD [3241]

Flour mill serve the purpose of processing wheat to convert it into flour. Wheat grains are the seeds of the wheat plant which is able to grow is kinds of soil and under widely differing climatic conditions. The principle wheat's of commerce belong to the botanical groups Triticum vulgane, Triticum drum and triticum compactum. A grain of wheat is avoid in shape and it bears at one end a number of short fine Grains. The grains of wheat consists of three main parts the enveloping skins, the embryo and the endosperm. The relative proportions of these parts vary with the plumpness of the grain but the average composition of wheat is 83% endosperm, 2.5% embryo and 14.5% enveloping skins.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	25 MT/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.67 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 71.53 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.95 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.45 Cr
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	50%

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OXYGEN LANCING TUBE (PIPE) [3240]

Oxygen is used in the manufacture of metals like steel, copper and zinc. Chlorine is used in the manufacture of Aluminum. These gases react with the undesirable impurities and form their respective oxide or chlorides. These oxides or chlorides then float to the surface of the molten metal and are removed.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	15 Ton/Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.22 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.12 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.29 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.96 Cr
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	50%

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☛**RAW MATERIALS :** Raw Material Specifications, Market Codes & Raw Material Prices, Sources of Procurement of Raw Materials [Imported/Indigenous]

☛**PLANT & MACHINERY :** Range of Machineries Required, Detailed Specifications of Machines & Equipmants, Prices od Machineries, Suppliers of Plant and Machineries.

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Phenol formaldehyde resin
Phenolic resin
Phenolic resin intended for the manufacture of flower type

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foam (from for holding flower)
Poly amide resin
Poly carbonate resin
Poly vinyl acetate emulsion
Polyester resin
Polyester resin (g.p.grade, laminate grade, electrical grade)
Polyester resin for wire enamel
Polymer wheels
Powder coating chamber type
Powder coating paint
Pvc resin from calcium carbide
Pvc resin from ethyl alcohol
Resin cast ct & pt (1kv)
Resin coated sand
Resin cored soft soldering wire
Silicone emulsion (release agent) for types of industries rubber, plastic, pu foams
Silicone emulsion using dow corning dc-203 silicone fluid
Silicone resins
Spirit soluble maleic resin
Superabsorbent polymer
Superabsorbent polymer using continuous gel polymerization gel polymerization
Synthetic camphor manufacturing (extracting turpentine from pine wood extracting alpha pinene from turpentine, extracting isoborneol from alpha pinene, extracting camphor from iso borneol)
Synthetic rubber adhesive
Trays, trolleys for hospitals with scratchless coating
Unsaturated polyester resins
Urea formaldehyde resin
Wax emulsion for paper industry
Wheel for trolly (phenolic resin based thermosetting resin)

Rolling And Re-Rolling, Steel Re Rolling, Rolling Mill, Aluminium Rolling, Sheet Rolling, Re Rolling Mill, Cold Rolling, TMT Rolling, Copper Rod Rolling, Hot Rolling, Non Ferrous Alloy Rolling, ReRolling Of Brass, Stainless Steel Rolling

Alloy rims for car & motor bike
Alloy steel casting (foundry)
Alloy wheels manufacturing plant
Aluminium rolling mill
Billets manufacturing unit by scrap melting
Cold rolling mill
Cold rolling of ms strip
Copper rod wire drawing & pvc wire & cables
Copper rod wire drawing and pvc wire & cables
Door hinges (mild steel and stainless steel)
E-Car (4 Wheeler)
E-rickshaw & e-loaders (tuk-tuk) manufacturing (cap:28 nos/day)
E-rickshaw (5000 units/month)
Erw steel pipe and tube
Fabrication Unit (Pressure Vessel, Reactor Vessel & Agitators, Heat Exchangers) & Seamless Pipes And Tubes
Gi pipe
Hot rolling mill of narrow steel strip
Hot rolling plant
Lattice steel tower fabrication factory
Longitdinal submerged arc welding pipe (lsaw) and sriral submerged arc welding pipe (ssaw)
Manufacturing of precision parts of steel materials, surgical equipments, cutlery
Non-ferrous alloy rolling
Non-ferrous forging
Non-ferrous foundry
Precision of steel materials, surgical equipments, cutlery
Re bar steel
Re-rolling copper and brass sheet and rods
Re-rolling mill
Re-rolling mill (reinforcement and structural members)
Re-rolling mills
Re-rolling of steel sections
Rolling mill
Rolling mill (by induction furnace) & manufacture of bras, angles, squares, tubes and others
Rolling mill by indfuction furnace and manufacture of bars
Rolling mill by tmt technology
Rolling of stainless steel patta
Sheet metal components
Sheet metal parts/ components
Sheet metal products (ferrous/non ferrous)
Silicon carbide refractory bricks using for furnace lining and kiln furniture
Small Nickel Plating Plant with 20-30 Litre Bath Tank
Ss fabrication includes modular furniture, kitchen and kitchen plates, grill gate and railing
Stainless steel butt and ball bearing hinges for wooden door
Stainless steel cold rolling mill
Stainless steel fasteners
Stainless steel pipe/tube (polished) in different shapes such as round, ellipse, capsule, square etc
Stainless steel pipes manufacturing
Stainless steel rolling mill
Steel doors and frames manufacturing
Steel drum and barrels
Steel forging
Steel grating (galvanising electro forged steel grating)
Steel re-rolling mill
Steel re-rolling mill tor/plain of size 6,8,10 mm rod
Tmt bars
Tmt rolling mill (cap.12000 Ton/month)
Tmt steel bars
Tmt steel bars (sariya)
Welded mesh, welded wire mesh and ribbed weldmesh/ deformed weldmesh/tor steel weldmesh

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 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
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 compounds for toys
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 glazing
Rubber hoses for automobile
Rubber hot water bottle
Rubber insulated pliers (hand tools)
Rubber moulding & lining of rubber sheeting
Rubber plantation
Rubber plastic stamp & pad (automatic)
Rubber plate used in ready mix concrete
Rubber plate used in ready mix concrete plant (cement slurry 30%, rcc 30-40% gravels 10-15%)
Rubber powder
Rubber powder from used/waste tyre
Rubber process oil
Rubber reclaim sheet from used butyl tyre and tube
Rubber reclaiming
Rubber reclamation (reclaim rubber)
Rubber roller for printing machine
Rubber roller for rice mill
Rubber rollers
Rubber rollers & ebonite rollers
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 solutions
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 (l.r.and a.r.grade)
Synthetic musk
Synthetic rubber
Synthetic rubber adhesive
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

Soap, Detergent, Cosmetics, Perfumes And Allied Projects

Acetic acid (lab)
Acid slurry (lab)
Acid slurry and synthetic detergent powder
After shave lotion
Agarbatti synthetic perfumery compounds & agarbatti compounds like champa, mogra, sandal wood & loban
Alum cake
Anti dandruff cream
Antiseptic cream
Aromatic perfumery compound
Ayurvedic cosmetics (herbal cosmetics)
Baby oil (body oil)
Baby soap
Bar soaps (all varieties) using soap noodles
Bath soap (various types)
Beta ionone
Bleaching powder
Blue detergent powder
Body cream and antiseptic cream
Car shampoo
Car shampoo, car polish, aerosol silicon spray, car engine coolant
Caustic soda (liquid) by electrolytic process
Cleaning powder (vim type)
Cold cream
Cold wave for hair curling
Coloured flame & perfumed candles (red, blue, green flame)
Cosmetic industry (modern)
Cosmetic industry (shampoo, spray perfume, talcum powder)
Detergent (anionic)
Detergent cake and powder
Detergent cake and powder, nrma, surf excel, ariel type and detergent
Detergent cake, powder & toilet soap
Detergent powder (ariel type)
Detergent powder (ariel, surf excel & nirma type)
Detergent powder (nirma type) fully automatic plant
Detergent powder (surf excel type)
Detergent powder nirma type
Detergent washing powder
Detergent washing powder (ariel type)
Dish washing liquid detergent sles based
Dodecyl benzene sulphonate
Extraction of acid oil from soap stock
Face cream and body cream with antiseptic cream (boro plus type)
Fairness cream
Fat splitting, fatty acid distillation and toilet soap
Fish oil soap
Floor cleaner
Floor cleaner (liquid antistatic type)
Glycerine transparent soap
Hair conditioners
Hair dye liquid
Hair dye powder
Hair removing cream
Hair removing wax
Hair shampoo
Hand washing detergent powder using the dry mix process including formula of different types qualities (low/ medium/high cost)
Henna powder repackaging
Herbal cosmetics
Herbal shampoo and cream
Home cleaning products like liquid hand wash, soaps, toilet cleaners, floor and glass cleaners, liquid dishwash and detergents etc.
Incense powder, incense sticks and incense cake
Laundry & dry cleaner
Laundry soap
Lipsticks
Liquid detergents
Liquid detergents for wool
Liquid soap
Liquid soap and liquid detergent
Liquid tinopal
Liquid toilet clener (harpic type)
Metal polish soap
Nail enamel (nail polish)
Nail polish
Naphthalene balls
Nerol soap
Optical whiteners
Rose oil extraction
Scents and perfumes
Shampoo
Shampoos (coconut oil based cold process)
Shaving cream
Sindur (kumkum)
Soap coated paper
Soap manufacturing
Soap manufacturng
Spray dried detergent powder
Stain remover
Talcum powder (face and toilet powder)
Toilet and herbal soap
Toilet paper & napkins
Toilet soap
Toilet soap and glycerine soap
Toilet soap from soap noodles
Toilet soap with glycerine transparent soap
Tooth paste
Tooth paste (calcium carbonate based)
Tooth paste (gel type)
Toothpaste and powder
Vim cleaning (scouring) bar
Washing and laundry soap
Washing detergent powder and washing soap
Washing powder, liquid detergents, lotion and shampoo
Zeolite-a (for detergent)

Solar And Solar Based Projects (Power Plant, Geyser, Cell, Modular Etc.)

Liquid tinopal
Power plant from lignite coal
Production of pv panels (solar pv panels)
Solar cells
Solar cooker
Solar electrical panel
Solar electrical cells & panel
Solar energy water heater
Solar lanters
Solar lighting system
Solar modules
Solar photo voltaic system
Solar power equipments
Solar power plant
Solar products
Solar products (cells & panels, energy water heater, pump calculator lantern, cooker, lignting, system, (module inverter charges)
Solar pump
Solar pv module manufacturing unit (25mw per annum)
Solar pv power plant
Solar water heating panels

Steel, Metals, Rolling Mills and Automobiles

Adhesive for two and three wheeler clutch plates
Agricultural chemicals (plant growth promoter and plant growth regulator)
Agricultural impliments (hoe,mattock,axe,knife & hammer)
Alumina from bauxite
Aluminium door, windows, railings and fitting (with anodizing and powder coating)
Aluminium gravity casting
Aluminium ingots from bauxite ore using aluminium melting furnace & rolling mill
Aluminium slug
Anodizing of aluminium (aluminium anodizing)
Auto bushes (ferrous & non-ferrous bushes compacted & sintered type)
Ball bearing manufacturing
Barbed wire
Bi-metal bushes
Blast furnace
Bolts & nuts (cold formed steel fasteners)
Brass pipes by extrusion
Bright bars
Buffing mops & compositions metal polishing bar and liquid
Bus manufacturing plant (volvo type)
Bycycle manufacturing & its parts
Cast iron powder
Ceiling fan down rod
Ceiling fans
Centrifugal pump
Ceramic coated steel pipe
Chain link fencing
Chrome plating on abs plastic parts
Ciling fan (stainless steel)
Coal washing unit
Cold rolled steel sheet manufacturing plant
Cold rolling of mild steel
Cold rolling of steel strips
Container terminal with

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

warehouse
Coolant (engine)
Copper and cobalt from the ore containing copper and cobalt from mines
Copper tubes and pipes from scrap
Corrugated steel sheet (galvanised) for roofings
Corrugated steel sheets (galvanised) for roffings
Cutting and slitting of iron sheet
Die casting (zinc and aluminium)
Die making steel
Disposable plastic razor
Donut making plant
Door hinges (mild steel and stainless steel cap:10 tpd
Door hinges (mild steel and stainless steel)
Door hinges (miled steel & stainless steel)
Ductile iron pipes manufacturing
E.r.w. steel pipes & tubes
Electric motors, upto 10 h.p. rewinding of all types of motors water pumps (tullu pumps) and exhaust fans
Electric resistance welding steel tubes and pipes
Elevators
Erw steel conduit pipes
Erw steel pipes & tubes
Etching of stainless and other materials for manufacturing
Export & import of various steel & metal
Fabrication for railway
Fabrication of printing machines
Fabrication of sheet metal components
Fabrication of steel
Fabrication Unit (Pressure Vessel, Reactor Vessel & Agitators, Heat Exchangers) & Seamless Pipes And Tubes
Fabrication workshop
Fasteners (nuts, bolts, rivets & washers) (h.t.)
Ferro chrome
Filters for diesel locomotive (lube filter)
Floor spring
Flour mill
G.i.wire
G.i.wire and barbed wire
G.i.wire and ms binding wire
Gage reduction of iron & steel from available scrap & fresh material
Galvanizing plant for structures for tower
Galvanizing plant for structures for towers
Gate grills, railing & rolling shutter
Gauge reduction of iron and steel from available scrap and fresh material
Graphite mining and benefication plant
Grinding media balls and m.s./s.s. ingots
High pressure cylinder (big size from seamless pipes)
Hinges (ss and ms)
Hot and cold rolling mill and production of stainless steel sheet (patta) from scrap
Hot dip galvanizing plant with steel structural fabrication facility capable of manufacturing electrical tower sub station structure telecom tower structural steel members
Hot rolled coils (hr)
Hot rolling mill of narrow steel strip
Hot rolling plant
Idler rollers for conveyors (plain & rubber covered)
Industrial fasteners (nuts and bolts)
Industrial park for stainless steel manufacturing sector
Installation of unit for fabrication of shuttering/ scaffolding material
Iron ingots by oxygen blast furnace
Iron ore mining
Iron ore mining and manufacture of sponge iron
Iron ore pelletization plant
Iron scraps & sheets trading
Iron wire drawing
Jewellery casting investment powder
Kitchen equipments & gas tandoor
Kitchen products made of stainless steel viz, (ktchen rack folding and fix, tokri forkeeping vegetables, patre, from for vegetables (wire, round pipe, souare pipe, shelf, towel stand, cylinder trolley,kitchen stand 9 wire pipe, sheet)
Kitchen products made of stainless steel viz.(kitchen rack folding and fix,tokri for keeping vegetables patre,frooti for vegetables (wire, round pipe, square pipe) shelf,towel stand,cylinder trolley,kitchen stand wire, pipe,sheet)
Kitchen sinks (stainless steel)
Lead battery plates battery assembly
Lpg regulator
M.s. billet casting with induction furnace from steel scrap and sponge iron
M.s.ingots by induction furnace
M.s.pipe (welded) upto 12 inch with & without galvanising
M.s.saw (submeriged arc welded) spirally welded pipe
Machine (turned) components viz, shaft, pin, bush, gear, roller etc.
Machine components for railway
Manufacturing of ss cr coils/ sheets
Measuring tapes (steel, metalic & plastic)
Medical steel equipments and furniture & fabrication for defenceitems
Melting of copper and rolling process
Metal finishing
Metal foundry flux for aluminium
Metal polishing bar
Metal wires
Metallic zip fasteners (brass)
Mill board
Mini sugar plant
Ms-billet casting with induction furnace from steel scrap and sponge iron
Non ferrous alloys, cathodes, anodes
Nut bolt rivets washer
Nut, bolts, rivets etc. (industrial fasteners)
Nuts & bolts m.s., h.t., s.s.
Nuts, bolts, screws & riverts (building hardware)
O.t.s. tin cans
Pig iron
Pipe clamps
Plant growth promoter/ regulator
Prestressed concrete electric rectangular poles
Processing of low grade tungsten
Re-rolling mill
Re-rolling mill (reinforcement and structural members)
Re-rolling of steel sections
Roller flour mill
Rolling mill
Rolling mill by tmt tech.
S.g.iron & alloy steel castings
S.s.bright bars
S.s.casting finished products
Sheet metal parts/ components
Sintered bushes
Sintered metal bearing
Sintered metal auto components
Sintered metal products
Sponge iron
Sponge iron with pelletization plant
Spray pump manufacturing & assembling (hand spray,foot spray & power spray)
Ss alloy foundry
Ss pipes
Stainless steel ceiling fan
Stainless steel cold rolling mill
Stainless steel cutlery
Stainless steel fasteners
Stainless steel furniture
Stainless steel hinges
Stainless steel pipes
Stainless steel rolling mill
Stainless steel sheet rolling mill
Stainless steel tiffin box
Stainless steel tubes
Stainless steel utensils
Stainless steel utensils & kitchen ware (s.s. utensils + injection moulding + plastic handle)
Stainless steel utensils, cutlery and kitchen wares
Stainless steel vacuum flask
Steel bright bars
Steel casting
Steel chain
Steel doors, window frames, grills, gates, railing etc. (fabrication of steel)
Steel drums and barrels manufacturing
Steel fabrication
Steel fabrication (fabricated and assembled tube axial fan)
Steel fabrication (peb, solar panel mounting structure fabrication, transmission tower, steel poles for street light fabrication, pipe fabrication etc)
Steel fabrication workshop
Steel forging (automobile

parts)
Steel foundary
Steel from iron ore (pig iron)
Steel furniture
Steel furniture and fire fighting equipments
Steel grating manufacturing plant (using electroforged) welding
Steel ingots
Steel plant (billets) based on induction furnace
Steel plant based on induction furnace for the production of ingots (m.s. ingots)
Steel re-rolling mill
Steel re-rolling mill tor/plain of size 6,8,10 mm rod
Steel rods & coils from scraps (steel rerolling mills)
Steel rolling mill
Steel rolling mill (by induction furnace)
Steel rolling mill (by induction furnace) from steel scrap and sponge iron
Steel rolling mill (reinforcement bar)
Steel rolling mill (sariya)
Steel rolling mill by induction furnace
Steel rolling mill from scrap and sponge iron
Steel wire rope
Steering wheel & connecting rod
Sulphur powder from sulphur crystal/lump
Synthetic red and yellow iron oxide
Tar felt (bitumen felt)
Teflon lining on ms pipe value & fitting
Tie-rod ends
Tin containers
Tmt bar plant
Tmt rolling mill (cap.12000 Ton/month)
Tmt steel bars (sariya)
Tool room fabrication unit
Toyota autovehicles dealership with automobile garage
Transmission galvanised tower
Transport shipping container seal
Trolley (shopping) for carrying of stores at super market and ware houses
Tube mill (g.i.pipe and black pipes)
Tubular steel swedge type pole for power distribution and street lighting pole
U-bolts & centre bolts for auto leaf spring
Vanadium pentoxide
Wheel for trolly (phenolic resin based thermosetting resin)
Wheel rim
Wire drawing and galvanizing (by cold proess) with nuts & bolts
Wire drawing powder
Wire mesh from steel wire rolls
Wire nails & wire drawing
Zinc coating on steel wire
Zinc metal from zinc ash by (i) electrolysis method (i) distillation process
Zinc wire drawing

Stationery Viz Stationery Products, Pens, Pencils, Computer Stationery, Ball Pen And Refills, Printing Paper, Inks, Staplers, Staple Pins, Geometry Box, Exercise Note Book, Office Stationery, Writing Instruments, Envelope, All Pins

All pins & gem clips
Ball pen manufacturing (automatic plant)
Ball pen refills & inks
Ball point pen refill ink
Carbon paper
Computer continuous stationery
Computer forms & security printing press
Computer stationery
Computer stationery & imported hardware parts
Direct lauryl sulphate and sodium lauryl ether sulphate
Exercise note book and register making unit
Exercise note book and registers automatic plant
Exercise note book, register & pad
Gel pen with ink
Gem clips
Ink plastisol (phthalate free)
Ink solvent based (pvc free)
Note book and registers, pads, fils etc
Office paste (gum)
Paper & paper products
Paper & pulp
Paper carry bags
Paper cup for ice cream
Paper envelopes
Paper files
Paper from akra
Paper from rice husk & wheat husk
Paper napkins
Paper packaging
Paper pins & staples
Paper plant (writing and printing paper)
Paper tubes spiral binding composit container
Printing inks
Printing inks (flexo graphic ink)
Printing inks (offset, flexo & roto gravure)
Printing inks (various types)
Stamp & pad ink
Stearates manufacture
Writing & printing paper (paper mills)

Tamarind Based Products (Tamarind Juice Concentrate, Tamarind Kernel Powder, Gum From Tamarind Seed Powder, Tamarind Pulp From Tamarind, Tamarind Juice Powder, Oil From Tamarind Seed, Tartaric Acid)

Concrete plasticizer
Fruit pulp and juice
Gum from tamarind seed
Starch from tamarind seeds
Tamarind juice concentrates
Tamarind juice powder
Tamarind kernel powder
Tamarind seed powder
Tartaric acid from tamarind leaves

Textile, Woollen, Cotton, Bleaching, Dyeing, Hosiery, Yarn, Readymade Garments Etc.

Absorbent cotton
Activated bleaching earth
Angora rabbit wool
Artificial/imitationcostume jewellery and handicrafts
Automatic socks knitting plant
Bags Manufacturing (All Types)
Bandage cloth weaving on power loom
Bed sheet, bed cover, sofa cloth, curtain cloth (home furnishing)
Bed sheet, bed covers furnishing
Blanket from wool or woollen waste or woollen bags
Blanket manufacture from shoddy
Bleaching clay (1000 mt/ month)
Bleaching, dyeing, printing & finishing of textile
Bra & panty (eou) ladies under garments
Buckram
Canvas cloth
Canvas shoes, jungle boot, boot rubber knees & boot combat
Car seat covers and related products
Carpet from cotton waste
Ceramic thread guide
Cloth (cotton) processing (bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of cloth
Coated yarn
Coir handicraft
Cotton buds/swabs
Cotton cloth
Cotton fashion bags (e.o.u.)
Cotton finishing plant
Cotton from waste cotton
Cotton from waste yarn
Cotton ginning & processing
Cotton rolls
Cotton saree
Cotton spiders for loud speakers
Cotton spinning sizing, yarn dyeing and weaving mill
Cotton yarn

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS PUBLISHED BY: ENGINEERS INDIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE 4449, NAI SARAK, MAIN ROAD, DELHI - 6 (INDIA)

Name of Books	Rs.	US$
AGRO CULTIVATION, ANIMAL FARMING, AGRO PLANTATION & AGRO CHEMICAL/PESTICIDES/ FLORICULTURE/ALOEVERA		
* Poultry Farm & Feed Formula	575/-	58
* Hand Book of Pig Farming	400/-	40
* Agro Based H.B. of Plantation, Cultivation & Farming	500/-	75
* Agro-Based Plantation Cultivation & Farming	475/-	50
* Agro Chemical Industries (Insecticide & Pesticides)	900/-	90
* Technology of Modern Rice Milling and Basmati Rice	600/-	60
* Hand Book of Goat Farming	450/-	50
* Floriculture Hand Book (Flowers Growing Technlgy)	1000/-	100
* Aloe Vera Cultivation, Processings, Formulations and Manufacturing Technology	2500/-	250
DAIRY FARM, MILK PROCESSING AND ICE CREAM		
* Dairy Formulations, Processes & Milk Processing Industries	750/-	75
* Milk Processing and Dairy Products Industries	950/-	95
* Dairy Farming to Produce Milk with Packaging	475/-	50
* Hand Book of Ice Cream Technology and Formulae	750/-	75
* Hand Book of Milk Processing, Dairy Products and Packaging Technology	1675/-	165
* Dairy Farming for Milk Production Technology	975/-	100
* Commercial Dairy Farming with Project Profiles	750/-	75
HERBS CULTIVATION/MEDICINES		
* Herbs, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Cultivation	650/-	65
* Aushidhi and Sungndhit Paudho Ka Vaysayik (Hindi)	800/-	80
* Aromatic & Medicinal Plants and Biodiesel (Jatropha)	1100/-	110
* Hand Book of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	875/-	90
FOOD & AGRO PROCESS, TOMATO PROCESSING, PRESERVATION, DEHYDRATION, FRUIT BEVERAGE, POTATO, MAIZE, MEAT, BANANA		
* Fruits & Vegetable Processing Hand Book (2nd Edn.)	900/-	75
* Fruit Beverage & Processing with Mango	750/-	75
* Food Processing & Agro Based Industries (2nd Edn.)	975/-	100
* Preservation & Canning of Fruits and Vegetables	1200/-	120
* Hand Book of Food Dehydration & Drying	1100/-	110
* Meat Processing & Meat Products Hand Book	1275/-	127
* Technology of Food Preservation & Processing	1250/-	125
* Food Packaging Tech	900/-	90
* Agro Based & Processed Food Products	1100/-	110
* Potato & Potato Process	750/-	75
* Technology of Maize & Allied Corn Products	650/-	65
* Technology of Food Processing Industries	975/-	100
* Complete Book on Banana Cultivation, Dehydration Ripening, Processing, Products & Packaging Tech	975/-	100
* Agro Food Processing and Packaging Technology	1100/-	110
* Modern Tech. of Tomato Processing/Dehydration	1100/-	110
* Technology of Food Chemicals, Pigments & Food Aroma Compd.	1100/-	110
* Modern Technology of Agro Processing & Food Packaging Products with Project Profiles	1100/-	110
POULTRY FARM, HATCHERY & CHICKEN MEAT TECHNOLOGY		
* Technology of Chicken Meat and Poultry Products	1750/-	175
* Poultry Farming, Hatchery & Broiler Production	975/-	100
* Fresh processed meat & coated poultry products with manufacturing of dried meat emulsions and curing of poultry products	1100/-	110
* Poultry Farm/Feed Formulae	575/-	60
WOOD, PLYWOOD, PARTICLE, BOARD, BAMBOO & FOREST		
* Modern Technology of Wood, Veneer, Plywood, Particle Board, Fibreboard, Bamboo & Forest Products	1600/-	160
SOAP, DETERGENT & ACID SLURRY		
* Household Soap,Toilet Soap & Other Soap	750/-	75
* Soaps & Detergents	750/-	75
* Synthetic Detergents	975/-	90
* Acid Slurry, Surfactants, Soap & Detergents/Formulae	850/-	85
* Complete Tech Book on Detergents with Formula	950/-	95
* Manufacture of Washing Soap, Toilet Soap, Detergent Powders, Liquid Soap & Herbal Detergents & Perfumes	1100/-	110
* Mfg Tech of Surfactants, Washing Powders, Optical Brighteners &Chelating	1275	125
* Complete Tec. Book on Soaps, Detergents, Cleaners & Fragrance with Formulae	1100/	110
COSMETICS TECHNOLOGY (SYNTHETIC & HERBAL)		
* Cosmetics Processes & Formulations HandBook	1475/-	140
* Herbal Cosmetics & Beauty Products withFormulations	950/-	95
* Profitable Small Scale Manufacture of Cosmetics	950/-	95
* Synthetic&Herbal Cosmetic	975/-	98
* Tech of Herbal Cosmetics & ToiletriesProducts/Formulae	1100/-	
* Start Your Own Hair Shampoos and Conditioners with Manufacturing Processes	900/-	90
* Manufacturing Processes And Formulations Of Cleansing Creams, Baby Products, Face Powders....	975/-	98
* Formulations & Mfg. Processes of Vanishing all Purpose.....	900/-	90
OILSEEDS AND FATS		
* Hand Book of Oils, Fats and Derivatives with Refining & Packaging Technology	950/-	95
* Technology of Oilseeds Processing, Oils & Fats and Refining	1400/-	140
ESSENTIAL OILS & AROMATIC		
* Essential Oils Manufacturing & Aromatic Plants	650/-	65
* Modern Technology of Essential Oils	850/-	85
* Technology of Perfumes, Flavours & Essential Oils	1175/-	120
* Essential Oils Processes & Formulations	650/-	65
PERFUMES AND FLAVOURS		
* Hand Book of Flavours & Food Colourants Technoly	1400/-	140
* H. B. of Perfume & Flavours	975/-	98
* Hand Book of Perfumes with Formulations (2ndEdn.)	900/-	75
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* Complete Technology Book on Perfumes, Agarbatti, Dhoopbatti, Attar and other Products Manufacturing & Formulations with Project Profiles	950	95
* H.B. of Flavours Tech.	750/-	75
* Manufacture Of Perfumes, Fragrances, Scents, Essences And Incense Sticks (Agarbatti) With Formulations	975/-	98
SOLAR PV PANELS, ENERGY		
* Tech Of Solar Pv Panels,Energy, Cells, Lantern, Cooler, Light System, Photovoltaic System, Power Plant, Water Heater, Collector, Solar Cooling, Refrigeration, Solar Drying, Home System, Dish Engine & Other Solar Products Mfg.	1250/-	125

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* Technology of Synthetic Dyes, Pigments Intermediates	1100/-110
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* Technology of Gums, Adhesives & Sealants with Formulations	950/-95
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* Adhesives Technology & Formulations Hand Book	975/- 98
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* Complete Hand Book on Adhesives and Adhesion Tech. with Project Profiles	900/- 90

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, INKS, CANDLES & EXPORT BUSINESS

* Start Your Own Export Business (How To Export)	450/- 45
* Start Your Own Small Business and Industry	350/- 35
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* Stationery, Paper Converting & Packaging Industries	400/- 40
* Modern Inks Formulaes & Manufacturing Industries	325/- 35
* Profitable Businesses to Start for Entrepreneurs	400/- 40
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