

HI-TECH PROJECTS

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PUBLISHERS



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Start Your Own Industry

DISTILLERY

Gin, vodka, and related spirits like aquarit are distinguishable from whisky, rum and brandy which themselves have a number of common characteristics. The most evident difference is in colour, with gin an vodka normally being colourless white whisky, rum and brandy vary in shade from straw-coloured to the deepest brown. This immediate difference is linked with distinguishing features of composition and flavour which are reflected in the methods of production of the two troup of sprits. The aurd whisky comes from the Gaelic word wisge-beatha, as the Irish called it, incoming the water of life. The colour in whisky, rum and brandy owes it origin to the practice of ageing or maturing these spirits in wooden casks, which as containers have previously used for transporting some compatible liquid such as slerry, wine or molasses. Residues of previous contents, together with substance extracted from the wood itself, serve to give the maturing spirit a brown colour which in interest of standardization, is supplemented by the addition of caremel. The requirement for maturation in wood is now codified in lay standing whisky is the potable spirit obtained by distillation of an aquons extract of an infusion of matted barley and after cereals that has been ferriented with strains of sactromyus ceramisial. Various types of whisky are produced in a number of different countries in the world. They differ principally in the nature and proportion of the cerels used as a raw materials along with matted barley and also in the type of still used for distillation. The principal types of whisky are also characterised of particular geographical regions of the world.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	60000 Lit/Day
Land & Building (Area 10 Acres)	Rs. 7.31 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 21.34 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 23.33 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 61 Cr.
Rate of Return	71%
Break Even Point	38%

DIGITAL PHOTOPAPER/ INKJET PHOTOPAPER

Digital Photo paper and Inkjet photo paper is a coated paper designed specifically for reproduction of photograph. The print image is traditionally produced by interposing a photographic negative between the light source and the paper, either by direct contact with a large negative (forming a contact print) or by projecting the shadow of the negative onto the paper (producing an enlargement). The initial light exposure is carefully controlled to produce a gray scale image on the paper with appropriate contrast and gradation. Photographic paper may also be exposed to light using digital printers such as the light Jet, with a camera (to produce a photographic negative) by scanning a modulated light source over the paper or by placing objects upon it (to produce a photogram). Despite the introduction of digital photography, photographic papers and are still sold commercially. Photographic papers are manufactured in numerous standard sizes, paper weights and surface finishes. A range of emulsions are also available that differ in their light sensitivity, colour response and the warmth of the final image. Color papers are also available for making color images. Generally, Inkjet paper is made from high quality deinked pulp or chemical pulp and requires good dimensional stability no curling or cockling, good surface strength and surface smoothness sufficient and even porosity is required to counteract spreading of the ink. The traditional coating are not widely used for inkjet papers. For matte inkjet papers, it is common to user silica as pigment together with polyvinyl alcohol.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	3 MT/Day
Land & Building (Area 1000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 82 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.54 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.53 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.17 Cr.
Rate of Return	27%
Break Even Point	58%

DAIRY FARMING (BUFFALOES)

The importance of food science and technology for improving the human beings quality of life is highlighted by the rising search for healthy food, with high nutritional value, available and accessible to people. With this, the investigation of alternative food sources has been the subject of extensive researches in the last decades. Buffalo's milk is promising in this context, since it has a superior nutritional value due to the high levels of fat, protein and minerals (specially calcium and phosphorus), that can be consumed in natura and may be used as raw material for producing diary products, varying in accordance to each regional culture^{1, 2} savu. Moreover, buffalos are extremely rustic and demonstrate a high adaptation capacity, being able to survive in diverse environments with huge weather variations, relief and vegetation, so growing them is very economically feasible. More than Five percent of the world's milk comes from Buffaloes. Buffaloes milk is used in much the same way as cow's milk. It is high in fats and total solid, which gives it a rich flavour. Many people prefer it to cow's milk and are willing to pay more for it. In India, where in Mumbai area alone an estimated 10,000 new born calves starved to death each year through lack of milk. The demand for Buffalo milk in India (About 60% of the milk consumed over 80% in some states) is reflected in the prices paid for a litre of milk; about 130 paisa for cow's milk compared with about 200 paisa for buffalo milk Twelve of the Eighteen major breeds of buffalo are kept primarily for milk production (although male may be used for traction & all animals are eventually used for meat.) The main milk breeds of India & Pakistan are the murrha, Nile/Ravi,Surti, Mehsana, Nagpure, & Jafarabad.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	6250 Lt/Day
Land & Building (15000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 9.60 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.02 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 46 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 14.05 Cr.
Rate of Return	14%
Break Even Point	65%



HAND BOOK OF PULP & PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PAPER BASED TECHNOLOGY

The book covers Pulpwood Technology, Alkaline Pulping Recovery Units, Bleaching Chlorination Stage, Bleaching Alkaline Extraction, Bleaching Hypochlorite Stage, Hydrosulfite Bleaching, Peroxide Bleaching, Beating and Refining Action Upon Fibres, Consistency Control, Sizing of Paper, Dyeing of Paper, Wet Strength in Paper and Paperboard, Paper Machine, Forming Section, Paper Machine Press Section, Paper Machine-Dryer Section, Paper Machine-Automation, Calendaring, Felts, Paper Machine Wires, Coated Paper, Finishing and Converting, Corrugated Containers, Boxboard, Paper Testing, Board and Hand Made Paper, Equipment Used in Paper Making Laboratory, Paper and Board Properties, Varieties of Paper Grades and their Properties, Transfer Paper, Teletape Rolls, Toilet Paper Plant, Wall Paper, Wax Coated paper, Xerographic Paper, Paper Bags and Envelopes, Paper Board Making Plant, Paper Cups for Ice-cream, Paper Cones and Tubes, Paper Draperies, Egg Tray from Waste Paper, Kraft Bag Making Plant, Note Book, Register and File, Napkins and Facial Tissues, Playing Cards, Drinking Straws, Card Board, Corrugated Board and Boxes, Grey Board, Straw Board (Manual Process), Straw Board (Automatic Process), Plant Economics of Carbon Paper, Plant Economics of Coated paper and Board Plant, Plant Economics of Corrugated Sheet Board and Boxes, Plant Economics of Egg Tray from Pulp, Plant Economics of Exercise Note Book and Register, Plant Economics of Hard Board from Rice Husk, Plant Economics of Hand Made Paper, Plant Economics of Paper Cones and Tubes, Plant Economics of Paper Hand Carrier Bags, Plant Economics of paper Waste Recycling Plant.

Price-1290/-

ISBN-
9788189765095

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COPPER POWDER FROM COPPER SCRAP

Copper Powder is the basic raw material for many of the sintered products. These products find their uses in aircrafts, space crafts, parts for guns, porous metal bearings, filter gas diffusers, welding rods, bimetallic strips and electrical parts. The usage of copper powder has increased manifold by virtue of its physical properties, long life high scrap value and wide range of uses. Next to iron and steel, it is widely used in the market. Copper is by far the most important non-ferrous metal used in industry. Pure commercial copper has the following physical properties: at.wt. 63.57; sp.gr. 8.93; m.p. 1.0830C; h.p. 2.3250C; thermal conductivity 0.92 cal./sq. cm./cm./sec./oC; sp.heat, 0.92 cal/g./o.; coefficient of thermal expansion 16.6 x 10⁻⁶/oC, at 20oC; latent heat of fusion, 41.7-50.46 cal./g.; and electrical resistivity, 1.7241 microhms/c.c. at 20o (Copper develop. Assoc., Copper Dat 1947, 17, 20). Among its valuable properties mention may be made of the following.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	2 MT/Day
Land & Building (1000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.04 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 45 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 4.64 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.31 Cr.
Rate of Return	43%
Break Even Point	45%

MODULAR FURNITURE SYSTEM RELATED PRODUCTS (ARCHITECTURAL PROFILES, OFFICE FURNITUR FITTINGS, HOME & KITCHEN FITTINGS)

This project proposal has been made for setting up of an unit for modular furniture system related products with designing and manufacturing of plastic extrusions, PVC Compounding, processing of PVC coils etc. The trimmings profile is a revolutionary solution to conceal unglazed tile edges, exposed ceilings around columns, wall coves and rugged edges. Movement joint is manufactured with flexible connections to allow for controlled movement or expansion of floor / wall coverings due to thermal extraction or contraction, insulation properties or vapour resistance to building. Edges of structure suffers from chipping due to impact, leaving an eyesore dent and crack on the building. With Chamfer Edge Profile, edges are chamfered, preventing it from chipping. The corner bead profile 900 is used to create smooth and consistent corners. The corner bead 450 is perfect for creating near perfect and correct curves.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	3000 Kgs/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.87 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.43 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.61 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.50 Cr.

HANDWASHING DETERGENT POWDER USING THE DRY MIX PROCESS INCLUDING FORMULA OF DIFFERENT TYPES QUALITIES (LOW/MEDIUM/HIGH CAST)

The term detergent is used for synthetic detergents derived from petroleum products. Synthetic detergent have expanded rapidly all over the world. Their rapid development has been stimulated by the enormous and fast growth of the international petrochemical 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. The synthetic detergent industry is one of the largest chemical process industries. The most recent estimates indicate an annual U.S production of synthetic detergents of about 3 million tons with an approximate annual value of 2 billion. The industry differs from many other chemical process industries, however, in that the bulk of its production is sold directly to individuals for house hold consumption primarily as branded products, rather than to industrial or institutional users. Hand washing Detergent powder occupy a vital place in the present age particularly when the modern society is constantly looking for quick effective and economic cleaning agent. Synthetic detergent emerged as a regular industry and is closely linked with petrochemicals industry which provides the basis for its raw materials. Among the numerous detergent powder are available in the markets are Ariel, Surf Excel, Nirma, Wheel Ghari are the popular Brand available in the market.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	2 MT/Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.25 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 50 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.49 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.34 Cr.
Rate of Return	28%
Break Even Point	51%

ASSEMBLY OF AIR-CONDITIONER/CHEST FREEZER/REFRIGERATOR UNDER ONE PRODUCTION LINE

The early attempts at air conditioning were aimed solely at providing human comfort. Colder fields were sought to be covered in the nineteenth century, and it was during this period that the foundation of modern air conditioning was laid with the controlling of humidity conditions in cotton textiles mills. In the initial stages, the air in the textile mills was humidified by evaporating water from steam ports in order to reduce breakages and static electricity of cotton yarns. The principles of air conditioning were then gradually extended to industries like printing. Candy making, wood production, tobacco manufacturing, and to the storage of food and other perishable products. By 1897, the first form of humidification, namely an air washer, was patented and used on a wider scale. It cooled and humidified in addition to its primary function of cleaning the air. The term air-conditioning was first suggested and used in 1906 by an American Stuart W.Cramer, who developed an air conditioning system which could control both humidity and temperature. At about the same time, another American, Willis H.Carrier, devised a control air conditioner unit of the air washer type which automatically controlled the humidity and saturation temperature of the air. With the development of new machines the applications of air conditioning were extended to the fields of commerce and transport. Commercial air-conditioning was started with the more heatness. In 1930, a small unitary air-conditioner was first installed in a railway coach operating in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad of the USA. In 1931 entire train running between New York and Washington was air-conditioned.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	300 Units/Day
Land & Building (7 Acres)	Rs. 20.50 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 6.93 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 9.99 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 37.88 Cr.
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	52%

DIGITAL PANEL METERS

The Electric Meter of moving iron type is a instrument comprising the combination of direct current or an alternating current electric prepayment meter element with moving iron mechanism, which latter is wholly or partially controlled by the meter element to which it is attached. A switch incorporated in the coin-freed mechanism opens the main circuit and cuts off the supply to the consumer when the value of the energy of other commodity corresponding to the coin or coins inserted has been used. Electric meters or instruments for registering real or fictitious kwh. are as regards the underlying principle of their action, of three main types. These are AC/DC moving iron type electric meter, electrolytic meters and motor meters. The moving iron type of electric meters used for AC DC and energy measurements. A body moving with constant speed will, according to Newton's first law, cover space proportional to time. Thus, with uniform speed, distance is a measure of time with rotational motion.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	680 Nos./Day	W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 52 Lacs
Land & Building (Area 600 sq.mt.)	Rs. 21 Lacs	Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 23 Lacs	Rate of Return	50%
		Break Even Point	48%

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CHLORINATED PARAFFIN WAX (CPW)

Chlorinated paraffins are classified as chlorinated hydrocarbons that have the general formula $[C_nH_{(2n-y)+2}]_x$. They were first prepared in 1858 by P.A. Bolley. Significant commercial use of chlorinated paraffin did not develop until the early 1930, when they were first used for fire retardant and waterproof canvas material and in the material working industry as extreme pressure additives for lubricating oils. The raw materials used for chlorination consists of petroleum fractions such as normal paraffin (at least 98% Linear and wax freestones averaging as many as twenty from carbon atoms. There are a number of raw materials available however. These used for the production of Chlorinated paraffins fall into three categories. 1. a C12 fraction that normally includes C9-C12 hydrocarbons. 2. a C15 fractions that normally includes C13-C17 hydrocarbons. 3. a C24 fraction normally includes C20-30 hydrocarbon. The selection of a particular raw materials is dependent on the properties of the finished chlorinated paraffin. In metal contaminations are kept low as economically feasible since their presence results in products with Undesirable properties.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	25 MT/Day
Land & Building (Area 1 Acres)	Rs. 2.64 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 6.39 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 13.21 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 22.98 Cr.
Rate of Return	27%
Break Even Point	47%

9 POULTRY FARMING, CHICKEN PROCESSING & HATCHERY PROJECTS IN CD

1. AMINO ACID USED FOR POULTRY FEED
2. CHICKEN FARMING (HATCHERY)
3. CHICKEN SAUSAGES & CHICKEN HAMBURGER
4. CHICKEN PROCESSING WITH SALUGHTER HOUSE
5. HATCHERY UNIT
6. POULTRY FEED
7. POULTRY AND HATCHERY FARMING
8. POULTRY AND BROILER (HATCHERY FARMING)
9. PIGGERY/MEAT/CHICKEN PROCESSING

Each Project Report covers in this CD contains Introduction, Uses, Market, Process with Product Formulae, Suppliers of Plant and Equipments, Cost Economics with Profitability Analysis, BEP, Resources of Finance etc.

Price of this CD containing all above 9 Project Reports is **Rs. 19,803/-**. Payable fully in advance through Draft/M.O. in favour of **ENGINEERS INDIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DELHI**. Delivery within 1 day. (To Order please dial : 98114-37895).

EPDM RUBBER PROFILES

Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer Rubber, also named as EPDM in short, is the polymer of ethylene and propylene. Large scale commercial production began in 1963 and the current overall global consumption of EPDM are 800,000 tons per year. EPDM is polyolefine - categorised and has excellent performance of vulcanization and its gravity is the lowest among all rubbers. These are radon copolymers of the two hydrocarbons ethylene and propylene with the ethylene varying from 40 to 70% by weight. This produces a saturated rubber, EPM, which has to be vulcanised with peroxide systems. Small quantities of a third monomer are, therefore added to produce ethylene-propylene terpolymers (EPDM) which can be vulcanised with sulphur in the usual way. Both types have outstanding resistance to sunlight, ozone and all forms of aging and weathering; together with a capacity to accept large loadings of extender oil and fillers without undue loss of physical properties. So far, their use in tyres has been limited mainly due to processing difficulties, although blends with up to 20% of EPDM have been successfully adopted by some manufacturers, particularly for sidewalls. Recent developments indicate more extensive use of EPDM in tyres. Non-tyre applications for EPDM include automobile components, roller coverings, acid hose, general building applications, reservoir linings and roofing sheet. Another important application for EPDM and EPDM is in electric cable insulation.

Cost Estimation

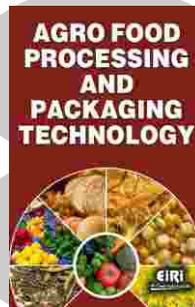
Plant Capacity	3 MT/Day
Land & Building (3000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.58 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.80 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.16 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.69 Cr.
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	47%

L.P.G. BOTTLING PLANT

Bottling plant is a plant where beverages are put into bottles with a cap. These bottles are widely used for storage purposes. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consists mainly of propane, propylene, butane, and butylene in various mixtures. However, in the United States, the mixture is mainly propane. It is produced as a by-product of natural gas processing and petroleum refining. The components of LPG are gases at normal temperatures and pressures. LPG bottling plant is a plant where LPG is put into bottles for storage. The plant has the facility to receive bulk LPG by pipeline from a reliable source or any area. This is the safest and the cheapest way of transporting bulk LPG. The plant is equipped with hydraulic cylinder testing equipment for periodic testing of the cylinders.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	10000 Cylinders/Day
Land & Building (Area 10000 sq.mt.)	
	Rs. 11.50 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.30 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 5.67 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 27.51 Cr.
Rate of Return	56%
Break Even Point	25%



Agro Food Processing and Packaging Technology

ISBN NO. 9789380772264

Rs. 1240/-

The book **Agro Food Processing and Packaging Technology** covers Food Laws, Ready to Eat Snacks Extrusion Technology, Potato Chips, Ready to Eat Protein Rich Food Bars, Grading and Sorting Food Products Using Computer, IQF Freezing and Application, Food Canning, Fruits Canning Technology, Preparation of Fruit Juices, Squashes & Cordials, Technology of Vegetables Canning, Poultry Processing, Aqua Farm, Pulse Production, Production Process of Large Cardamom, Rice-Fish Poultry Farming, Organized Dairy Farms, Polyhouse Technology for Production of Vegetables, Productivity of Goats, Continuous Processing of RTD Tea and Coffee Beverages, Cold Chain Supply, Processing Preservation of Fish, UHT Plant for Milk in Aseptic Pouches, Plant Economics of Aquaculture Shrimp Farming, Plant Economics of Canning and Preservation of Vegetables, Plant Economics of Canning of Fruits and Vegetables, Plant Economics of Cold Supply Chain Plant Economics of Dairy Farming (Buffaloes Kundi), Plant Economics of Dairy Farming (Jersey Cows) & Milk Processing, Plant Economics of Frozen Food by IQF Technology, Plant Economics of Fruit Juice in Tetrapack, Plant Economics of Gram Dal/Pulse Mill, Plant Economics of Green House/Poly House, Plant Economics of Mango Pulp, Plant Economics of Namkeens (Kurkure Type Snack Food), Plant Economics of Pineapple, Tomato, Fruit Juice and Other Products Bottling Plant, Plant Economics of Potato Chips with Nitrogen Packing (On Imported M/C), Plant Economics of Poultry and Hatchery Farming, Plant Economics of Protein From Soyabean, Plant Economics of Ready to Eat Foods in Tetra Packs, Plant Economics of Rice Sorting/Grading Plant, Plant Economics of Seeds Grading and processing, Plant Economics of Snack Food (Crax Size) (Roll and Ball Type), Suppliers of Plant and Equipments for Food Processing and Allied Industry.

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UNSATURATED POLYESTER RESINS

Polyester resins are unsaturated resins formed by the reaction of dibasic organic acids and polyhydric alcohols. Polyester resins are used in sheet moulding compound, bulk moulding compound and the toner of laser printers. Wall panels fabricated from polyester resins reinforced with fiberglass so-called fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) are typically used in restaurants, kitchens, restrooms and other areas that require washable low-maintenance walls. Unsaturated polyesters are condensation polymers formed by the reaction of polyols (also known as polyhydric alcohols), organic compounds with multiple alcohol or hydroxy functional groups, with saturated or unsaturated dibasic acids. Typical polyols used are glycols such as ethylene glycol; acids used are phthalic acid and maleic acid. Water, a by-product of esterification reactions, is continuously removed, driving the reaction to completion. The use of unsaturated polyesters and additives such as styrene lowers the viscosity of the resin. The initially liquid resin is converted to a solid by cross-linking chains. This is done by creating free radicals at unsaturated bonds, which propagate in a chain reaction to other unsaturated bonds in adjacent molecules, linking them in the process. The initial free radicals are induced by adding a compound that easily decomposes into free radicals. This compound is usually and incorrectly known as the catalyst [citation needed]. Substances used are generally organic peroxides such as benzoyl peroxide or methyl

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	9 MT/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 3.84 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.41 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 5.37 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 11.23 Cr.
Rate of Return	57%
Break Even Point	33%

STEEL FORGING (AUTOMOBILE PARTS)

The forging industry, as it is known today, makes use of various types of forging equipment for the practical duplication of forged parts for commercial services such as forging equipment includes the drop hammer, the trip and halve hammer, the forging machine (upsetter), the mechanical and hydraulic forging press, and the single and double frame general forging hammers. This industry with the present mechanical equipment is primarily a development of our modern times and its status as such extends back less than one hundred years. The background of the forging of metal, however, reaches as far back as civilization itself and practically every historic record gives evidence of the importance of the forging of metal held in the life of every people of every era. Museum offer visible proof that the forger has been at work throughout the year in very commendable manner. Just when and where the art of forging came into use, history is not able to define very clearly. It can probably be deduced from the bit of facts gleaned from the bit of facts gleaned from legends, records, and relics that the forging art was long in use before there existed written records. Iron was doubtlessly used first in Western Asia, the birth place of the human race, and in the surround regions. Most records of the past civilization indicate that the forgerman has always held a leading position in the affairs of the nations, for upon his art depended the very lives of these countries since the products of the forge were the weapons that defended the peoples against their enemies. The first forges were probably built upon hills where air currents were utilized to run them.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	4 Ton/Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.62 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 49 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.16 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.38 Cr.
Rate of Return	45%
Break Even Point	47%

uPVC DOORS & WINDOWS PROFILES

PVC was produced for the first time in 1935 and has been industrially manufactured in large quantities for over 50 years. It has been developed into a material that can offer a wider range of properties and therefore has many different applications. The production process starts with sodium chloride, (common salt) from which chlorine gas is obtained by electrolysis. Petroleum or natural gas is used to produce ethylene, one of many products of the process known as cracking. Bringing together chlorine and ethylene, liquid vinyl chloride (VC) is produced which is immediately changed in the process by polymerisation into polyvinyl chloride.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	4 Ton/Day
Land & Building (2500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.21 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.65 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.43 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.45 Cr.
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	46%

19 RICE HUSK, BAGASSE & MOLASSES BASED PROFITABLE PROJECTS

1. ACETIC ACID FROM MOLASSES
2. ACTIVATED CARBON FROM RICE HUSK AND COCONUT SHELL/SAW DUST
3. ALCOHOL FROM MOLASSES
4. BIO COAL BRIQUETTES FROM AGRICULTURAL CELLULOSE WASTE
5. CITRIC ACID FROM MOLASSES
6. CEMENT FROM RICE HUSK
7. COUNTRY LIQUOR FROM MOLASSES
8. ETHANOL (BIOFUEL) FROM MOLASSES
9. HARD BOARD FROM BAGASSE
10. KRAFT PAPER FROM BAGASSES
11. OCTANOL (OCTYL ALCOHOL) FROM MOLASSES
12. OXALIC ACID FROM MOLASSES
13. OXALIC ACID FROM BAGASSE
14. PARTICLE BOARD FROM BAGASSE
15. PARTICLE BOARD FROM RICE HUSK
16. SUGAR CANE WAX FROM PRESS MUD
18. SODIUM SILICATE FROM RICE HUSK
19. YEAST FROM MOLASSES

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ISBN- 9789380772141

Price-1040/-

The book Technology of Plastic Additives with processes and Packaging covers Plastic Additives: An Introduction, Organic Peroxides, Plasticizers, Polyurethane Catalysts, Fillers, Specialty Alloys, Maximizing Performance Using Copper Alloys, Structurally Enhanced Plastics with Filler Reinforcements, Cellular Plastic Additive, Environmentally Friendly Additives for Plastics, Polyimide Processing Additives, Storage stable Plastics Additives, Liquid Colourant/Additive Concentrates for Plastics, Hydrophilic Additives, Hydrophobicizing Additives, Asphalt Additive, Anti treeing Additives, Rubber Additive, Waste Plastic Additive for Asphalt, Impregnation of Plastic Substrates with Photo chromic Additives, Low dust Granules of Plastic Additives, Mixed Ester Plastic Additive, Fire retardant Plastics with Glycoside Additive, Additive for Papermaking, Degradable Plastics Containing Dual function Additive System, Packaging for Plastics Additives Low Visibility Laser Marking Additive, Preparation of Plastic Extrudate Containing an Additive, Injecting Liquid Additives into Plastic Extruders, Method of Preparing Moldable Plastic and Additive Agents, Engineering Plastics and Additive, Spray Application of plastics Additives to Polymers, Machine for Producing Additive Containing Plastic Articles, Additive Metering Apparatus for Plastic Processing Machine.

Technology of Plastic Additives with processes and Packaging

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FABRICATION UNIT (PRESSURE VESSEL, REACTOR VESSEL & AGITATORS, HEAT EXCHANGERS) & SEAMLESS PIPES AND TUBES

The seamless steel industry is almost one century old. The prime reason for the development was provided by transportation sector. Petroleum sector consumes largest quantities of seamless tubes. The Indian seamless tube industry is about 55 Years old. The first plant was set up as a Joint venture between TISCO and Stewart Lloyds of UK at Jamshedpur and after disinvestment by Stewart Lloyds the plant is being run with an installed capacity of 55,000 TPA. Seamless pipes are used where strength, resistance to corrosion and product life is crucial. Ultra high strength and corrosion-resistant properties make these perfect for oil and gas industry, steam boilers, chemical and other processing industries, pipelines, installation with high and supercritical steam and pressure conditions, etc.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	6840 MT/Day
Land & Building (7 Acres.)	Rs. 13.70 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 9.87 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 17.21 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 41.88 Cr.
Rate of Return	68%
Break Even Point	44%

MODERN RUBBER CHEMICALS, COMPOUNDS AND RUBBER GOODS TECHNOLOGY



ISBN- 9788189765194 Price-1640/-

Modern Rubber Chemicals, Compounds & Rubber Goods Technology

The book covers Natural Rubber, Basic Concepts of Synthetic Rubber, Styrene Butadiene Rubber, Polybutadiene, Polychloroprene and Polyisoprene Rubbers, Butyl and Nitrile Rubber, Miscellaneous Rubbers, Latex Product Manufacturing Technology, Foam Products Manufacturing Technology, Plasticisers, Factice and Blowing Agents, Moulding and Finishing of Rubber Components, Compounding Ingredients and Compound Design, Footwear Technology, Conveyor Belt Technology, V-Belt and Fan Belt Manufacturing Technology, Hose Technology, Rubber Sports Goods Manufacturing Technology, Cable Technology, Rubber-To-Metal Bonding Components, Rubber-Covered Rolls, Sealing Technology, Nitrile Rubber and Its Application in Construction Industry, Rubber-Resin Pressure Sensitive Adhesive Tape Technology, Test Methods in Rubber Industry, Recycling of Wastes from Rubbers and Plastics.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

In modern times, Milk products viz Ghee, Butter, Mava (Khoa), Penda, Paneer, Curd (Dahi), Butter milk, Srikhand, Basundi, Flavoured milk, Cheese, Rabri, Kheer, Cream, Mattha, Lassi etc. are gaining great eminence and their demand is increasing at a considerable pace. Milk as well as Milk products are mostly of daily consumption in our day to day life, and their nutritious value for health promoting cannot be underestimated. Milk is very salubrious for the health of our human body, which contains lactose vitamins, etc. The importance of milk in human diet especially for children and expectant and nursing matters is vital. To meet the demand of the increasing population milk production in India has to be increased upto about 84 million tons by 2013 Ad. It is neither possible nor desirable to increase the cattle and buffalo population to achieve this target. This can only be achieved by stepping up milk production of our bovine population by cross breeding of cows and use of improved cows and buffaloes. Dairying in India is a subsidiary occupation of almost all the farmers. More than 60 per cent of the families involved in dairying belong to the small or marginal farmers or even agricultural labourers.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	37500 Ltr/Day
Land & Building (7 Acres)	Rs. 19.47 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.96 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 5.17 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 28.44 Cr.
Rate of Return	26%
Break Even Point	54%

PVC WIRE & CABLE

Electric cables from the essential connecting line between one piece of electrical apparatus or machinery and another, but the variety of uses, conditions of service, and technical methods associated with the manufacture and installation of impregnated paper insulated power cables have resulted in a large number of constructions and protective finishes. Essentially power cables used for the transmission and distribution purposes consist of conductors stranded from plain high conductivity annealed copper wires insulated with oil-impregnated paper tapes. The single or multicore assembly in them enclosed in an impermeable metal sheath, and where necessary depending on installation conditions, the assembly in protected by steel or mountings. In a paper read to the institution of electrical engineers in 1901 M.O. Gorman gave the following desiderata for a perfect cable dielectric. Modern Cable technology is still pursuing the above ideal.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	800 CLS/Day
Land & Building (Area 450 sq.mt.)	Rs. 24 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 14 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.13 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.55 Cr.
Rate of Return	38%
Break Even Point	38%

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13. LEAF SPRINGS FOR TRACTOR DRAWN TROLLEYS & FOUR WHEELER TEMPOS
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16. STEEL FABRICATION
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Start Your Own Industry

GUR (JAGGERY)

Jaggery or gur is a specific type of sugar popular in India. It is normally manufactured from either sugar cane or date palms, but recent trends in its manufacture have resulted in jaggery made from the sap of coconut and sago palms. While jaggery is useful in cooking, it is also an ancient part of Ayurvedic medicine and has spiritual significance in India too. This type of sugar is considered unrefined and is produced by boiling raw sugar cane or palm juice in iron pans. It is then formed into blocks. Because it does not go through additional processing, it does retain some of the natural vitamins and minerals of the ingredients used, though boiling the juice does deplete some of these. Many people do consider jaggery healthier than more refined sugar since it is less stripped of natural nutrients. In traditional Indian medicine, called Ayurveda, this sugar has several purposes. It may be prescribed for use for people with sore throats. It has some use in the treatment of bronchial or lung infections, and in fact in research has shown to possibly offset some of the lung damage caused by silicosis, a disease of the lungs that occurs when people are exposed for a long time to silica powder. When sugar from sugarcane was introduced cannot be definitely stated, but brown sugar or gur (Jaggery) was the first known form of sugar manufactured from sugarcane as well as from wild date palm (phonnix sulvestris), palmyra palm (Borassus flapellifar), toddy palm (Caryota urens) and other palms that contain 12-14% sugar in their sap tapped for the purpose. Fermented toddy sap yields a beverage commonly used in India. About one lakh tonnes of brown sugar or gur is still produced from palm sap in India.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	10 MT/Day
Land & Building (3 Acres)	Rs. 3.50 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 97 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 76 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.42 Cr.
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	60%

COUNTRY LIQUOR BOTTLING PLANT

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	100000 Ltr./Day
Land & Building (Area 9000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 4.08 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.05 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 37.61 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 44.11 Cr.
Rate of Return	65%
Break Even Point	21%

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DISPOSABLE SYRINGE WITH NEEDLE PLANT

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

Cost Estimation

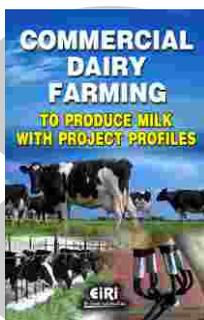
Plant Capacity	33333 Nos. Day
Land & Building (1200 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.21 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.39 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 82 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.58 Cr.
Rate of Return	21%
Break Even Point	68%

BI-CYCLE PARTS

Bicycle is a cheap mode of transport. It is very popular in almost all developing countries as well as in the developed countries as well as in the developed countries. In China it is a very popular mode of transport among the top executives. Due to the standard of living increase it has felt that bicycle is a necessary part of every household. Bicycles are made of about 300 parts. Since independence the industrial map of India has undergone a radical change as a result of large scale programmes of industrialisation during the successive Five Year Plans. The Indian Engineering Industry occupies a pride of place in this transformation. Although the Engineering Industry is more than 100 years old it is only during the last three decades that spectacular developments have taken place. Engineering Industry is today not only in a position to establish complex industries without technical assistance from foreign manufactures but is also fully equipped to offer the full range of consultancy services to developing countries for implementation of industrial schemes. Various joint venture proposals approved and under implementation encompass a wide field of collaboration such as pipe and pumps, electric fans, sewing machines, razor blades, transformers, diesel engines etc.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	2800 Sets/Day
Land & Building (350 sq.mt.)	Rs. 33 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 18 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 44 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.02 Cr.
Rate of Return	44%
Break Even Point	52%



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Start Your Own Industry

ACID (SILICA) AND BASIC RAMMING MASS

Acidic Ramming Mass, also known as Silica Ramming Mass or Mix, is used in Coreless Induction Furnaces, for melting of scrap. It is a dry lining refractory that can be used for all types of iron and steel and in both mini steel plants as well as foundries. High performance Silica Ramming Mixes (also known as Acidic Ramming Mass in generic terms), designed to minimize erosion in induction melting. We are the first company in India to have a three-stage beneficiation, purification process plant and mixing plant. The highly controlled Silica and a particle size distribution has been kept at an optimum level, according to the furnace capacity and make, gives a high density, trouble free and consistent linings. We are the only company to have separate grade for different furnaces. It is widely used in the low cost melting of ductile and malleable iron, Stainless Steel, Mild Steels, Low Alloy Steels, all types of iron foundry operations, ranging from periodic melting to continuous holding applications. In addition to being suitable for many iron alloys, such as Ni-hard, Ni-resist and chrome irons, it may also be used for selected high temperature nonferrous applications and is suitable for coreless induction furnace of all sizes and types.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	250 Ton/Day
Land & Building (30000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 25.46 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.22 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 41.83 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 72.61 Cr.
Rate of Return	43%
Break Even Point	31%

MOSQUITO REPELLENT COILS

Mosquito Coils are a form of mosquito-repelling incense, usually shaped into a spiral, and typically made from a dried pyrethrum (a flower). The chemical pyrethrin is an insecticide. In recent years another chemical, d-Allethrin is also being used. The coil is usually held at the centre of the spiral suspending it in the air to allow continuous smouldering, producing a mosquito repellent smoke. A typical mosquito coil can measure up to 15 cms in diameter or more and can last from 8 hrs to 10 or 12 hrs. The advantages are that the coils need no power supply; therefore highly preferred in rural areas, areas with frequent power shedding, by pavement dwellers, construction workers. They are cheap and need no special equipment. They are portable and fit into normal household practices of lighting candles and incense. The disadvantages are that the smoke that emanates might cause allergy by burning of these coils. Keeping the windows partially open however, drives the smoke away. Now-a-days no smoke or less smoke emitting coils are also being manufactured and marketed. The production of the mosquito coil dates back from the period around 1890. In the early stages they look the shapes of an incense stick burned at household Buddhist altars, but later on they were gradually improved to the present spiral form so that they could keep burning for as long as possible the spiral has a burning time of more than seven hours, having its origin in Japan, the mosquito coil is an insecticide which has long been familiar to the Japanese because of its handiness and economy.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	6000 Nos./Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 86 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.03 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 71 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.78 Cr.
Rate of Return	18%
Break Even Point	66%

HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS

Hydraulic cylinders are often also referred to as hydraulic rams, hydraulic jacks, hydraulic pistons or hydraulic actuators. These different terms are generally synonymous, although a ram is usually a cylinder with a very large piston rod diameter and a jack normally refers to a short stroke single acting hydraulic cylinder. A cutaway of a typical hydraulic cylinder with major components labelled with the correct technical terms. Hydraulic cylinders may be classified into two groups, double acting and single acting cylinders. A single acting hydraulic cylinder employs hydraulic force in only one direction, usually to extend the cylinder. The single acting cylinder is returned to its start position by an external force such as gravity or a spring. Of course, this can only be done after the hydraulic fluid within the cylinder has been depressurized and is allowed to return to the oil reservoir. A double acting hydraulic cylinder employs hydraulic force in two directions, both extension and retraction. This requires valving between the pump and the cylinder to direct the flow of oil alternately between the two sides of the piston. A double acting cylinder is more complex in design than a single acting cylinder as it has two oil supply ports and additional seals to retain the pressurized fluid within the cylinder and to prevent it from leaking past the piston rod.

Cost Estimation

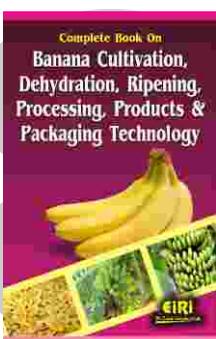
Plant Capacity	17 Nos./Day
Land & Building	Rented
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 45 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 35 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 86 Lacs
Rate of Return	31%
Break Even Point	67%

M.S. PIPE (WELDED) UPTO 12 INCH WITH & WITHOUT GALVANISING

Mild steel pipe are used for conveying water, fluid, gases and liquid as also for structural construction purpose. The importance of M.S. Pipe up to 12 inch Dia for urbanisation and irrigation development programmes of a developing country like India can not be over emphasised. Applied in general sense, pipe is a term used to designate any long hollow body used for conducting gases or liquid. Restricted the steel industry term is one that is applied to all tubular bodies intended for the purpose for which such items are ordinary used, such as conducting water fuel gas air etc. Mild steel pipe (Welded) upto 12 inch diameter are used for conveying water, gases and liquid as also for structural construction purposes. Fluid handling is one of the most important operation and manufacturing plants, particularly the chemical industry which uses vast quantity of Mild Steel Pipes.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	30 MT/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 3.10 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.43 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 11.35 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 19.64 Cr.
Rate of Return	26%
Break Even Point	51%



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STEEL PLANT BASED ON INDUCTION FURNACE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF INGOTS (M.S. INGOTS)

Castings of suitable shape and size intended for subsequent hot working are termed as Ingots. Ingot iron has very low carbon in steel. This is generally made in the open hearth in which all the other elements are removed to the maximum extent possible. Some of the commercial products falling under this group have less than 0.1% of all non-iron elements put together. Ingots are cast in ingot moulds which are the containers usually made of cast iron into which molten steel is poured & allowed to solidify. Mild steel ingots are carbon steels only containing, usually, 0.15 to 0.25% of carbon. These may be fully deoxidized to reduce the oxygen content of the steel to a minimum in order that no reaction takes places between carbon & oxygen during solidification. Such steels are called "Killed Steel". Most of the bars and structural are manufactured in standard sections/sizes. But, ingots/Billets/Bloomy etc. require mutual negotiations between the producer & the buyer for factors & ranges. Generally M.S. ingots are produced in square cross sections of sizes 50 mm to 125 mm in 1979. There were 145 licensed Electric Arc Furnace units with a total licensed capacity of 3.32 million ingot tones running at 70% capacity utilization. These units collectively form the group of mini steel Plants. This concept takes advantage of local availability of major inputs like scrap & power and proximity of the mini steel industry in India has been phenomenal after 1970.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	12 MT/Day
Land & Building (20000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 18.31 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.27 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 18.65 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 40.38 Cr.
Rate of Return	35%
Break Even Point	41%

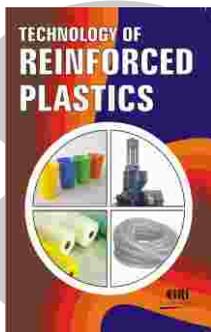
BOTTLING OF WHISKY

The alcohol industry is very important for the government. It generates an estimated Rs. 16,000 crore per annum in spite of the fact that the per capita consumption of liquor in India is the lowest in the world. The total liquor industry is worth Rs. 2,000 crore. IMFL accounts for only third of the total liquor consumption in India. Most IMFLs are cheap and are priced below Rs. 200 per bottle. Alcohol sales proceeds account for 45% of the total revenue collection in the country. Whiskey accounts for 60% of the liquor sales while rum; brandy any vodka account for 17% 18% and 6% respectively. MNCs share is only 10% and they have been successful only in the premium and super premium ranges. Post WTO the government may have opened India to foreign distilleries, but the duty has been increased from 222% to 464-706%. This is due to the fact that there is a 100% customs duty, 150% contravening duty, local taxes, distributors margin, retailers margin and publicity charges. The cost is finally borne by the consumer. Though the government claims that this is being done to protect the domestic liquor industry, the domestic industry accounts for 99% of the market share. This protectionist policy could prove to be counterproductive and lead to smuggling. As of now, only 45% of the sales are through legal channels and only 25% of this is duty paid for. Within India itself, the policy of alcohol retail differs from state to state.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	10000 Bottles/Day
Land & Building (1.5 Acres)	Rs. 2.13 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.36 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 5.27 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 10.07 Cr.
Rate of Return	89%
Break Even Point	27%

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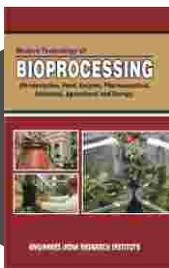
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FATLIQUOR FOR LEATHER APPLICATIONS USING CHLORINATED PARAFFIN WAS

Fat liquors basically are lubricants for leather. The final softness, feel and touch of leather are determined by use of different fat liquors. Technically fatliquors are surface-active softening agents and are used in the last of the wet processes stage of leather manufacture. Soap is one form or the other was the only cleaning wetting, emulsifying and dispersing agent available. Its ability to stand hard water and acid led to its development as a product possessing the valuable properties of soap without its defects. The first successful attempt towards this was of Frany, a Frenchman who studied the effects of concentrated sulfuric acid on olive oil, but it was A Runge who first prepared sulphated olive oil in 1854 by first reacting the olive oil with concentrated sulfuric acid and then neutralized the resultant product with cold caustic potash solution. The product was an oily water dispersible substance. This and other similar products obtained by sulphating different oils e.g. rapeseed oil, cotton seed oil, Castor oil, ground nut oil, corn oil etc., have come to be known as turkey red oils as they were found to act as assistants and mordants in dyeing certain red colours on cotton.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	6.67 Ton/Day
Land & Building (3000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.30 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.10 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 36 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.02 Cr.
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	62%

FASTNERS/NUT & BOLT (INDUSTRIAL & AUTOMOBILES)

Nuts and Bolts are most commonly used items in the family of industrial fasteners and their demand is fast increasing due to expansion of industries in the country. Bolt is a piece of metal rod whose one end is upset and at the other end threading is done. Nut is a device which rolls on bolt threads. In nuts, internal threading is done while bolts bear external thread. Screw, demonstrate their true merit in the movements, assembly etc., of wooden components. Screws are most popular as fasteners which assemble, or join parts together to be made into a complete unit. Nuts and Bolts are available in various sizes and shapes. The kind of the classification of bolts and nuts may broadly be those made by the cold and hot process plant (i.e. cold formed & not formed fasteners). Bolts are manufactured by forging (upsetting) and extrusion methods mainly.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	3 MT/Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.29 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 82 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 52 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.72 Cr.
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	64%

SMOKELESS COAL

In view of depleting resources of crude oil, it is considered essential and pressing to explore all possible avenues for energy resources required to sustain the growth of the development in the country. The possible sources are (1) Crude oil and natural gas (2) Fast breeder nuclear reactor (3) Fusion reactors (4) Geothermal energy (5) Fuel from coal (gasification and liquefaction of coal) (6) Synthetic fuel (7) Energy conservation (8) Solar energy. Coal is an important raw material for liquid and gaseous fuels and synthetic oils. Carbonization of coal is being practiced all over the world and has been used as source of motor fuel and chemicals. During the second world war, synthetic oil was produced in Germany on large scale by high pressure hydrogenation of coal but was later discontinued due to the unfavourable economics. Motor fuels and chemicals from coal by Fischer-Tropsch process in south Africa.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	600 Tons/Day
Land & Building (10000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 10.68 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.24 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 45.80 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 59.39 Cr.
Rate of Return	68%
Break Even Point	22%

GYPHUM MOULDING AND GYPHUM BOARD

Gypsum is a particularly useful processed material. Its main application is as a building material, mostly produced as so-called plaster of Paris for plastering walls and making decorative features in buildings. However gypsum also has a diversity of other uses including making writing chalk, soil conditioning for agriculture, making moulds for pottery, as an additive in the manufacture of Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), in surgical splints, in increasing the hardness of water, as an additive in certain foods such as tofu and in some types of medicines and pharmaceuticals. Its construction uses can also include external applications, such as in making walling blocks, where the climate is generally dry and not prone to the dampness that damages common types of gypsum. Gypsum can be processed relatively simply with basic equipment and techniques as well as on a large and industrialized scale as is done in some countries such as the United Kingdom. It is made from deposits of gypsum rock or sand. Raw gypsum is heated to drive off a portion of the chemically combined water. The resulting gypsum plaster, when recombined with water, sets like cement, only much faster.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	4 MT/Day
Land & Building (18000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 17.29 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 22.74 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 93 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 41.44 Cr.
Rate of Return	14%
Break Even Point	70%

Start Your Own Industry

ETHANOL (BIOFUEL) FROM RICE STRAW

With the ever increasing demand for energy and the fast depleting petroleum resources, globally there is an increased interest in alternative fuels, especially liquid transportation fuels. Bio-ethanol from lignocellulosic biomass is one of the important alternatives being considered due to the easy adaptability of this fuel to existing engines and because this is a cleaner fuel with higher octane rating than gasoline. Lignocellulosic biomass is considered as the only foreseeable feasible and sustainable resource for renewable fuel; but the lignocellulosic ethanol commercialization is largely limited due to the lack of cost effective processing technologies and cost of enzyme. India is a country with a positive outlook towards renewable energy technologies and committed to the use of renewable sources to supplement its energy requirements. The country is one among the few nations to have a separate ministry for renewable energy which address the development of biofuels along with other renewable energy sources. In the year 2003, the Planning Commission of the Government of India brought out an extensive report on the development of biofuels and bio-ethanol and biodiesel were identified as the principal biofuels to be developed for the nation. Elaborate policies for promoting both bio-ethanol and biodiesel were formulated and the time frames for enacting the development of biofuels and implementation of policies were defined.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	60 KL/Day
Land & Building (60000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 68.15 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 12 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 5.84 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 91.29 Cr.
Rate of Return	13%
Break Even Point	63%

CORRUGATED POLYCARBONATED SHEET

Corrugated Poly Carbonate is a high-performance plastic with good impact strength. In addition to ductility (impact strength) general purpose poly carbonate has high transparency (upto 88% transmittance of visible light), wide temperature limits (high impact resistance below 600C and a UL thermal endurance rating of 1150C with impact). Corrugated Poly Carbonate has low water absorption good stain resistance a wide range of colourability and low combustibility. It is nontoxic and does not form harmful gases during incineration. The weak area for Poly Carbonate is its relatively limited range of chemical resistance, which necessitates careful appraisal of application involving contact with organic solvents some detergent strong alkali certain fats, oils and greases. General purpose grade are also available in F.D.A sanctioned natural, tints, and some opaque colour. For improved outdoor performance the transparent type are available as UV-stabilized grades. Release agents are added by the resin suppliers with combination of additives also available. E.G. release type with UV stabilizer.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	3 Ton/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.60 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.21 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 3.50 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.65 Cr.
Rate of Return	31%
Break Even Point	44%

FLAT PVC LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS & TOUGHENED GLASS

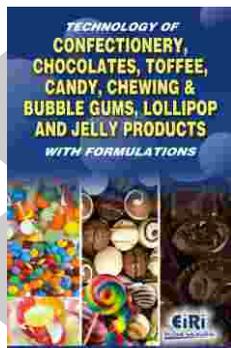
A laminate is an orderly layering and bonding of relatively thin materials. A commonly laminated material is glass. Usually, two pieces of float or sheet glass are bonded with poly (vinyl butyral) (PVB) (see Vinyl polymers, poly(vinyl acetals)) to produce a highly transparent safety glass, eg, an automotive windshield. This combining of transparent abrasion-resistant glass and resilient plastic achieves the durability and safety demand of such products. Other materials that may be incorporated in laminated glass are colorants, electrically conducting films or wires, and rigid plastics. The value of the laminate is the utilization of the desirable properties from each of the constituents. In the case of laminated glass, the excellent weathering properties of the glass protect the impact-energy-absorbing plastic interlayer from deterioration abrasion, and soiling. Benedictus, a French chemist who accidentally broke a flask that contained dried-on cellulose nitrate, is credited with founding the laminated-glass industry (1). The first patent was issued in 1906 (2). Laminated glass is not a true composite material. The glass needs the safety-net effect of the interlayer if impacted, and the interlayer needs the durability and rigidity of the glass for useful service other than during impacts. Exceptions where laminated glass more truly fits the definition of a composite are when it is used for noise attenuation (see Insulation, acoustic) or bullet resistance. In these applications, the alternate layering of rigid and soft materials achieves results beyond those produced by either alone.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	330000 sq.ft./Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 5.79 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7.17 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 50.59 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 65.27 Cr.
Rate of Return	88%
Break Even Point	20%

TECHNOLOGY OF CONFECTIONERY, CHOCOLATES, TOFFEE, CANDY, CHEWING & BUBBLE GUMS, LOLLIPOP AND JELLY PRODUCTS WITH FORMULATIONS

By Dr. HIMADRI PANDA



The book **Technology of Confectionery, Chocolates, Toffee, Candy, Chewing & Bubble Gums, Lollipop and Jelly Products with Formulations** covers Confectionery Products, Manufacture of Toffee, Gum and Jelly Products, Manufacturing Chocolate, Soy containing Chocolate Products, Coffee Flavoured Chocolate Bar, Preparing a Chocolate flavoured Beverage, Hard Boiled Candy and Chewing Gum, Pharmaceutical Chewing Gum, Bubble Gum, Lollipop, Candy Manufacturing Technology and Candy Manufacturing Techniques, Process of Chocolate Bar Making, Lozenge Cutter Apparatus, Packaging Confectionery Product, Confectionary Package

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Start Your Own Industry

MULTIPURPOSE COLD STORAGE

Multipurpose Cold storage industry is a very important and essential industry. In India, fruits & vegetables are produced in plenty. A large number of fruits and vegetables are exported to other countries and even in India itself fruits and vegetables are transported from one place to another. This transportation business takes some time. So, it is desirable that fruits should be kept at a place where they can remain safe, other wise a lot of its will be wasted. For this purpose, Cold Storage is used. Multipurpose Cold Storage is a special kind of room the temp-erature of which is kept very cold with the help of machines and instruments. The temperature is maintained low with the help of precision instruments. In deciding the scale of a cold storage plant, all the external condition locational conditions stored, object etc. must be considered. When the scale of plant is larger however running costs would generally be less and automation would become more exact. Cold storage is used to preserve fruits and vegetables. Once they are kept in the cold storage, they do not get spoiled even after many months. Some times, in production season of certain vegetable or fruit crop, the demand for that thing decreases, which in turn decreases they consumption in surplus amount of that particular item is kept in a cold storage. So this item, when needed, can be taken from the cold storage & can be made available to consumers very easily.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	10000 MT
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 6.63 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.87 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 52 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 9.95 Cr.
Rate of Return	18%
Break Even Point	62%

DRY WALL PUTTY (WHITE CEMENT BASED)

White cement based Wall Putty a plastering material to fill the holes and patches before paint primer or distemper. In general, fillers & stoppers are paste-like materials, highly pigmented, used to fill surface imperfections (fillers) and to make good gross surface defects prior to painting operations (stoppers). Caulking compounds, putties and same cements have a boiled drying oil, usually combine with resins that act as the binder putty is the thick mixture of finally powdered calcium carbonate (whiting) and acid refined linseed oil which imparts good wetting and grinding characteristics. There are variegated types of putties for wood too. For glazing wood & filling holes and cracks on the surface, of timber or metal, a stiff paste of linseed oil and whiting is used. This composition is the traditional putty. It is sometimes modified by the addition of small amounts of white lead in oil. So called commercial putty contains more or less mineral or other oil instead of linseed oil. White Cement Based Wall Putty is a specially formulated product based on white cement blended with special fillers and additives to be used as putty, filler & sealer, on concrete / mortar walls and ceiling for both interiors & exteriors. It renders to the surface, smooth bright white coating suitable for over coating by different kinds of water and solvent based paints, of attractive colors, giving a durable and smooth finish on the walls. It is water resistant and in turn, imparts additional strength to the walls. It also contains fungicides, preventing fungus. The other feature of the product is that though it is based on cement, but unlike cement paint, it does not require any water for curing.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	5 MT/Day
Land & Building (600 sq.mt.)	Rs. 78 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 24 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 28 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.38 Cr.
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	48%

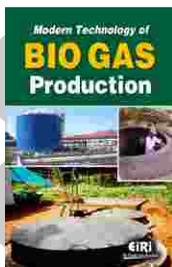
CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES

A briquette (or briquet) is a block of flammable matter used as fuel to start and maintain a fire. Common types of briquettes are charcoal briquettes and biomass briquettes. Some briquettes are compressed and dried brown coal extruded into hard blocks. This is a common technique for low rank coals. They are typically dried to 12-18% moisture, and are primarily used in household and industry. In Ireland, peat briquettes are a common type of solid fuel, largely replacing sods of raw peat as a domestic fuel. These briquettes consist of shredded peat, compressed to form a virtually smokeless, slow-burning, easily stored and transported fuel. Although often used as the sole fuel for a fire, they are also used to quickly and easily light a coal fire. Biomass briquettes are made from agricultural waste and are a replacement for fossil fuels such as oil or coal, and can be used to heat boilers in manufacturing plants, and also have applications in developing countries. Biomass briquettes are a renewable source of energy and avoid adding fossil carbon to the atmosphere. A number of companies in India have switched from furnace oil to biomass briquettes to save costs on boiler fuels. The use of biomass briquettes is predominant in the southern parts of India, where coal and furnace oil are being replaced by biomass briquettes. A number of units in Maharashtra (India) are also using biomass briquettes as boiler fuel. Use of biomass briquettes can earn Carbon Credits for reducing emissions in the atmosphere. Lanxess India and a few other large companies are supposedly using biomass briquettes for earning Carbon Credits by switching their boiler fuel. Biomass briquettes also provide more calorific value/kg and save around 30-40 percent of boiler fuel costs.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	15 MT/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.19 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 90 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 80 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.12 Cr.
Rate of Return	21%
Break Even Point	57%

MODERN TECHNOLOGY OF BIO GAS PRODUCTION



The book Modern Technology of Bio Gas Production covers Bio Gas as Appropriate Technology, Benefits and Costs of a Bio Gas Plant, The Digestion Process, Bio Gas plants, Scaling of Bio Gas Plants, Design of Bio Gas Plants, Bio Gas Utilization, Planning, Design and Construction, Types of Bio Gas Digesters and Plants, Constructing a Floating Drum Bio Gas Digester Outlet, Constructing a Floating Drum Bio Gas Digester Inlet, Constructing a Floating Drum Bio Gas Digester, Construction of a Bio Gas Digester, Bio Gas Plant Construction Manual Fixeddome Digester, Food, Animal, Vegetable and Food Preparation By Product Treatment, Process for Anaerobic Treatment of Waste, Combined Anaerobic Process for Treating Organic Wastes, Combined Anaerobic Process for Treating Organic Wastes, Process for Producing Ethanol and for Energy Recovery, Methane Gas Process and Apparatus, Power Generation from Solar and Waste Heat, Apparatus and Process for Biological Wastewater Treatment, Self contained Biofuel production and water Processing Apparatus, Method and Apparatus for Producing Bio-gas Employing Technology for Improving Quality of Raw Material, Method and Apparatus for Production of Bio-ethanol and Other Fermentation Products, Method and Apparatus for Removing CO2 in Mixed Gas such as Bio Gas, Method for Producing Biofuel using Electron Beam, Method for the Synthesis of Organic Compounds from Manure, Non-hazardous, Non-septic Liquid Waste Drying Process, Waste to Energy by way of Hydrothermal Decomposition and Resource Recycling, Plant Economics of Bio Gas Plant, Plant Economics of Bio Gas Filling in Cylinder, Plant Economics of Ethanol (Biofuel) from Molasses, Plant Economics of Methane Gas from Sodium Acetate and Soda Lime, Plant Economics of Solar PV Power Plant.

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Start Your Own Industry

ETHANOL (BIOFUEL) FROM RICE STRAW

The potato is a starchy, tuberous crop from the perennial *Solanum tuberosum* of the Solanaceae family (also known as the nightshades). The word potato may refer to the plant itself as well as the edible tuber. In the region of the Andes, there are some other closely related cultivated potato species. Potatoes were first introduced outside the Andes region four centuries ago, and have become an integral part of much of the world's cuisine. It is the world's fourth-largest food crop, following rice, wheat, and maize. Long-term storage of potatoes requires specialised care in cold warehouses. Wild potato species occur throughout the Americas, from the United States to Uruguay. The potato was originally believed to have been domesticated independently in multiple locations, but later genetic testing of the wide variety of cultivars and wild species proved a single origin for potatoes in the area of present-day southern Peru (from a species in the *Solanum brevicaulis* complex), where they were domesticated 7,000-10,000 years ago. Following centuries of selective breeding, there are now over a thousand different types of potatoes. Of these subspecies, a variety that at one point grew in the Chiloi Archipelago (the potato's south-central Chilean sub-center of origin) left its germplasm on over 99% of the cultivated potatoes worldwide. Following the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire, the Spanish introduced the potato to Europe in the second half of the 16th century. The staple was subsequently conveyed by European mariners to territories and ports throughout the world. The potato was slow to be adopted by distrustful European farmers, but soon enough it became an important food staple and field crop that played a major role in the European 19th century population boom. However, lack of genetic diversity, due to the very limited number of varieties initially introduced, left the crop vulnerable to disease. In 1845, a plant disease known as late blight, caused by the fungus-like oomycete *Phytophthora infestans*, spread rapidly through the poorer communities of western Ireland, resulting in the crop failures that led to the Great Irish Famine. Thousands of varieties still persist in the Andes however, where over 100 cultivars might be found in a single valley, and a dozen or more might be maintained by a single agricultural household. Besides the need of ensuring proper genetic diversity of a crop, it also underscores the need of depending on several staple crops, and to preferably choose staple crops that are endemic and thus adapted to the local environment.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	10 Ton/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 5.92 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.24 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 10.74 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 20.49 Cr.
Rate of Return	68%
Break Even Point	45%

WOOD PEELING AND VENEER MAKING

The term 'Plywood' covers a form of laminated xaves in which successive layers of veneer are ordinarily cross laminated, the care of which may be veneer or sawn lumber in are piece several pieces. It is a high pressure bonded wood product composed of layers of waves with resin as the laminating agent. Kitply is one of the largest manufacturers of plywood in the country and manufactures one of the widest range like marine, shuttering, compreg, decorative and other special grades. Its factory at Tinsukia is equipped with modern machinery and highly sophisticated hydraulic heavy duty hot presses. The testing laboratory is fully furnished with the latest testing machines and scientific instruments for conducting physical, mechanical and electrical testing as per buyers' specifications. The 'Swastik' brand name is one of the most reputed names in the plywood industry and enjoys good market demand. Market demand is expected to increase further in view of the steady increase in construction and building activities and the rising standard of living in the country. Kitply, a special variety plywood is resistant to boiling water, weather proof and termite resistant and is well known in the market. Bonding of wood with adhesive which generally is for more efficient than with mechanical fasteners has made possible a wide range of products and uses for which wood was not considered few decades ago.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	60 Sqm/Day
Land & Building (4000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 3.18 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 69 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.86 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.10 Cr.
Rate of Return	23%
Break Even Point	58%

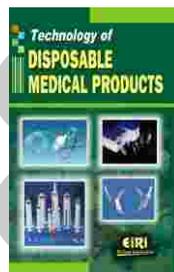
CUTTING OIL

Cutting oils are important among metal working lubricants not only because of their requirement in large volume but also due to important technical considerations in their development, production and usage. The sophistication and automation of machine tools is considerably influenced by the availability of right type of cutting oils. Metal working lubricants are important and in fact, necessary production aids to engineering industry and petroleum lubricating oils have established themselves as major constituents of such lubricants. Easy availability in wide range of viscosities and quality, as well as relatively consistent price, unaffected by vagaries of nature, has been their mainstay. The petroleum lubricating oils, lack in so many properties but lend themselves easily for supplementing with chemicals and additives to suit diversely different applications encountered in working of metals. Cutting lubricants or cooling liquids as they are sometimes called are compounded oils or emulsions which are used wherever the cutting of metal is carried on. Cutting oils are important among metal working lubricants not only owing to their requirement in large volume but also due to important technical considerations in their development, production and usage. The sophistication and automation of machine tools is considerably influenced by the availability of right type of cutting oils.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	0.50 MT/Day
Land & Building (200 sq.mt.)	Rs. 13 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 30 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 54 Lacs
Rate of Return	29%
Break Even Point	57%

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Start Your Own Industry

RADIATOR COOLANT

Engine Coolant is a mixture of various types of glycols and highly formulated & researched various corrosive inhibitors. Demineralized water is mixed with the coolant as per suggestion and used in the engine-radiator cooling system to remove excess heat of engine. The purpose of Coolant is to remove excess heat produced from the engine operation, to control corrosion and scaling, antifreeze and boil over the radiator water. So many years ago water was used to reduce the temperature. Water is an effective heat transfer fluid but it boils at very low temperature, highly corrosive and format scaling. It impure the cooling liquid by accumulating corrosive and scaled waste. So it chocks up tubes of radiator and finally engine overheats. The complexity is increased with the use of aluminum alloys in the head, water pump and radiators. To protect against the heat, corrosion of aluminum and other metals & scaling; coolant creates a special protective film on all metals. Our this specially researched protective film have important role in the cooling system. This special corrosion inhibitors film technology is only researched and used by us in India. Coolants industry need scientifically advance research lab. The industry also need technically dynamic staff having experienced scientist and chemist. Coolant must be little bit different from other coolant because it is always thick and exceeds all major automotive performance protection international specification.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	500 Ltr./Day
Land & Building (1000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.12 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 68 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 60 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.64 Cr.
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	52%

GUAR GUM POWDER

The districts in Haryana indulge d in the production of guar are Bhiwani, Sirsa, Mahendragarh and Rewari and the districts in Gujarat are Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Ahmadabad. Jodhpur city in Ra jasthan is one of the major processing centers of guar gum in India. Guar also known as cluster bean (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (L.) Taub) is a drought hardy leguminous crop. Guar is being grown for seed, green fodder, vegetable and green manuring. It is an annual plant, about 4 feet high, vertically, stalked, with large leaves and clusters of pods. Each pod is about 5-8 cm long and has on an average 6-9 small grayish-white pea shaped seeds. The pods are used as a green vegetable or as a cattle feed besides the industrial extraction of guar gum. Guar seed consists of major three portions viz. the seed coat, the endosperm and the innermost proteinacious portion, the germ. The endosperm is mechanically separated from seeds which yields 35-42% of gum (galactomannan). The left out portion, i.e., the outer seed coat and the germ together constitute guar meal. Chemically, guar gum is a straight chain galactomannan, which is 75-85% of the endosperm, has a chain of (1 4)-linked- D-mannopyranosyl units with single -D-galac topyranosyl units connected by (1 6) linkages to, on the average, every second main chain unit. The ratio of D-mannopyranosyl to D-galactopyranosyl units is about 1.8:1. The average molecular weight of guaran is in the range of 1-2 W1 06 dalton. The cis-position is important since a djacent hydroxyl groups reinforce each other in h hydrogen bonding reactions.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	30 Tons/Day
Land & Building (2 Acres)	Rs. 1.27 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.13 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 22.38 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 26.34 Cr.
Rate of Return	178%
Break Even Point	11%

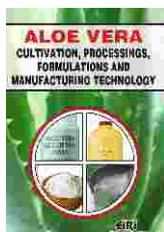
PACKAGED DRINKING WATER

Water & Air is basic need of life which can not be avoidable at any circumstances. Through these two gifts of nature are freely available the quality is far below the level of purity for human consumption of pollution. In this line with the latest trend of Socio-economic climate in India and sudden growth of bottled/pouched and PET 20 Ltr Jars under requirement a research was made and suitable project of purified drinking water is prepared. Since water is directly consumed by human being a quality production is most important consideration. Wherever scientific institutes have carried out test in drinking water, they found majority of the units are not fit for drinking, because of unhygienic condition, leakage in pipelines, discharge of effluent/waste materials in river/lakes. Thus tap water without chemical treatment has lost its credibility. Impure water is the cause of most of the water borne diseases. As such, due to awareness and consciousness most of the people prefer to have purified packaged drinking water. In the present researches, thousand of inorganic and organic chemicals have been identified in drinking water, many in extremely have concentration. There are few chemicals which are found to be potentially hazardous to human health. Some potentially hazardous chemicals in drinking water are derived directly from treatment chemicals or construction materials used in water supply system. For example a wide range of poly electrolytes are now used as coagulants in water treatment and presence of residue of untreated monomers may cause concern. Chlorine used as disinfectant has sometime been found in water. This type of drinking water contamination is best controlled by the application of regulation/governing the quality of the products themselves rather than quality of the water.

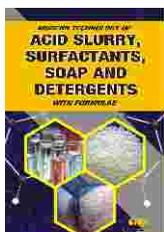
Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	6400 Ltr to 10000 Ltr/Day
Land & Building (4.50 sq.mt.)	Rs. 48 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 33 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.27 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.18 Cr.
Rate of Return	44%
Break Even Point	40%

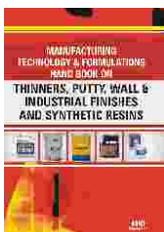
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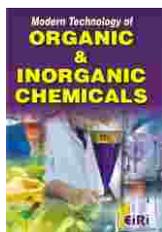
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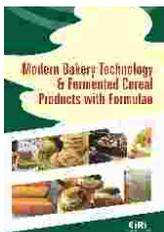
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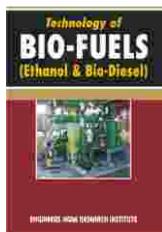
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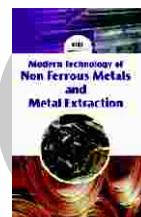
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PROCESSING OF LOW GRADE TUNGSTEN ORE

The tungsten has a wide range of Industrial uses. The largest use is as tungsten carbide in cemented carbides. The available ore of tungsten are of very low grade ranging from 0.04 to 0.2% WO₃ as against the commonly exploited ore grades of 0.5% WO₃ world over. This process is a daunting challenge to the metallurgists to develop a suitable technology for the exploitation of Indian ore which of strategic importance to the country. The chief sources of tungsten are mineral scheelite [CaWO₄] and wolframite [(Fe.Mn) WO₃] which deposited by hydrothermal solution. The tungsten has a melting point of 3350°C. The highest of all metals and it is resistant to all acids at ordinary temperatures. It is elastic ductile and has high tensile strength and can be drawn into very thin wires. The domestic requirements of tungsten and its products are met through imports. Most tungsten ore contain less than 1.5% WO₃. For concentration tungsten ore, first crushed and milled to liberate the tungsten mineral crystals. Scheelite ore can be concentrated by gravimetric methods often combined with froth floatation, whilst wolframite ore can be concentrated by gravity, sometimes in combination with magnetic separation.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	4 Ton/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 6.60 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 23 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.70 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 8.68 Cr.
Rate of Return	42%
Break Even Point	43%

FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION OF CRUDE OIL

Crude oil is not a uniform substance its appearance and characteristics vary widely from oil field and even from well to well in the same oil field. It may not be even a homogeneous substance as it can contain beside dissolved gases dissolved solids and colloidal suspensions. One authority defines crude petroleum as follows (As TM) D-288). A naturally occurring mixture consisting predominantly of hydrocarbons and/ or of substance nitrogen and/ or oxygen derivative of hydrocarbons which is removed from the earth in liquid state or is capable of being removed. Crude petroleum is commonly accompanied by varying quantities of extraneous substance such as water inorganic matter and gas. The removal of such extraneous substances alone does not change the status of the mixture of crude petroleum fractional distillation column containing a number of separation stages arranged vertically is required to achieve a higher degree of separation. In a stagewise operation the descending liquid passes through a number of stage where it is contacted a counter current flow of ascending vapour. Before this point at which feed is introduced to the column (the stripping section) the more volatile component is stripped from the descending liquid.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	35000 Ltrs/Day
Land & Building (2.5 Acres)	Rs. 75 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 4.49 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.64
Rate of Return	20%
Break Even Point	55%

CARBON BLACK FROM TYRES

Carbon Black is a finely divided form of carbon practically all of which is made by burning vaporised heavy oil fractions in a furnace with 50% of the air required for complete combustion (Partial Oxidation). Carbon Black from Tyre is a new developed process having less implication and involvement of machinery and the plant cost is also less compare to other conventional process. Carbon Black is available in different grades and is precisely used in process industries like rubber products, plastic, printing ink, paints, etc. Tire treads, belt covers and other abrasion resistant, rubber products, plastic as reinforcing agents, opacifier, electrical conductivity Ultra Violet light absorber, colorant for printing ink carbon paper, typewriter ribbon, paint, pigment nucleating agent in weather modification, expander in battery plates, solar energy absorber.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	30 MT/Day
Land & Building (6000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 3 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.58 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 9.58 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 14.46 Cr.
Rate of Return	29%
Break Even Point	42%

Patrons you can deposit the amount in EIRI Account
AXIS BANK LTD
CA-054010200006248
(IFS Code: UTIB0000054)

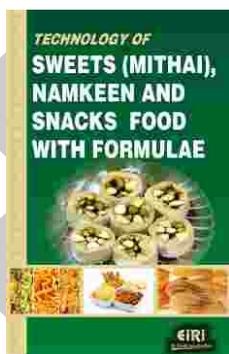
KITCHEN SINKS (STAINLESS STEEL)

Stainless Steel Kitchen Sinks as the name suggests are made of stainless steel. Sinks are the vessels used in houses and hotels, restaurants for cleaning dirty utensils, used for cooking, serving tea and coffee etc. and eating meals, break fasts, refreshments need to be anti-rust and strong, and hence made of stainless steel. The sinks are used where the utensils carry lot of fat and other stick substances on the surfaces and require full dealing with detergents. There are more than 70 standard types of stainless steel. Generally, all are iron based, with 12 to 30% chromium and 0 to 22% nickel. Austenite stainless steel are most corrosion resistant. They contain 16 to 26% chromium and 6 to 22% nickel. The more famous 18:8 stainless steel contained 18% chromium and 8% nickel. These steels are tough and ductile. They are to be fabricated by all standard methods. Stainless steel sinks can either be of cylindrical shape or rectangular shapes.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	200 Nos./Day
Land & Building (450 sq.mt.)	Rs. 48 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 33 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.27 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.18 Cr.
Rate of Return	44%
Break Even Point	40%

TECHNOLOGY OF SWEETS (MITHAI), NAMKEEN AND SNACKS FOOD WITH FORMULAE



ISBN NO. 9789380772196

Rs. 1890/-

The book **Technology of Sweets (Mithai), Namkeen and Snacks Food with formulae** covers Details of Raw Materials used for sweets manufacture, Making of Milk based Sweets, Manufacture of Bengali Sweets, Shrikhand Manufacture, Chakka Powder, Shrikhand Wadi, Kheer Manufacture, Dried Kheer Mix Manufacture, Payasam Manufacture, Phirni Manufacture, Sevian Manufacture, Sohan Halwa, Gajar Ka Halwa, Kaju Burfi Manufacture, Ghevar Preparation, Rasogolla, Kheer and Pal Payasam, Preparation of Lassi, Shrikhand Preparation, Technology of Khoa Manufacture and Storage, Peda, Khoa based Sweet Kalakand, Khoa based Sweet Gulab Jamun, Milk based Sweet Burfi, Chhna based Sweet Rsoglla, Preparation of Kulfi, Yoghurt, Production of Sandesh, Manufacture of Shrikhand by Ultrafiltration Process, Preparation of Traditional Sweets, Gulab Jamun/Rasogullas, Winter Products, Some Selected Recipes of Traditional Foods, Dessert Powders & Puddings, Extruded Snacks, Potato based Textured Snacks, Snacks and Namkeen Recipes, Snack Food Preservation & Packaging, Details of Plant, Machinery and Equipments for Snacks Food, Namkeen and Sweets, Processed Products from Potato, Pappad and Bariyan Plant, Potato Chips/Waffers, Potato Chips (Automatic Plant) with Imported Machinery, Rice Puff, Rice Flakes, Corn flakes and Wheat flakes (integrated unit), Packaging of Snack Foods.

Start Your Own Industry

CALCINATION PLANT FOR PYROPHYLLITE AND DIASPORE MINERALS BY VERTICAL STAFKILN PROCESS

Calcination of Pyrophyllite and Diaspore mineral by using vertical shaft Kiln is a important process to produce the calcined product of frespesctive minerals. Pyrophyllite $Al_2S_{14}O_{10}(OH)$ is a hydrous aluminium silicate found in metamorphic rocks and is generally found in North Carbina California, New foundland and Japan. Diaspore $Al_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$ ia a natural hydrous aluminium oxide occurring inbauxite and with corundum and dolomite and found in Arkansa Missouri, Pennsylvania, Switzerland & Czechoslovakia. The calcined Pyrophyllite (Aluminium Silicate) and calcined diaspore (aluminium Oxide or Alumina) have found versatile application in chemical process industries.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	100 MT/Day
Land & Building (10000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 4.45 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.10 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 7.23 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.92 Cr.
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	32%

COW AND BUFFALLOW FARM TO PRODUCE RAW MILK WITH GOBAR GAS PLANT & BOTTLING OF URINE

A dairy is a place for handling milk and milk products. Technology refers to the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. Dairy technology has been defined as that branch of dairy science which deals with the processing of milk and the manufacture of milk products on an industrial scale. In developed dairying countries such as the U.S.A., the year 1850 is seen as the dwidng line between form and factory scale production. Various factors contributed to this change in these countries, viz concentration of population in cities where jobs were plentiful, rapid industrialisation, improvement of transportation facilities, development of machines etc, whereas the rural areas were identified for milk production, the urban centres were selected for the location of milk processing plants and product manufacturing factories. These plants and factors were rapidly expanded and modernised with improved machinery and equipment to secure the various advantages of large scale production. This heralded the advent of dairy technology in these countries.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	1100 Lts/Day
Land & Building (3 Acres.)	Rs. 33 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 5 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 76 Lacs
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	43%

MILL BOARD

Machine glazed (M.G) paper is one of the three types of Kraft Paper like machine glazed, plain and ribbed. M.G. paper is manufactured from pulps of straw, bagasse, waste paper rags etc. But of these, the waste paper is becoming an increasingly important source of M.G. Paper making fibre, particularly in the countries like India where there is shortage of suitable raw material. Since the fibres in waste paper have already been pretreated, slusing or defibring, with a minimum amount of cutting, is all that is required in pulping the waste paper stock. M.G. Paper from waste paper is obtained by pressing the moist material firmly against the surface of the drying cylinder. The most paper adheres to the cylinder surface until it is dry enough for separation. A surface smoothness equivalent to that of the cylinder is imported to the side of the paper in contact with it. Thus M.G. Papers have a smooth finish on one side only. The drying capacity of the paper machine is limited to that of M.G. cylinder which is larger than the usual drying cylinders. The importance of M.G. Paper from paper waste can not be under estimated. It is a principal vehicle of communication and is essential for the growth of education, industry and other sectors of the economy. Its use by the country reflects to a considerable measure, the living standard, the openness of society and its educational and intellectual attainments.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	25 MT/Day
Land & Building (15000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 8.06 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 17.26 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.02 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 28.98 Cr.
Rate of Return	24%
Break Even Point	66%

SBR RUBBER SHEETS, SHOE SOLE & FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURING

Indian rubber industry is nearly five decades old. There are over 1,400 rubber manufacturing units spread over the country. The total production of rubber goods is estimated at Rs 340/- crores. In a span of over 50 years the Indian rubber Industry has grown from strength to strength. Nearly a decade ago the industry was entirely dependent on imports for its basic raw materials. But now the industry is almost self sufficient except for a very small range of specialty products.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	2500 Pairs/Day
Land & Building (Area 4000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.04 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 97 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.58 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.68 Cr.
Rate of Return	44%

DAIRY PRODUCTS-MILK PACKAGING IN POUCH, MILK PROCESSING (GHEE, BUTTER PANEER, CASEIN, FLAROUED MILK CHEESE, YOGHURT AND ICE CREAM)

Milk is an Important human food. It is palatable, easy to digest and highly nutritives. It contains proteins, fat, sugar, minerals and a liberal quantity of different kinds of vitamins. In World milk production, India ranks next only to the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. But the milk produced in India is far from adequate for its vast population as the daily average consumption per head comes to even less than half of the optimum requirement of about 310 grams. The importance of milk in human diet especially for children and expectant and nursing matters is vital. To meet the demand of the increasing population milk production in India has to be increased upto about 64 million tonnes by 2000 Ad. It is neither possible nor desirable to increase the cattle and buffalo population to achieve this target. This can only be achieved by stepping up milk production of our bovine population by cross breeding of cows and use of improved cows and buffaloes. Unlike rich countries like the U.K. and the U.S. dairying in India is a subsidiary occupation of almost all the farmers. More than 60 per cent of the families involved in dairying belong to the small or marginal farmers or even agricultural labourers. In the first half of the 1900 dairying in the country was largely unorganised, except for military farm which were established and largely stocked with the european breeds. In the plantation areas, pure breed exotic bulls were randomly crossbred with local cows. Apart from the "pockets" of improved animals thus created, dairying was largely left in the hands of traditional producers, middle man, product makers and vendors.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	50000 Ltr/Day
Land & Building (25000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 14.63 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.98 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 5.75 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 26.68 Cr.
Rate of Return	60%
Break Even Point	39%

Patrons you can deposit the amount in EIRI Account
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CA-05532020001279
(RTGS/NEFT IFSC: HDFC 0000553)

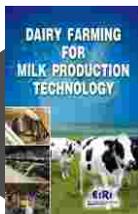
Start Your Own Industry

BAKERS YEAST

Baker's yeast is an inseparable bakery ingredient to cause fermentation in the dough used to make bakery items. As a result of fermentation we get soft and fluffy bakery items. In the present era there is an increasing trend towards processed and fast food consumption like bakery items. While demand for bakery items is saturated in developed countries it is increasing at a consistent pace in the developing nations with increased demand for processed food items like pizza base, burger buns. Yeast is a unicellular microorganism which primarily requires sugars, water and warmth to stay alive. In addition, albumen or nitrogenous material is also necessary for yeast to thrive. There are hundreds of different species of yeast identified in nature, but the genus and species most commonly used for baking is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The scientific name *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, means 'a mold which ferments the sugar in cereal (*saccharo-mucus cerevisiae*) to produce alcohol and carbon dioxide. Yeasts are usually spherical, oval or cylindrical in shape and a single cell of *S. cerevisiae* is around 8µm in diameter. The chemical action and growth of yeast that causes dough to rise then became apparent. Yeasts, bacteria, and molds are fungi, vegetable growths, Yeasts are commonly egg shaped and about 0.01 mm in diameter. The yeasts cell contains complex organic substances called enzymes whose characteristic is that they catalyze a chemical reaction. The function of yeast in bread making is four fold (a) to increase dough volume by evolution of gas during fermentation of the available carbohydrates in the flour (B) to develop structure and texture in the dough by the stretching effect of the expansion due to gas production (C) to impart a distinctive flavour (D) to enhance the nutritive value of the bread.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	100 MT/Day
Land & Building (1000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 24 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 11 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 11 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 48 Lacs
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	69%



DAIRY FARMING FOR MILK PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

ISBN - 9789380772097 Price Rs. 1115/-

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Cut-off of oxygen supply or bringing down the temperature of the burning mass below its ignition point, are the two ways of fire fighting. Pouring water on burning materials serves as (i) the evaporation of water to steam involves the absorption of the latent heat of vaporization which it takes from the burning mass and thus in turn the burning material, by giving its heat to water for steam formation, becomes cooler i.e. its temperature lowers. (ii) Oxygen supply to burning materials is abstracted as air is swept away from its neighborhood due to steam formation. In controlling big fires, water at pressure is drawn from street hydrants by the portable pumping sets carried with the fire brigades. Water is directed to the surface of the burning mass. For fire protection in the interiors of buildings, sprinklers are attached to the water pipe lines & placed at suitable places. Sprinklers are sealed with a material which fuses at 155F to release water. Water as a fire extinguisher is suitable for controlling certain types of fire only. In some other cases fire is smothered by foam and Carbon dioxide (CO₂). When saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate and aluminium sulphate are mixed with saponin, glue, liquorice powder or quillia bark, foam is produced and CO₂ releases. The foam spreads over the burning mass to a sufficient depth to arrest combustion.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	40 Nos/Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 99 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 14 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.22 Cr.
Rate of Return	34%
Break Even Point	46%

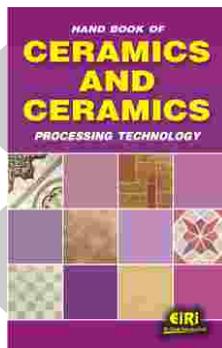
DECORATIVE LAMINATED SHEET (SUNMICA)

The material covered by this report may be used as well as panels or as veneer for wood or other surfaces. The laminated sheets require no additional decorative finish. The material is intended for interior use. The specification applies to sheets in which the only filter is paper and does not cover sheets with a core of any other material covered by this report is not intended for load bearing applications. In India three types of decorative and industrial laminated sheets or products are being manufactured usually using phenol formaldehyde or melamine formaldehyde or other phenolic resins as binding materials for the core and the surface papers. The decorative paper for lamination is imported. The laminated products are assuming increasing popularity for table tops, sink tops, other decorative articles as also in electrical appliance. Mica coated or satin papers are a special type of fancy and decorative sheets whose surface glisters and sparkless with thousands of tiny reflections of light. The sheet is produced in a wide range of colours and may be printed or embossed at will. The most popular colours are the pastel and light shades and they are used in the fancy box and packaging field, for labels, and for various other decorative applications. The sparkling effect is obtained by suspending finely ground mica flakes in the coating mix and these orient themselves in the coating when it is laid down on the paper so that their reflecting surfaces are parallel to the surface of the sheet with the result that they act as countless tiny mirrors which reflect the light.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	1600 sq.mt./Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.28 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.22 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.94 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.66 Cr.
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	68%

HAND BOOK OF CERAMICS & CERAMICS PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY



The book Hand Book of Ceramics & Ceramics Processing Technology covers Introduction, Ceramics vs. Fine Ceramics, Fine Ceramics Production Process, Ceramic Matrix Composites, Ceramics, Ceramic Process, Process for Preparing Ceramic Moulding, Ceramic Ceramic Composite Filter, Ceramic Ceramic Nanocomposite Electrolyte, Process for Ceramic Composites, Ceramic Heater, Ceramic Foam, Dried Emulsion Ceramic Process, Piezoelectric Ceramics, Ceramic Processing and Shaped Ceramic Bodies, Ceramic Lever, Ceramic Log Moulding Process, Ceramic Capacitor, Brazing Ceramics, Hydroxylapatite ceramic, Ceramic Igniters, Glass ceramicbonded Ceramic Composites, Semiconductive Ceramic, Ceramic Bearing, Ceramic Powders, Ceramic Armour, Ceramic Decal, Ceramic Cooktop, Ceramic Elements, Ceramic Welding Process, Ceramic Catalysts, Ceramic Powder Transfer Process, Ceramic Susceptor, Ceramic Instrument, Ceramic Board, Ceramic Waferboard, Ceramic Insulation, Ceramic Decalcomania, Whitlockite Ceramic, Ceramic Microtruss, Ceramic Pigments.

ISBN NO. 9789380772226

Rs. 2115/-

Start Your Own Industry

CEMENT TILES, CANAL LINE SLAB, KERVE STONE, PAVER RCC PIPE, MONO HOLE COVER ENTERLOCKING ETC. MANUFACTURING PLANT

Construction industry and development of infrastructure facilities are a priority at present and government has laid a lot of emphasis on the same. Providing housing to one and all is also a priority. Besides government initiative in construction of houses private sector builders are also very actively involved in different housing projects. All these activities call for landscaping provision of garden path for the area and provision for paved foot paths. Even otherwise pavement, Bus stops carriage ways also require paved paths. All these necessarily need cement concrete blocks/Tiles. Such concrete blocks are also used inside factories and residential complexes for paving the approach roads. This paving prevents water accumulation in the region and avoids formation of slish mud pools there by maintaining the cleanliness of the area and its beauty. The demand for such blocks and tiles is generally from urban and semi urban areas as such the unit manufacturing the product should be accordingly located.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	6.40 MT/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 72 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 26 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 11 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.13 Lacs
Rate of Return	20%
Break Even Point	67%

AMINES AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Straight chain primary, secondary and tertiary amines with chain lengths between 8 and 24 carbon atoms are commonly known as fatty amines. A fatty amine is a normal aliphatic amine derived from fats and oils. It may be saturated or unsaturated. The alkyl groups are straight-chain and have an even number of carbon atoms in each. The group of fatty amines also includes derivatives such as N-alkyl-1, 3-propane diamines. Of commercial importance are fatty amine mixtures, such as coco amine, tallow amine, hydrogenated-tallow amine, oleylamine, and soya amine, which are derived from naturally occurring fatty acids.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	10000 Nos./Day
Short Chain Amines 400 MT/Annum	
Quaternary Amines 2000 MT/Annum	
Fatty Amines 2400 MT/Annum	
Condensate products 4000 MT/Annum	
Land & Building (15000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 18.15 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 24.13 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 6.60 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 55 Cr.
Rate of Return	38%
Break Even Point	44%

MODERN PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY FOR PROCESSED FOOD, BAKERY, SNACK, FOODS, SPICES & ALLIED FOOD PRODUCTS



The book covers Criticality of shelf life for packaging commodity, shelf life assessment of processed foods, factors influencing shelflife of fruits & vegetables, Developments in Modified Atmosphere packaging of meat poultry & fish, Microwave coverable Packages & Retortable Packages, Cartonboard Folding Cartons For Food Packaging, Packaging of Fresh Fruits & Vegetables International Practices, Packaging for Biscuits, Packaging Aspects of Sugar & Chocolate Confectionery, Packaging of Edible Oils, Vanaspati & Ghee, Packaging of Spices & Spice Products, Packaging of Snack foods, Packaging of Drinking Water, In line UV Flexo Printing Presses, FFS Machines for Packaging of Food products, The state of the Art in cartooning Technology, Packaging Laws and Regulations, National Standards of Packaging Code for Foodstuffs and Perishables, Food Packaging, International Standards Related to Food Safety, Quality and Trade, Intelligent Packaging, Suppliers of Packaging Materials, Machinery & Equipments and Other Important Relevant Addresses.

ISBN-9788186732281

Rs. 1040/-

PAVING BLOCK

Interlocking Concrete Block Pavement (ICBP) has been extensively used in a number of countries for quite sometime as a specialized problem-solving technique for providing pavement in areas where conventional types of construction are less durable due to many operational and environmental constraints. ICBP technology has been introduced in India in construction, a decade ago, for specific requirement viz. footpaths, parking areas etc. but now being adopted extensively in different uses where the conventional construction of pavement using hot bituminous mix or cement concrete technology is not feasible or desirable. The paper dwells upon material, construction and laying of concrete block pavement as a new approach in construction of pavement using Interlocking Concrete Paver Blocks. Concrete paver blocks were first introduced in Holland in the fifties as replacement of paver bricks which had become scarce due to the post-war building construction boom. These blocks were rectangular in shape and had more or less the same size as the bricks. During the past five decades, the block shape has steadily evolved from non-interlocking to partially interlocking to fully interlocking to multiply interlocking shapes.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	10000 Nos./Day
Land & Building (4000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.39 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.68 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 3.24 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.43 Cr.
Rate of Return	69%
Break Even Point	34%

WIRE NAILS

Wire nail are used to join many things in industries and in other domestic items. The are made of hard carbon wire. These are Hattened on one end and sharp at another end. The head is used for hammering and sharp end help in penetrating into the object which is to be joined. Wire nails used to join small items. These are of different sizes. Wire drawing of metal is also some what related to wire nails. First wires dre drawn by machines at high speed. At present , maximum wire drawing speed is som/sec, in medium and fine wire range 60 to 65 m/sec. Some industries are also draw at the speed of 80m /sec. It has been found however that at very high speed the relation between the technical requirement and the increased productivity is no longer on a sound economic level. High charging speed will require on extremely high quality of starting material dies and drawing lubricants using conventional take up spools of higher standards and precisely balanced. In order to over come this practical limit and to eliminate the disadvantage of the excessively high drawing speeds, multiwire drawing machine have been developed for other uses than just for on more wires are simultaneously drawing 2-3-4 on more wires are simultaneously drawn, annealed and spooled the definite number of wire depending on their further use.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	1 MT/Day
Land & Building (500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 25 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 33 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 69 Lacs
Rate of Return	50%
Break Even Point	42%

Start Your Own Industry

MEDICAL COLLEGE (100 STUDENTS INTAKE CAPACITY MEDICAL COLLEGE WITH 500 BED HOSPITAL

In the very beginning, There were government owned hospitals where one had to pay no money for treatment. Then, a private ward facility was started in the hospitals. The patient had to pay rent for a private room while medicines and doctors were available free of cost. The private ward helped the patient to avoid the untidiness of a general ward and noise etc. The patients, who were in a position to afford the room rent, were admitted to private rooms. The poor's, however, got admission in rushed general wards. Increasing negligence by the doctors of these hospitals and the overcrowding in them gave private hospitals to have a good business. No. of private hospitals began to come in light with all facilities for E.C.G.S, X-Rays, Laboratories, 24-hours emergency and admission facilities for ill persons, seriously injured in pregnant ladies. The medium class and high class families started preferring these private hospitals and nursing homes as one's life is considered to be much costly and expenses for treatment can be neglected. A medical college in meant to impart education of medical field to students to qualify them as doctors in different specialized disciplines so as to treat patients suffering from various ailments doctors with their dedicated spirit serve the nation at large by providing medication and treatment for eradication of diseases which exchanger health and add suffering to humanity.

Cost Estimation (in thousands)

Plant Capacity	100 students & 500 Bed
Land & Building (25 Acres)	Rs. 97.99 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5.15 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 5.39 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 111.40 Cr.
Rate of Return	12%
Break Even Point	64%

SPINNING COTTON

No one really knows for certain when man took weaving cloths. It is know Adam and Eve knew of their nakedness when they had eaten the fruit of knowledge. They then made aprours of fig leaves to cover their nudity. Be that as it may, the first evidence we have of cloth being used is during neolithic age (6000 years ago) when we find that the strands of animal and vegetable fibre were made into thread by twisting by hand, the thread plaited together and then woven into a simple pit-loom into cloth.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	200 Ton/Day
Land & Building (15000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 16.14 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 25.65 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 133.84 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 176.37 Cr.
Rate of Return	20%
Break Even Point	48%

CORRUGATED POLYCARBONATED SHEET

Corrugated Poly Carbonate is a high-performance plastic with good impact strength. In addition to ductility (impact strength) general purpose poly carbonate has high transparency (upto 88% transmittance of visible light), wide temperature limits (high impact resistance below 600C and a UL thermal endurance rating of 1150C with impact). Corrugated Poly Carbonate has low water absorption good stain resistance a wide range of colourability and low combustibility. It is nontoxic and does not form harmful gases during incineration. The weak area for Poly Carbonate is its relatively limited range of chemical resistance, which necessitates careful appraisal of application involving contact with organic solvents some detergent strong alkali certain fats, oils and greases. General purpose grade are also available in F.D.A. sanctioned natural, tints, and some opaque colour. For improved outdoor performance the transparent type are available as UV-stabilized grades. Release agents are added by the resin suppliers with combination of additives also available. E.G. release type with UV stabilizer.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	3 Ton/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.60 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.21 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 3.50 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.65 Cr.
Rate of Return	31%
Break Even Point	44%

DITIGAL INKS

The manufacturing of printing ink enjoys an important place in chemical industry. With the growing demand of a wide spectrum of printing inks and with the advancement of printing processes, the industry offer entrepreneurs the opportunity for career development. Printing ink is a recipe-oriented product having three basic materials as essential inputs. 1. Pigments - for colouring of ink. 2. Vehicles - to transport the pigment to the plate of printing machine. 3. Binders and extenders and plasticisers - are used to produce printing ink of specific uses. Printing ink is divided into three main classes: 1. Typographic printing ink. 2. Planographic printing ink. 3. Intaglio printing ink. Variety of UV inks to classifies them into various categories and sub-categories. These are completely invisible/partially visible, visible with UV light, visible under shortwave or long wave lights, by color and solvent.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	1000 Ltrs/Day
Land & Building (15000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 16.14 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 25.65 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 133.84 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 176.37 Cr.
Rate of Return	20%
Break Even Point	48%

FLAT PVC LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS & TOUGHENED GLASS

A laminate is an orderly layering and bonding of relatively thin materials. A commonly laminated material is glass. Usually, two pieces of float or sheet glass are bonded with poly (vinyl butyral) (PVB) (see Vinyl polymers, poly(vinyl acetals)) to produce a highly transparent safety glass, eg, an automotive windshield. This combining of transparent abrasion-resistant glass and resilient plastic achieves the durability and safety demand of such products. Other materials that may be incorporated in laminated glass are colorants, electrically conducting films or wires, and rigid plastics. The value of the laminate is the utilization of the desirable properties from each of the constituents. In the case of laminated glass, the excellent weathering properties of the glass protect the impact-energy-absorbing plastic interlayer from deterioration abrasion, and soiling. Benedictus, a French chemist who accidentally broke a flask that contained dried-on cellulose nitrate, is credited with founding the laminated-glass industry (1). The first patent was issued in 1906 (2). Laminated glass is not a true composite material. The glass needs the safety-net effect of the interlayer if impacted, and the interlayer needs the durability and rigidity of the glass for useful service other than during impacts. Exceptions where laminated glass more truly fits the definition of a composite are when it is used for noise attenuation (see Insulation, acoustic) or bullet resistance. In these applications, the alternate layering of rigid and soft materials achieves results beyond those produced by either alone.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	330000 sq.ft./Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 5.79 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7.17 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 50.59 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 65.27 Cr.
Rate of Return	88%
Break Even Point	20%

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY

Cost Estimation

Land & Building	Rs. 97.99 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5.15 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 5.39 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 111.40 Cr.
Rate of Return	12%
Break Even Point	64%

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SILICON FROM RICE HUSK

Rice husk is a by product of agriculture a by-product while is almost treated like waste and not seriously bothered about. Consider, India's case every year about 60 million tons of paddy grown in the country produces upto 12 million tons of rice husk in over 900,000 rice mills spread around the country. Though, most of it is used as either a heating medium or as an animal feed. The strange fact is that 12 million tons of rice husk can have a heat value equivalent to around 20 million barrels of oil. To be more precise 3 kgs. of rice husk are equivalent to one litre of oil or 1.5 kilos of coal in heat content. Rice husk basically consists of a mixture of moisture Carbon, Volatiles, Ash and silica in ash. Its net heating value is between 3010 and 3340 kilo calories per Kg more over rice husk has low in cination properties because of its silica content, modular shape and its light weight. In general, furnace rice husk produces heat of 65% efficiency and in special type vertical furnace it will produce heat of 95% efficiency.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	50 Tons/Day
Land & Building (15000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 17.37 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.96 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 74.74 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 96.90 Cr.
Rate of Return	48%
Break Even Point	27%

ADHETIVE (FEVICOL TYPE)

Fevicol type adhesives come under the category of synthetic resins and latex adhesives and are made from polyvinyl acetate is a thermoplastic, odourless, tasteless, non-toxic, essentially clear and colourless resin. It has a non-crystalline and relatively branched rather than linear structure. Most grades of resin have a somewhat broad molecular weight distribution. They do not melt, but soften over a temperature range. The resin is unaffected by sunlight, ultraviolet light and air, furthermore it will absorb a small amount of water. Polyvinyl acetate is neutral and non-corrosive. The various grades have good heat stability below 100°C, show slight discoloration at approximately 150°C and decompose at 500°C but brittle at 10 to 150°C. The adhesive industry is currently the most important outlet for polyvinyl acetate. They found a place in wood adhesives and later were introduced in the familiar household 'White glue'. Polyvinyl acetate is now used in adhesives for bookbinding, paper bags, milk cartons, drinking straws, envelopes, gummed types, convolute tubes, folding boxes, multwall shipping bags, labels and host of other common

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	300 KGS/Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 96 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 13 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 14 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.32 Cr.
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	57%

CORRUGATED POLYCARBONATED SHEET

Corrugated Poly Carbonate is a high-performance plastic with good impact strength. In addition to ductility (impact strength) general purpose poly carbonate has high transparency (upto 88% transmittance of visible light), wide temperature limits (high impact resistance below 600C and a UL thermal endurance rating of 1150C with impact). Corrugated Poly Carbonate has low water absorption good stain resistance a wide range of colourability and low combustibility. It is nontoxic and does not form harmful gases during incineration. The weak area for Poly Carbonate is its relatively limited range of chemical resistance, which necessitates careful appraisal of application involving contact with organic solvents some detergent strong alkali certain fats, oils and greases. General purpose grade are also available in F.D.A. sanctioned natural, tints, and some opaque colour. For improved outdoor performance the transparent type are available as UV-stabilized grades. Release agents are added by the resin suppliers with combination of additives also available. E.G. release type with UV stabilizer.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	3 Ton/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.60 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.21 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 3.50 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.65 Cr.
Rate of Return	31%
Break Even Point	44%

SCHOOL CHALK

Chalk used in school classrooms comes in slender sticks approximately .35 of an inch (nine millimeters) in diameter and 3.15 inches (80 millimeters) long. Lessons are often presented to entire classes on chalk-boards (or blackboards, as they were originally called) using sticks of chalk because this method has proven cheap and easy. As found in nature, chalk has been used for drawing since prehistoric times, when, according to archaeologists, it helped to create some of the earliest cave drawings. Later, artists of different countries and styles used chalk mainly for sketches, and some such drawings, protected with shellac or a similar substance, have survived. Chalk was first formed into sticks for the convenience of artists. The method was to grind natural chalk to a fine powder, then add water, clay as a binder, and various dry colors. The resultant putty was then rolled into cylinders and dried.

Cost Estimation

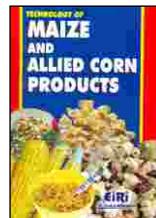
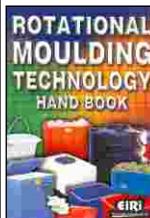
Plant Capacity	12000 Chalks/Day
Land & Building (50 sq.mt.)	Rs. Rented
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 32 Th.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.60 Lac
Rate of Return	71%
Break Even Point	54%

FLAT PVC LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS & TOUGHENED GLASS

A laminate is an orderly layering and bonding of relatively thin materials. A commonly laminated material is glass. Usually, two pieces of float or sheet glass are bonded with poly (vinyl butyral) (PVB) (see Vinyl polymers, poly(vinyl acetals)) to produce a highly transparent safety glass, eg, an automotive windshield. This combining of transparent abrasion-resistant glass and resilient plastic achieves the durability and safety demand of such products. Other materials that may be incorporated in laminated glass are colorants, electrically conducting films or wires, and rigid plastics. The value of the laminate is the utilization of the desirable properties from each of the constituents. In the case of laminated glass, the excellent weathering properties of the glass protect the impact-energy-absorbing plastic interlayer from deterioration abrasion, and soiling. Benedictus, a French chemist who accidentally broke a flask that contained dried-on cellulose nitrate, is credited with founding the laminated-glass industry (1). The first patent was issued in 1906 (2). Laminated glass is not a true composite material. The glass needs the safety-net effect of the interlayer if impacted, and the interlayer needs the durability and rigidity of the glass for useful service other than during impacts. Exceptions where laminated glass more truly fits the definition of a composite are when it is used for noise attenuation (see Insulation, acoustic) or bullet resistance. In these applications, the alternate layering of rigid and soft materials achieves results beyond those produced by either alone.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	330000 sq.ft./Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 5.79 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7.17 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 50.59 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 65.27 Cr.
Rate of Return	88%
Break Even Point	20%



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Start Your Own Industry

B.O.P.P. SELF ADHESIVE TAPES

BOPP adhesive tape which is quite a recent development in the field of modern packaging. Which is rapidly replacing the cello tape due to its excellent mechanical, optical and barrier properties. It is widely accepted for the decorative, flexible packing operations and has gained a spectrum of popularity. BOPP adhesive tape is a pressure sensitive self adhesive tape. It is a combination of pressure sensitive adhesive and BOPP film. In dry form, it is a aggressively tacky at room temperature and adheres firmly to even rough surface. BOPP film is highly resistant to weather, heat, aerial oxidation and others. That is why it is used for packing purposes. The pressure sensitive self adhesive BOPP tape has various application in packaging industry. It has very good properties. The current production and market so far established for BOPP film has not kept pace with plant capacity as the plants are reportedly operating at 30 to 35% level due to various constrain The plants have been supplied by overseas manufacturers and operate both the flat tenter and the bubble route of production.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	140 Cartons/Day
Land & Building (200 sq.mt.)	Rs. 77 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 21 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 51 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.55 Cr.
Rate of Return	35%
Break Even Point	45%

DEXTROSE SALINE (I.V. FLUIDS)

Intra venous fluids, in general are used as I.V drips for patients in nursing homes and hospitals suffering from acute dehydration or considerable debilitating conditions. These I.V fluids replenish the body fluids. Though a number of I.V fluids are there, generally three types of I.V fluids are used in hospitals as I.V drips. They are as follows:- 1. Dextrose injection fluid, 2. Dextrose and sodium chloride injection fluid. When saline is injected intravenously, it compensate the deficiency of sodium ions when dextrose is injected it gives energy due to glucose content of it when dextro-saline is given in combination, it replenishes the dehydration as well as gives energy thereby recouping debility syndrome and also in general take care of malaise. Dextrose (D-glucose, corn sugar, starch sugar, blood sugar, grape sugar) is by for the most abundant sugar in nature and occurs either in the free state (monosaccharide form) or chemically linked with other sugar varieties. In the free state, it occurs in substantial quantities in honey, fruits, and berries. As a polymer of anhydrodextrose units, it occurs in starch, cellulose, and glycogen. Sucrose is a disaccharide of dextrose and fructose.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	12000 Bottles/Day
Land & Building (6000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.87 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 81 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.88 Cr.
Rate of Return	85%
Break Even Point	33%

DAIRY FARM (JERSEY COWS) TO PRODUCE MILK

The Jersey breed originated on the Island of Jersey, a small British island in the English Channel off the coast of France. The Jersey is one of the oldest dairy breeds, having been reported by authorities as being purebred for nearly six centuries. The breed was known in England as early as 1771 and was regarded very favorably because of its milk and butterfat production. At that early date, the cattle of Jersey Island were commonly referred to as Alderney cattle although the cattle of this island were later referred to only as Jerseys. Jersey and Jersey cross cows with milk yield capacity of 3000 to 5000 liters per lactation. (15 to 25 liters per day). It is seen at most places that a Dairy Farmer is not aware of the economics of his day to day business. This is because Dairy has been a traditional form of business, which is being carried on by generations together. The pattern particularly of the feeding & watering has been quite the same for a long time. It is commonly seen that most of the Farmers who keep animals for Milk have very little or NO idea about the expenses (per day) involved in raising the animals. It is interesting to note that the farmer is even unaware of the fact that the feeding cost of his animal comprises of more than 80% of the total cost of raising the animals.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	700 Lts/Day
Land & Building (1 Acres)	Rs. 39 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 18 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 5 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 85 Lacs
Rate of Return	18%
Break Even Point	61%

TECHNOLOGY OF WATER AND PACKAGED DRINKING WATER



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JAM, JELLY, CHUTNEY, PICKLES & SQUASHES

Among preserved fruits, Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Pickles, squashes forms an important class of products. during world war II, fairly large quantities of these were imported to into India from the U.S.A. the U.K. and Australia. Now a days, such products are being manufactured extensively in several factories in this country, as by products or joint products in fruits. They are also made in many of the homes all over the country. Their production and demand can be increased manifold by making better use of fruit that is being wasted at present. A Jam differs from a preserve in that it does not contain pieces of the whole fruit as in the case with a preserve.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	800 KGS/Day
Land & Building (Area 500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 36 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 10 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 18 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 77 Lacs
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	59%

Start Your Own Industry

CAMPHOR TABLET

Camphor C10H16O a white crystalline solid with characteristic aroma is obtained mainly from cinnamomum camphora growing extensively in formosa Japan, China and few other countries. Camphor is a constituent of a number of essential oils, such as those from sassafias leaves, cinnamon root, spike, rose mary and sage, camphor has been synthesised and large quantities of the synthetic product are now produced in USA and UK. There are two types of camphor available (a) Natural camphor (b) synthetic camphor. It is obtained by steam distillation of wood of camphor tree. The camphor containing tree are first cut in to small chips with wood chipper and are subjected to steam distillation. The products of steam distillation result in camphor and camphor oil which are collected in different vessels. Piene is extracted from oil of turpentine and saturated in hydrogen chloride at 0oC. this yields boronyl chloride which is converted to isoboronyl acelar by heating with sodium acetate and acetate and acetic acid hydrolysis of acetate produces isoboneol which is the oxidised to camphor. The oil is the turpentine obtained from pin us longifolia (chirpurni) occurring in India is poor L-pinene which is 25% less as compared with 60-70% in French and American oils. Solong as pinene is available at economic import rates, manufacture of synthetic camphor economical. For the economic production of synthetic camphor it would be necessary to select a source containing a minimum 60% L-Piene.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	2500 KGS/Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt.)	OWNED
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 34 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 79 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.23 Cr.
Rate of Return	37%
Break Even Point	44%

POTATO POWDER

The potato is a starchy, tuberous crop from the perennial Solanum tuberosum of the Solanaceae family (also known as the nightshades). The word potato may refer to the plant itself as well as the edible tuber. In the region of the Andes, there are some other closely related cultivated potato species. Potatoes were first introduced outside the Andes region four centuries ago, and have become an integral part of much of the world's cuisine. It is the world's fourth-largest food crop, following rice, wheat, and maize.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	5 Ton/Day
Land & Building (3000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 3.52 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.14 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 5.42 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 11.54 Cr.
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	59%

PHENYL (PINE OIL BASED & BLACK AND WHITE)

A disinfectant is basically an agent which destroys pathogenic organism. A good disinfectant should also be a deodorant possessing good keeping qualities. And it would be effective against microorganism of widely varying types. Phenyl type disinfectants fall in the category of black oil disinfectants and are extensively used for sanitation purposes, for drains, floor, stables etc. and are prepared from coal tar distillates containing high boiling tar acids. These are, however, less, affected in contact with organic matter. Phenyl is being used since very beginning for killing insects grown in mallahas, lavatory and kooradan. Most of the diseases causes due to insects. The black coal tar disinfectants are intimate mixture of coaltar oils and phenols with water and a suitable soap in such a physical state that it is optically clear. Rosin and liquid rosin; fixed oils such as castar palm, kernel, coconut and fish oil or any of their fatty acid or naphthenic acid can be used, usually as mixture in the black fluids. These fluids dilute only with moderately hard water.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	1000 Kgs/Day
Land & Building (600 sq.mt.)	Rs. 25 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 9 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 43 Lacs
Rate of Return	51%
Break Even Point	54%

CERAMIC GLAZED WALL AND FLOOR TILES

Tiles are thin slabs of baked clay used for the construction of roofs, walls and floors. They may be plain or ornamental, and glazed or unglazed. Tiles are also made from marble, cement & other materials. The types and designs of tiles are many and varied, and they can be conveniently classified into two groups, namely, non-roofing and roofing. Non-roofing group comprises flooring tiles and wall tiles. Flooring tiles are rectangular of hexagonal slabs, variedly designed and glazed. Flooring tiles are rectangular or hexagonal slabs, variedly designed and glazed. wall Tiles are rectangular blocks usually glazed and decorated. Flooring and wall tiles are made from clay, cement & marbles. For many centuries, country tiles were the mainstay of construction activities of stone buildings in India. Tiles have been used as surfacing for walls and floors for thousands of years because of their beauty and durability. They have been produced in most of the countries of the world because of the abundance of the raw materials and the simplicity of the manufacturing technology. These two factors, together with the employment, generating capacity of this labour - intensive industry have attracted the interest of developing countries.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	160 MT/Day
Land & Building (20000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 19.32 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 12.78 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 12.62 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 46.30 Cr.
Rate of Return	53%
Break Even Point	33%

GALVANIZING PROCESS PLANT FOR ELECTRICAL POLES

Galvanizing plant for Electrical poles to Hot Dip Galvanizing process, involving pickling, fluxing, specter & galvanizing. A large number of units are engaged in galvanizing but at the same time there are limited number of units which are busy in hot dip galvanizing for electrical poles. Zinc is the only base for these units. The process of protecting coating a base material such as Iron, with a thin layer of zinc is known as 'Galvanizing'. The process is so called because the two metals constitute a galvanic couple of which zinc is more electropositive. In the case of a crack in or peeling off of the coating of the galvanized material galvanic action sets in & zinc dissolves in preference to iron due to higher solution pressure of the former. Coating of Lead & Tin which are cathodic to Iron & Steel are protective only as long as they remain intact. Once they are penetrated corrosion of Iron or Steel proceeds even more rapidly than in the absence of any coating, zinc is used as coating material because it has following advantages: i) Obtained in pure state & at moderate price, ii) Resistant to abrasion. For over a century, zinc has enhanced the longevity and performance of steel. Zinc coatings provide the most effective and economical way of protecting steel against corrosion.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	40 Mtr/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.75 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 96 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 4.63 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.45 Cr.
Rate of Return	54%
Break Even Point	36%

CONFECTIONERY UNIT WITH TOFFEE, CANDY, CHEWING GUM & BUBBLE GUM

Confectionery or sweetmeats are preserved edible delicacies consisting of a solid or crystalline phase and a liquid or non-crystalline phase the relative proportion of which determine the type of confectionery. The principal types of confectionery are hand boiled goods, caramel and toffee, ratin goods, comfits or draggees, and lozenges. Sugar is the principal ingredient of confectionery. There are about 50 important confectionery factories in the country. Mainly in U.P. Bihar, Mumbai, Punjab, and Bengal. In addition, a large number of small concerns are producing sugar confectionery with indigenous equipments. Glucose syrups are obtained by hydrolyzing starch, a process which cleaves the bonds linking simple sugar units.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	1500 KGS/Day
Land & Building (1100 sq.mt.)	Rs. 69 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 52 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 82 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.16 Cr.
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	66%

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ZINC SULPHATE MONOHYDRATE

Zinc sulphate is a widely used chemical and has been known under the name of "White Vitriol". Although Zinc Sulphate (mono hydrate) occurs in nature in small quantities as mineral Glosarite, this compound is normally manufactured synthetically. It is the colourless white free flowing powder. It exists in powder form of hydrates as, $ZnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$. Zinc sulphate is also found in three hydrates forms whose molecular formula's are $ZnSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, $ZnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$. The unstable hydrates are more soluble than stable form. The solubility of the unstable hydrate is 58.7 gm in 10 gm of water at 18°C while stable shows only 52.7 gm in 100 grams. The important & popular commercial form of the compound is $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ Heptahydrated (21%) & $ZnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$. In 1978 Mr. P.N. Thakar and Mr. N.S. Randhewa of Punjab Agriculture University Ludhiana worked on "Micronutrients in Indian Agriculture" and established the areas of Zinc deficiency based on soil test and crop responses. In reference to Bihar state they found that zinc deficiency varies from 25% to 75% and even more of the normal value. It was also shown that the response of zinc sulphate was good for rice potato tea in particular and for all the cereals as a whole.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	50 MT/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 7.38 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.78 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 10.39 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 21.21 Cr.
Rate of Return	74%
Break Even Point	24%

EMPTY AMPOULES

We are well acquainted with the various glass items in domestic as well as scientific, industrial and medical fields. It is used from decorative and luxury item to very vital components of scientific and medical apparatus. In daily use we see domestic glass ware, bangles, vases, bottles vials & phials and many other important items with whom we are not directly attached but are of great importance as glass beads, ampoules and many other small items. Glass ampoules play very important roll in medical field. The various life saving injection such as vaccines serums or distilled water for injection etc. Glass ampoules are special thin walled tubular glass containers to hold vaccines, serums and other medicated solutions, solvents etc. These may be obtained as either than plain or the constricted type.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	5 Ton./Day
Land & Building (Area 2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 26 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 20 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 20 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 73 Lacs
Rate of Return	53%
Break Even Point	40%

ELECTRONIC ENERGY METER AND FLASHER

Energy meter is a Devices which is precisely used in the Distribution of current and voltage from main line to the consumer ends domestic as well as Industrial and it is installed in between the Distribution line. In regard to Energy Electronic Meter the vital considerations of significance are CT Ratio (Current Rating) PT Ratio (voltage Rating) VA (Burden Load) Accuracy or Precision construction Features Functional features of the meter ie, whether it is multifunctional or normal meter. To measure energy, three other quantities have to be known: voltage, current and time. The voltage and current delivered by a generator to a load are measured relative to time with the aid of a microcontroller, which consists of an analogue-to-digital (A-D) converter with switched inputs and a timer. The current is measured by passing it through a shunt resistor that converts it into a directly proportional voltage. The resistor is shown for clarity only: in practice it is part of the meter. The range of input voltages is determined by a series resistor that also provides current are applied to the controller, they are amplified and rectified. Their polarity is determined by a comparator whose output is linked to a digital input of the controller. This arrangement makes it appear as if the A-D conversion were upgraded from eight to nine bits.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	60 Nos/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 4 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 33 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 37 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.88 Cr.
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	56%

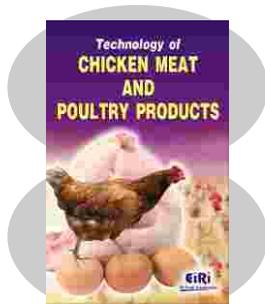
BUTYL RUBBER FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF TUBES FOR TRUCK AND CAR TYRES

Butyl rubber is commercially produced by cationically copolymerising isobutylene with small amounts of isoprene. The halogen derivatives, chloro and bromo have been commercially available since then. The concept of halogenation to provide more active functionality to the butyl molecule. Their work emphasised the attributes of the brominated derivative. Goodrich commercialised a brominated butyl and prepared from a bulk bath halogenation, but withdrew later. In this same period. Exxon Researchers originated the chlorobutyl product concept. The halogenated derivatives of butyl rubber provide greater vulcanisation flexibility and enhanced cure compatibility with other, more unsaturated general purpose elastomers. Butyl polymers are among the most widely used synthetic elastomers in the world, ranking third in total synthetic elastomers consumed. Butyl rubber is a copolymer of isobutylene (97%) and isoprene (3%), polymerised below -95°C, with aluminum chloride catalyst. It has good abrasion resistance, excellent impermeability of gases, resistance to oil and greases. It is used in tyre car cases and linings, electrical wire, steam hose and other mechanical rubber goods.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	5 Ton/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.57 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.90 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.19 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.83 Cr.
Rate of Return	26%
Break Even Point	51%

TECHNOLOGY OF CHICKEN MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS



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The Book Technology Of Technology Of Chicken Meat And Poultry Products Covers Introduction, Principles Of Meat Processing Technology, Pre-Slaughter Factors Affecting Poultry Meat Quality, Slaughter Through Chilling Technology, Deboning Technology, Ingredients Of Non-Meat Ingredients, Manufacturing Meat From Poultry, Seasonings Used In Meat Processing, Heat Treatment Of Meat Products, Processed Meat Products Technology, Technology Of Washing Poultry During Processing, Manufacturing F Raw-Fermented Sausages, Manufacturing Technology Of Raw-Cooked Meat Products, Precooked Cooked Meat Products Technology, Processed Products From Chicken Meat, Manufacturing Of Meat Products, Unique Meat Products Technology, Fresh Poultry Meat Manufacturing Technology, Drying Of Meat Technology, Production Of Poultry Products, Plant Economics Of Chicken Farming (Hatchery), Plant Economics Of Chicken Meat Processing And Export, Plant Economics Of Chicken Processing With Slaughter House, Plant Economics Of Chicken Sausages & Hamburger, Plant Economics Of Piggery/Meat/Chicken Processing, Plant Economics Of Sausages, Salamis, Ham, Bacon & Chicken Loaf

Start Your Own Industry

T M T STEEL BARS

Thermo mechanically treated (TMT) steel, can be described as a new-generation-high-strength steel having superior properties such as weldability, strength, ductility and tensility, which meet the highest international quality standards. Under thermo mechanical treatment (TMT), the steel bars are passed through a specially designed water-cooling system where they are kept till the outer surface of the bars becomes colder while the core remains hot. This creates a temperature gradient in the bars. When the bars are taken out of the cooling system, the heat flows from the core to the outer surface, further tempering of the bars, which helps them attain a higher yield strength. The resulting heat-treated structure imparts superior strength and toughness to the bars. The microstructure of the core is a very fine-grained ferrite and pearlite. TMT bars are also known as 'quenched and tempered rebars', because of the quenching and tempering processes involved in making the bars. The production of quality TMT bar depends on three major factors - quality raw materials, a properly designed and automated mill, and a well-designed quenching and tempering technology. All rebars must be purchased based on the properties of yield strength, tensile strength and elongation values.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	15 MT/Day
Land & Building (1 Acres)	Rs. 1.03 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 85 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.80 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.02 Cr.
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	51%

NAMKEEN WITH KURKURE TYPE SNACK FOOD

Dal Moth, Chanachur & Bhujia are the important names enhancing the flavour & taste as processed foods. These are food products having no historical background & becomes in market and in social & cultural synonym as the society became more advanced. Initially in long-long ago, people did not heard the name of Dal moth, chur or Bhujia like food products. But now a days it is well known not in India but world wide. These are mainly consumed during breakfast period & are very much during social & cultural periods. These are used as tasty & flavored food as well as in medicinal way, however, a little it may be, according to ayurveda) because of their carminative stimulative digestive properties. India produces almost all these types of salty processed food products of grains all these types of salty processed food products of grains like Grams, Pulses etc. It aid in digestion and adsorption of food possesses anthelmintic and anticeptic properties. The main raw materials for these products are Gram pulses & spices. The various food additives & colours may be used to provide sophistications in the products. the raw material are frequency available in India. These salty food products get a broad market in foreign countries. These products are very much popular not only in India but also overseas countries. Hence, there are a lot of scope and market of these products & there fore, it will provide a very much profitable business.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	9200 Packs/Day
Land & Building (500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 3.10 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.43 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 12 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 64 Lacs
Rate of Return	106%
Break Even Point	30%

SILICA RAMMING MASS

Acidic Ramming Mass, also known as Silica Ramming Mass or Mix, is used in Coreless Induction Furnaces, for melting of scrap. It is a dry lining refractory that can be used for all types of iron and steel and in both mini steel plants as well as foundries. High performance Silica Ramming Mixes (also known as Acidic Ramming Mass in generic terms), designed to minimize erosion in induction melting. We are the first company in India to have a three-stage beneficiation, purification process plant and mixing plant. The highly controlled Silica and a particle size distribution has been kept at an optimum level, according to the furnace capacity and make, gives a high density, trouble free and consistent linings. We are the only company to have separate grade for different furnaces. It is widely used in the low cost melting of ductile and malleable iron, Stainless Steel, Mild Steels, Low Alloy Steels, all types of iron foundry operations, ranging from periodic melting to continuous holding applications. In addition to being suitable for many iron alloys, such as Ni-hard, Ni-resist and chrome irons, it may also be used for selected high temperature nonferrous applications and is suitable for coreless induction furnace of all sizes and types.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	3 Ton/Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 97 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 13 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 26 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.43 Cr.
Rate of Return	28%
Break Even Point	59%

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- KATHA & KUTCH 5 Cr.
- KRAFT PAPER 23 Cr.
- KRAFT PAPER FROM BAGASSE 15 Cr.
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- MONOCHLORO ACETIC ACID FROM ETHANOL AND CHLORINE 18 Cr.
- MINERAL WATER CUM PET BOTTLE MANUFACTURING UNIT 10 Cr.
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- ROLLING MILL WITH INDUCTION FURNACE 79 Cr.
- SUGAR PLANT 90 Cr.
- SPONGE IRON FROM IRON ORE 148 Cr.
- SOLAR POWER (ENERGY) PLANT 105 Cr.
- STEEL PLANT BASED ON INDUCTION FURNACE 39 Cr.
- STEEL PLANT (BILLETS) BASED ON INDUCTION FURNACE 232 Cr.
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- TMT STEEL BARS 4 Cr.
- UREA FERTILIZER PLANT 2505 Cr.
- VODKA FROM POTATOES 26 Cr.
- WOMEN POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE 24 Cr.

Contact **EIRI**

for required Project report
apart from this list.

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FERRIC AND NON FERRIC ACID

Alum are represented by the general formula $R \frac{1}{2} SO_4 \cdot R_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24.H_2O$. Where R and R' are respectively monovalent and trivalent radicals. They are usually the double salts of ammonium, potassium or sodium sulphate with aluminium. Chromium or iron sulphate, and are readily prepared by concentrating and cooling a solution containing molecular proportions of the Component Sulphate. Ferric and Non Ferric Alum is marketed in various grades. The cheapest grade called "alum cake". Potash alum also known as alum alumen. Ferric alumin is aluminium sulphate containing iron obtained from the bauxite ore. Potash alum is prepared from its naturally occurring minerals such as alunite, and Ratinite, but in India these do not occur in appreciable quantities. Alum was formerly prepared from alum shales by roasting them in year and leaching it out with water. Alum is now produced in India by crystallizing together equivalent produced in India by Crystallizing together equivalent proportion of potassium sulphate and aluminium sulphate. The solution is concentrated and the crystals are separated out are melted to yield lump alum or recrystallized to obtain large crystals. Aluminium Sulphate is covered by three different grade specifications, namely, technical, pure and analytical reagent grade.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	15 MT/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.23 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 91 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.09 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 19.64 Cr.
Rate of Return	24%
Break Even Point	56%

PACKAGING OF PROCESSED MAKHANA

Packaged Processed Makhana have got tremendous demand in India and Abroad. These are food products having no historical background & becomes in market and in social & cultural synonym as the society became more advanced. The main raw materials for these products are Raw Makhana, Refined Oil, Salt, Flavours and assorted Spices. The raw material are frequency available in India in Darbhanga in Bihar and in surrounding area. This food products get abroad market in foreign countries in Central and South America, European Countries and African Countries. Hence, there are a lot of scope and market of these products & therefore, it will provide a very much profitable business. Bihar accounts for over 85 per cent of the Makhana production of the country which resulted into thrust area for taking up the task and identifying the constraints in the export of Makhana from the state.

Cost Estimation

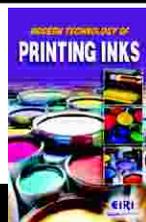
Plant Capacity	15 MT/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.23 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 91 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.09 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 19.64 Cr.
Rate of Return	24%
Break Even Point	56%

WOMEN POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

There is need of Women Polytechnic College in India for the development of country and provide the better opportunity for women in technical field. But in our country reservation system will not cater the merit of the general student as well as not application of technology by developed technology. Now a days highering of technology and running of administration is the main tool of the Indian's industry. The economic progress of a country is strongly linked with the quality of education. It is therefore necessary for our technical educators to undertake periodic review of the curriculum and subject content of the technical programmes to ensure that they are up to date, not outmoded or obsolete and effectively fulfill the technological requirements of the country. During the past three decades, many steps have been taken in India to improve the quality of technical education. These include evolution of model syllabi, quality improvement programmes for teachers; encouraging interaction with industry through consultancy and continuing education programmes; and providing impetus for expanding infrastructural facilities in emerging technologies.

Cost Estimation

Land & Building (20 Acres)	Rs. 10.53 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 9.03 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.16 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 23.78 Cr.
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	56%



Modern Technology of Printing Inks

ISBN- 9788189765989

Price-1290/-

The book Modern Technology of Printing Inks covers Silk Screen Printing Machine, Modified Silk Screen Printing Machine, Deinking Formulation for Flexographic Inks, Apparatus and Method for Fortification of Black Pigment Based Ink using Black Dye Based Ink, UV Curing Intaglio Ink, Ink Jet Printing Cloth, Ink-Jet Printing Process and Print, Dampening Inking Unit for Offset Printing Machines, Ink Composition for Offset Printing, Silk Screen Cleaner Composition, Toner Compositions Black Gravure Inks, Polymeric Flexographic Ink, UV-Curing Printing Inks, Ink Composition for Ink-Jet Textile Printing, Ink-Jet Printing Method, Black Ink Composition, Multiple Digital Ink, Flexographic Ink Printing Machine, Aqueous Flexographic Printing Inks, Water Based Intaglio Printing Ink, UV and Water Resistant Ink or China Ink, Aqueous Gel Ink Filled Ball Point Pen, Mixing Equipment of Printing Ink, Analysis of Printing Ink, Inks for Ink Jet Recording, Aqueous Inkjet Ink Composition, Water Base Ink Composition, Rapid-Drying printing Ink and a Printing Process using same, Ink for dry Planographic Printing, Ink Composition for Printing on Polyolefin, Erasable Ink Composition, Erasable Ink Composition containing a Polymer encapsulated colourant derived from monomer containing dissolved colourant, Liquid Developer.

KATHA & CUTCH

Katha and cutch are produced from the heart wood of Acacia catechu. It is a common tree found in the tropical deciduous and thorn forests of India. Katha is mainly used in betel leaf (Pan) as masticatory and valued for its catechin content. Cutch, the bye product of Katha industry is largely used for dyeing, colouring pulp in paper industry, water softening and in deep oil drilling operations. Katha is obtained mostly by crystallization in cold from the water extractives of the heartwood of Acacia catechu Willd., fam. Leguminosae commonly known as KHAIR tree, which is widely distributed in India, from the north-west plains to eastwards in Assam and throughout the country, particularly in the deciduous and drier regions. The other species namely, A. chundra Willd and A. catechuoides of Katha is carried out both, as a cottage scale industry in and around the organized sector. The general principle of extraction of the heartwood and of consequent separation of Katha (containing most of catechin) from cutch (Principally catechu-tannic acid) is the same in cottage sector as well as large scale units. In the conventional process of Katha manufacture followed by cottage sector of the industry, during separation of the crystalline Katha, the soluble cutch-tans, a valuable by-product are neither effectively removed nor recovered, except by a few.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	2 Ton/Day
Land & Building (10000 Acres)	Rs. 2.62 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.26 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 82 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 46
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	36%

COAL TAR PITCH

Coal tar pitch is a byproduct of turning coal into coke or coal gas. It is a sticky, dark brown or black liquid that resists flowing and has a very strong smell. In most cases, the volume of coal tar pitch used in medicinal preparations is very small in comparison to the amounts produced. As a result, most of the pitch is further processed to remove useful chemicals or is simply burned. Coal Tar Pitch Manufacturing Process. Crude Coal Tar received from by-product coke oven plants is heated to temperatures up to 400°C in specially designed distillation stills. This removes moisture, Naphthalene, Light Creosote Oil and Heavy Creosote Oil from the Coal Tar. The resultant product is called Coal Tar Pitch. Depending on the blend of Crude Coal Tar and the temperatures to which the distillation is carried out different grades of Coal.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	25 MT/Day
Land & Building (Area 1 Acre)	Rs. 1.27 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 75 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 5.49 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.65 Cr.
Rate of Return	73%
Break Even Point	29%

Start Your Own Industry

UREA FORMALDEHYDE RESIN

UF resin is by far the dominant adhesive for MDF, Particleboard and Plywood. It provides a strong adhesion in a permanently dry environment, cures fast and is relatively cheap. UF is applied to fibers, particles & flakes as an aqueous solution. It has an affinity for wood surfaces. In the presence of heat and an acidic catalyst (or hardener), UF condenses into a three-dimensionally cross-linked network thereby providing bonding. The reaction between urea and formaldehyde has been known since Halzer first isolated methylene urea in 1881. Synthetic production of urea was achieved some fifty years earlier in 1828. commercial interest was not aroused in the reactions between urea and formaldehyde until a patent was granted in 1918. The next few years saw consolidation of the early development work on the amino plastics and large scale production of urea formaldehyde moulding powders began in 1938; extension of used glues followed soon after. The use of such resins has now become so firmly established for such applications as moulding powders, adhesives, textile treatments and surface coatings. The advantages offered by the amine resins emerge from their initial water solubility, nonflammability, hardness, are resistance and absence of colour in cured polymers. The absence of colour of these resins has made them most suitable for production of beautiful translucent shades of any desired colour from slightest white cream or any pastel or opaque shade. Choice of colour makes them more suitable in decorative field.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	1 Ton/Day
Land & Building (3200 sq.yd.)	Rs. 2.97 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 17 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 10 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.30 Cr.
Rate of Return	17%
Break Even Point	66%

uPVC PROFILE (DOORS & WINDOWS)

uPVC profiles offer a new dimension in the field of plastic replacing other item. Because of the availability of various plastic colours, the possibility of fabrication of these items in different colour offers a lot of versatility in design needs. With the change of dies in the extruders different sizes and shapes can be manufactured in a certain set up. Rigid PVC is used as the basic raw material and this is mixed up with the other ingredients to give the final product. The quality of raw material used as well as dies used in the extrusion equipment as compared to wooden doors and windows and increased possibilities of colour and design has opened up this new yield for development in India. Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC) is done of the most important thermoplastics in the world to day. Though polyvinyl chloride was made in the laboratory more than a century ago, commercial exploitation of the chemical came only in the 1930's especially with the discovery of plasticiser by B.F foodrich Chemical Co. USA because of plasticiser made it possible to convert the otherwise hony and difficult materials via uPVC into a workable plastic. Efforts during the Second World War days plastic. Efforts during the Second World war days for finding substitutes for conventional material like natural rubber, which were in short supply gave a boost for intensive research especially polymers.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	3 Ton/Day
Land & Building (750 sq.mt.)	Rs. 35 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 88 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.62 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.02 Cr.
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	47%

RECYCLING OF RUBBER FROM OLD TYRES

By the application of heat and chemical agents followed by intense mechanical working to ground vulcanised scrap or worn out rubber tires, tubes and waste rubber articles, a substantial regeneration on devulcanisation of the rubber compound to its original plastic state is effected, thus permitting the product to be compounded, processed and reulcanised. Reclaiming is essentially depolymerisation and monomerically called "devulcanisation" although combined sulphur is not removed. By this depolymerisation, the reclaimed rubber shows decreased resistance to deformation at ordinary temperature; thus losing its elastic nature and become less resistant to compression, stretching or swelling. Reclaimed rubber was born because a secondary source of rubber was urgently needed. Entire rubber industry was growing so fast in the early days and there was no enough crude rubber to substantiate the demand. Reclaim rubber soon become indispensable. Apart from this, tire pose a disposal problem and therefore utilized as basic raw material in the form of ground vulcanised waste (crumb rubber) or converted to reusable state-reclaimed rubber. Because of short break-down and mixing time, the power consumption during break-down and mixing, low temperature required in calendaring and extrusion, non-critical calendaring temperature penetration to fabric, tack improvement, minimising sulphur bloom, forming of uncurved stock, low swelling and shrinkage on extrusion and calendaring, low thermoplasticity, high rate of cure and cheaper rubber/filler are important considerations in the mind of the compounder in deciding upon regular use of reclaim for low cost, energy, conservation and efficient processing steps even with new generation polymers to achieve desired optimum properties.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	10 MT/Day
Land & Building (4000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.73 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.45 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.69 Cr.
Rate of Return	41%
Break Even Point	50%

TECHNOLOGY OF PET BOTTLES, PREFORM AND PET RECYCLING



The book **Technology of PET Bottles, Preform and PET Recycling** covers PET Plastic packaging, Properties of PET, Recycling of PET, Aseptic Filling of PET Bottles, Flexo Inks for the printing of Non treated Polyester films (PET) on central impression Flexo Presses, Production and filling process of a Pet Bottle, PET Bottle Recycling, PET Preform and Bottle Blowing, Advantages of Coextruded Pet Films in Flexible Packaging, Thermoforming of A PET sheet, Project Profiles, PET Pre form pet Resin, PET Bottle From PRE form (Capsules) PET Bottles/containers from PET Grains, Project Profile on PET Bottles, Advanced Recycling, Class 0 Aseptic Filling of PET Bottles, Reprocessing of PET Bottles Waste, Polycarbonate (PC) Blends with Recycled Polyethylene Terephthalate (R-PET), PET Recycling, PET Plastic Reclamation Processes, Developing New Opportunities, Coding Solutions for PET Blow Molders, PET Barrier Capabilities & Design Flexibilities, Auxiliary Equipments in PET Processing, Masterbatches, PET Bottle Manufacturing.

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KRAFT PAPER FROM WASTE PAPER

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 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 number of paper mill existed in Europe, particularly in Spain, Italy, France and Germany. The invention of printing in 1475 brought a vast increase in 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 utilisation 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 into 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.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	25 MT/Day
Land & Building (15000 sq.mt)	Rs. 8.37 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 12.12 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 4.68 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 27.12 Cr.
Rate of Return	17%
Break Even Point	70%

PET PREFORM

Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) is linear thermoplastic, long-chain molecule consists of repeating units, white but bluish resin made from terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol through poly-condensation. Plastic PET is very important raw material used in man-made fibers. PET is a kind of polyester material for fiber, injection molded parts, as well as blow-molded bottles and jars. Special grades are offered with the required properties for the different applications. Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is used to make beverage, food and other liquid containers, synthetic fibers, as well as for some other thermoforming applications. Depending on its processing and thermal history, it may exist both as an amorphous (transparent) and as a semi-crystalline (opaque and white) material. It can be synthesized by a transesterification reaction between ethylene glycol and dimethyl terephthalate. Plastic PET is supplied by the resin manufacturers in the form of small pellets, each about 0.05 grams. Its strength, temperature tolerance and wear-resistance made it an ideal replacement for or addition to natural fibers such as silk, cotton and wool. PET containers are plastic containers made from polyethylene terephthalate and are used in a wide range of applications. This plastic material is manufactured from various by-products of the oil and gas industries, especially ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	20000 Nos./Day
Land & Building (500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 23 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 46 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 24 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.02 Cr.
Rate of Return	29%
Break Even Point	61%

CORRUGATED SHEET BOARD & BOXES

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 enter packaging. Paper is extensively used for making boxes, bags, sealing tapes, drums and tubes and as cushioning materials.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	10 TPD/Day
Land & Building (3500 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.21 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 61 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 1.54 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.54 Cr.
Rate of Return	69%
Break Even Point	34%

NITROUS OXIDE

Nitrous oxide is one of the important gas, manufactured strictly for medical anaesthetic purpose. It is used before surgical operations in all most all Hospitals, Nursing homes medical centres etc. The anaesthetic doses of the nitrous oxide is strictly assessed and controlled by expert doctors. This gas is now widely gaining importance all over the world. Now a days there are very few manufacturers who are manufacturing this gas. The nitrous oxide gas is, now a days used as anaesthetic agent. It is used both for human as well as veterinary anaesthetic agent. There are only few manufacturers who are manufacturing this item for hospital application. But in comparison to demand, the production is negligible.

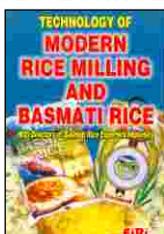
Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	1 Ton./Day
Land & Building (Area 1000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 26 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 42 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 30 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.04 Cr.
Rate of Return	59%
Break Even Point	43%

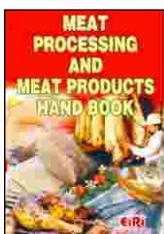
FOOD TECHNOLOGY NEW BOOKS



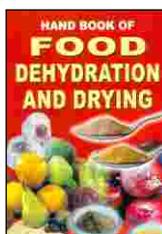
Rs. 665/-



Rs. 740/-



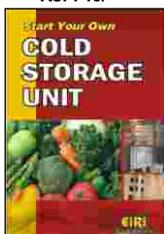
Rs. 1040/-



Rs. 790/-



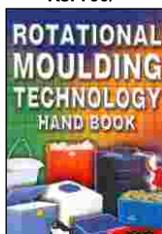
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Rs. 890/-



Rs. 1090/-



Rs. 890/-

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SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF RICE BRAN OIL WITH REFINING (REFINED RICE BRAN OIL)

Rice bran is the most important source of edible oil among the unconventional sources. Rice bran is the brown coating around the white starchy rice kernel which is obtained by dehusking paddy and polishing the rice. Despite the impressive growth of rice bran technology in the country, only a third of the available potential has been exploited. India produces about 80 million tonnes of paddy annually. This can yield about 5 million tonnes of rice bran and to the extent of 8 lakh tonnes of rice bran oil. During 1983 - 84, the country processed only 13 lakh tonnes of rice bran, though the installed processing capacity is around 32 lakh tonnes. Production of rice bran oil is currently estimated at about 2 lakh tonnes and hardly 10-15 per cent of it is of edible grade, although the potential availability is reckoned at about 8 lakh tonnes. The wide gap between the actual production and the potential availability of rice bran oil is primarily due to the fact that at present around 70 per cent of the paddy produced in the country is processed through huller mills while only 30 percent is processed by modern sheller mills. It has been estimated that huller mills number about 80,000 while there are only 28,000 modern sheller mills. The conversion of huller mills into modern sheller mills has remained stagnant despite government legislation. Hence there is an urgent need for modernising rice bran processing.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	25 MT/Day
Land & Building (15000 sq.yd.)	Rs. 6.25 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.60 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 7.60 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 19.27 Cr.
Rate of Return	17%
Break Even Point	60%

PAINT INDUSTRY (LIME COLOUR DRY DISTEMPER, OIL BOUND DISTEMPER, ENAMEL, PAINT, RED OXIDE, PRIMER/RESIN MICA BASED)

Organic coatings are composed of pigments suspended in a vehicle. The vehicle or carrier consists primarily of a resinuous of driers, plasticizers and stabilizers as required. As the paint film dries, these vehicles changes from a liquid to the solid film by one or more of several mechanisms. 1. Evaporation of Solvents. 2. Oxidation (of a drying oil). 3. Polymerization through application of heat, addition of catalyst, or combination of reactive components. The pigments contribute such properties as inhibitions of a metal surface (red lead & zinc chromate), reinforcement of the film, stabilization against deterioration by sunlight, controlled chalking (titanium oxide) and colour.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	25 MT/Day
Land & Building (15000 sq.yd.)	Rs. 6.25 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.60 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 7.60 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 19.27 Cr.
Rate of Return	17%
Break Even Point	60%

SILICA SAND

Sand is the general term for broken down granules of minerals or rocks, technically between about one-sixteenth of a millimeter to two millimeters in diameter, falling between silt and gravel in the spectrum of sizes. There are many varieties of sand in the world, each with their own unique composition and qualities. The white sandy beaches of iconic tropical destinations, for example, are made up primarily of limestone that has been broken down, while many black sands are either volcanic in origin or contain magnetite. Other sands have high levels of iron in them, and so are rich and yellow in color. The most common mineral in the Earth's continental crust is quartz, and most silica sand is made up of broken down quartz crystals. Silica is another name for silicon dioxide, SiO₂, of which quartz is a specific latticed structure. So silica sand is quartz that over the years, through the work of water and wind, has been broken down into tiny granules. These granules can be used for many different purposes, and can be found in most non-tropical regions of the world. Silica sand is used throughout the world, and in so many different ways it is hard to imagine a world without it. From water filtration, to glass manufacture, to industrial casting, to sand blasting, to producing concrete, to adding texture to slick roads, silica sand impacts every aspect of daily life.

Cost Estimation

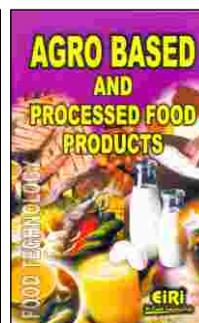
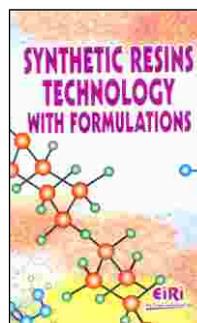
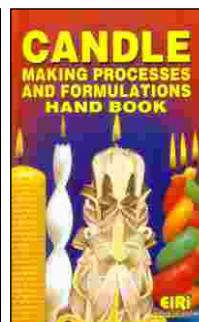
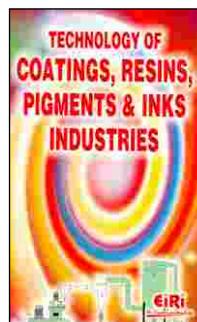
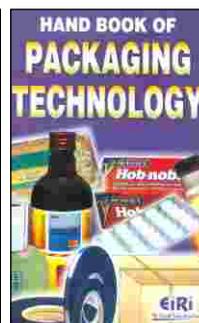
Plant Capacity	6 Ton/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 89 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 23 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 47 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.64 Cr.
Rate of Return	26%
Break Even Point	58%

POTATO POWDER

The potato is a starchy, tuberous crop from the perennial *Solanum tuberosum* of the Solanaceae family (also known as the nightshades). The word potato may refer to the plant itself as well as the edible tuber. In the region of the Andes, there are some other closely related cultivated potato species. Potatoes were first introduced outside the Andes region four centuries ago, and have become an integral part of much of the world's cuisine. It is the world's fourth-largest food crop, following rice, wheat, and maize.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	5 Ton/Day
Land & Building (3000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 3.52 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.14 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 5.42 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 11.54 Cr.
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	59%



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PAPER WASTE RECYCLING PLANT

The recovery of waste paper is traditional in the paper and paper board manufacturing industry. The importance of utilisation of waste paper in the paper and board industry should not be under estimated. It furnishes about 30 per cent of all the fibrous raw materials consumed in the paper and board mills in the U.S.A. Europe and Japan. The establishment of the local manufacture of paper board in a country after proceeds that of paper pulp. In this case, waste paper is one of the first sources of fibrous material to which resources is taken to reduce the purchase of the pulp. Waste paper in fact, a source of prepared fibre which needs only to be placed in suspension in water in order to obtain a pulp, making possible the formation of sheets of paper or paper board a very simple treatment which is within the ability of artisans. The utilisation of waste paper supplements of a great extent the overall fibre requirements in any country, every possible attempt should be made to recover waste paper for its being reconverted into paper, specially in those regions where it is difficult to get sufficient and cheap raw materials for manufacture of paper and paper boards. It may be reasonably anticipated that the rate of recovery of waste paper will gradually increases to a maximum of 35 per cent speciallq in those countries which have a lower figure recovery today. Measures to increases recovery of waste paper such as propoganda on the value of waste paper etc. though the establishment of waste paper association are very essential and timely section should be initiated to save the fibrous material from decay or destruction.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	50 Ton/Day
Land & Building (10 Acres)	Rs. 23.23 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.15 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 10.86 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 39.12 Cr.
Rate of Return	33%
Break Even Point	48%

INDIAN MADE FOREIGN LIQUOR (IMFL)

Gin, vodka, and related spirits like aquarit are distinguishable from whisky, rum and brandy which themselves have a number of common characteristics. The most evident difference is in colour, with gin and vodka normally being colourless white whisky, rum and brandy vary in shade from straw-coloured to the deepest brown. This immediate difference is linked with distinguishing features of composition and flavour which are reflected in the methods of production of the two group of sprits.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	60000 LIT./Day
Land & Building (Area 10 Acres)	Rs. 4.86 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 18.66 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 15.16 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 47.32 Cr.
Rate of Return	141%
Break Even Point	22%

PHARMACEUTICAL UNIT WITH CHEMICALS, TABLET, CAPSULE SYRUPS & LOTIONS ETC.

The foundation of the modern Indian pharmaceutical Industry was laid at the start of the current century when in 1901, a small factory known as the Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical works was established in Kolkata. Though the two world Wars gave a Phillip to the development of industry, the progress made under British rule was not significant except the British introduced into this country the allopathic system of medicine. The country depended largely for its requirements on U.K., France and Germany. The development of Indian Drugs and pharmaceuticals Industry was not commensurate with the size of this country and the growing needs of people, when Indian embarked on its planned economic expansion industry has been substantial and many sides with the result that it has becomes one of the leading industries. India is now producing a larger quantity of varied pharmaceuticals products. In 1948, the sale of pharmaceuticals products. In 1948, the sale of pharmaceutical products amounted to just Rs. 100 million. By 1954 the figure had risen to Rs. 540 million and by 1960 to Rs. 700 million. The figure stood at between Rs. 1500 million in 1965 and Rs. 4000 millions in 1975, Rs. 12000 millions in 1980 and above Rs. 18,500 millions presently. The restrictions, however, continued on import of non essential patent and proprietary medicen for which suitable substitutes manufactured indigenously were available.

Cost Estimation

Land & Building (6000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 5.20 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 76 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.10 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.28 Cr.
Rate of Return	67%
Break Even Point	40%

UNDER GARMENTS

Knitted Cotton Gloves are the demandable item of modern time, great progress has been made in gloves manufacturing industry. Cotton Products like knitted cotton gloves are primarily produced from cotton yarn which is abundantly available. Knitting may be done by hand or by machine. Few segments of the textile industry have grown so rapidly in recent years as has the knitting industry. The Like woven fabrics, plain coloured knits can be made from fibers or yarns that have been coloured, or the finished goods can be dyed.

Cost Estimation

Land & Building (Area 450 sq.mt.)	Rs. 44 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 10 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 30 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 85 Lacs
Rate of Return	85%
Break Even Point	37%

SOLAR CELLS AND HEATING PANELS

As the name, itself suggests solar cell is made from two words, solar & cell. Cell means the device to provide the direct current power supply & Solar means the device operated by the energy received from sun. The Solar Cell is the device which, converts the light energy into the electric energy. Viewing the increasing cost of fuel & coal, pollution produced by the thermal power station operated by either coal or fuel, initial capital investment for nuclear power plant & the difficulties regarding the disposal of nuclear waste, all these power generating sources are very inconvenient & trouble some for near future. One more point which diverts our attention from the thermal power plants, using coal, fuel & atomic energy as energy sauces, is its limitation on the earth. As it is calculated that, if the consumption of the above mentioned materials continue with same rate as it is being used now a days, these materials would not cost long. Coal can be used for around 200 years oil fuel around 60 years & nuclear energy sources about 150 years. But as we know the demand of electricity is increasing day by day all the materials ie. coal oil & uranium etc. It is possible that these may not be available after just hundred years for the production of electrical energy so we are to turn our attention toward another energy sources like air, sun & other new types of energy sources.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	14 Nos./Day
Land & Building (250 sq.mt.)	Rs. 12 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 20 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 35 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 71 Lacs
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	64%

ALUMINIUM DOORS, WINDOWS, RAILINGS AND FITTINGS (WITH ANODIZING & POWDER COATING)

Doors, windows railings, and ventilators and fittings, etc are essential components of all types of buildings - residential, commercial and industrial. House building has been a need and beautifying the buildings has been a love for mankind since time immemorial. Doors are used for providing entrances from outside into the building and for inter room connections for easy approach. Ventilators are provided for sun rays and light, into the dwelling houses, in sufficient quantity. Windows play larger roles in the entire building construction for enhancing the utility of the house. Windows are provided in building walls in as many number as possible. factors.

Cost Estimation

Land & Building (4000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.45 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 48 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 79 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.75 Cr.
Rate of Return	47%
Break Even Point	43%

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TRUCK SERVICE CENTRE

Automobile Garage and Servicing for four wheelers especially for four wheelers including Maruti Cars, Santro, Ambassador etc and others vehicles have got great demand and also having a bright future scope. More & More enterprises are coming up with something designs, research and development, consequently more no. of vehicles are produced. The future of service stations/workshop centre for automobile have a tremendous scope. It is observed that department however central or state Govt. consumers thousand of vehicles for their purposes. Behind any product on the market today stands a vast accumulation of the results of scientific research in engineering, metallurgy and design. The modern automobile is typical of this advance oil mechanisms have been improved. In some cases, they have been replaced with newer mechanisms employing a different principle we are inclined to think that the Zenith has been reached as each new model is introduced. But doubtless research will continue and new models with new features will continue to come off the lines. Each new model automobile becomes another example of the powers of science and of the scientific method. Development of the new model involved all five steps used in the scientific method. It is evidenced by the tremendous.

Cost Estimation

Land & Building (4000 sq.yd.)	Rs. 2.60 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 54 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 52 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.72 Cr.
Rate of Return	12%
Break Even Point	66%

CONFECTIONERY UNIT WITH TOFFEE, CANDY, CHEWING GUM & BUBBLE GUM

Confectionery or sweetmeats are preserved edible delicacies consisting of a solid or crystalline phase and a liquid or non-crystalline phase the relative proportion of which determine the type of confectionery. The principal types of confectionery are hand boiled goods, caramel and toffee, ratin goods, comfits or draggees, and lozenges. Sugar is the principal ingredient of confectionery.

Cost Estimation

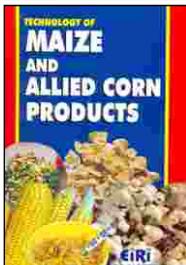
Plant Capacity	1400 KGS/Day
Land & Building (Area 1100 sq.mt.)	Rs. 69 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 52 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 82 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.16 Cr.
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	66%

PECTIN FROM ORANGE PEELS

Orange peel is separated out, and processed for making pectin from (Orange peel is very high in pectin), or the peel can be sold to another business that makes candied peel or marmalade. Here, in this project, The pectin is being manufactured from Orange peels. Pectin is a natural fibre which is used as a thickener in many foods and beverages. Cellulose fibril constituting plant cell wall requires certain other materials for cementing them into definite structural form of plant organs. These cementing materials are soluble polysaccharides, e.g., hemicellulose and pectin and polyphenolics lignin. Pectin is extensively distributed in all plant cells, being part of cell wall and middle lamella. Concentration of pectin in certain parts of a plant is higher compared to other parts. Thus pectin is present in the peels of citrus fruits (lime, lemon, orange, grapefruit etc.) and apple pomace at such concentration (20-30%, on dry basis), which makes its commercial production economically feasible. Since citrus fruits and apples are extensively used for extraction of juice, the waste material of fruit juice manufacturing industry, make a suitable starting material for pectin extraction. In a deve-losing country like India, where there is no large and orga-nised fruit juice industry, pectin sources can be soybean hulls, sunflower bottoms and sugar beet waste. Unlike many plant hydrocolloids, which are obtained from specially agricultured or horticultured plant sources, the raw material for pectin manufacture is an exclusive waste byproduct of other industries. Thus the starting material for pectin manufacturing is available at a throwaway price, yet there is a complete dependence for its availability on another industry.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	384 Kgs/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 2.23 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.13 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.26 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.79 Cr.
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	43%



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MENTHOL BOLD CRYSTALS FROM MENTHOL FLAKES

Menthol is a white crystalline chemical product. It is manufactured either from natural source or is produced synthetically. Laevo or Racemic form are only therapeutically active melting point of natural or synthetic laevo menthol lies between 41 and 44°C. Some manufacture classify crystals according to their shape and size and thus many terminologies are used by them e.g. bold crystal medium crystals, medium extra crystals, medium extra large crystals. Menthol is marketed in almost all size of container from 25 kgs. packs to 2 gm pack. Most popular packs are 5 kgs. 500 gm. and 900 gm. Menthol is packed in sealed or unsealed plastic or PVC bags. Paper bags are rarely used. Which are not desirable. These filled bag are than packed in printed or unprinted sealed or unsealed tin container's. Occasionally cardboard boxes are used which again are unsatisfactory for a variety of reason. The commercial cultivation of the plants known as peppermint and spearmint, members of the genus mentha (Fam. labiatae), and the extraction processing and shipment of their oils, including menthol crystals, constitute an industry enrolling over \$100 million in transactions each year. The mint plant are perennials yielding aromatic oils which are of increasing importance and have indeed long been a longest the world's most valuable flavouring materials. Mint is probably the world's third most important flavour being exceeded in popularity only vanilla and citrus flavours.

Cost Estimation

Plant Capacity	5 MT/Day
Land & Building (1000 sq.mt.)	Rs. 1.32 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 37 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.77 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.72 Cr.
Rate of Return	18%
Break Even Point	57%

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- **LAND & BUILDING** : Total Land area requirement with rates, Covered Area break up with estimated costs of construction.
- **PROJECT ECONOMICS** : Land and Building, Plant, Machinery and Other Fixed Assets, Total Capital Investment, Working Assessment, Raw material & Consumable stores, Staff Salaries and Wages, Utilities and Overheads, Total Cost of Project, Sources of Finance/Refinance, Break Even Point Determination.
- **ANNEXURES OF CHARTS /FINANCIAL ASPECTS** : Repayment Schedule for 5 yrs. Result of Performance, Depreciation Chart for 5 Years, Cash Flow Statement for 5 years, Project Balance Sheet, Land Man Ratio etc.

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- Intravenous
- Medical College
- Plastic I.V. Bottles
- Plaster Of Paris Bandages
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- Surgical Cotton & Bandage
- Surgical Examination Gloves
- Surgical Bandage
- Surgical Adhesive Tape On Cloth Surface
- Surgical Methylated Spirit
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- Veterinary Medicines

ALCOHOL, BEER, IMFL, COUNTRY LIQUOR, WINE & OTHER RELATED PROJECTS

- Alcohol From Rice Straw
- Alcohol From Molasses
- Alcohol From Potatoes
- Alcoholic Beverages And Vinegar From Coconut Water
- Alcoholic Drinks From Ethyl Alcohol By Mixing Of Various Flavours (Flavoured Alcoholic Beverages)
- Beer Plant (E.O.U.)
- Country Liquor
- Cider Plant
- Ethanol (Biofuel)
- Grape Wine
- Herbal Beer
- Mineral Water (Packed In Bottles, Glasses, Jars)
- Rectified Spirit For Potable Alcohol Industrial Alcohol & Medical Alcohol
- Rectified Spirit From Rice/Paddy Straw
- Indian Made Foreign Liquor
- IMFLI (Whisky) From Potatoes
- Octanol (Octyl Alcohol) From Molasses
- Potable Beer (Alcoholic) Based On Potato & Barley/Malt
- Vodka From Potatoes
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- Wine From Mahua Flowers

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- Air Brake Helical Coil
- Air Cooler
- Air Filters (For Scooter Car & Excavators etc.)
- Aluminium & Aluminium Alloys From Aluminium Scrap To Make Utensils (Induction Furnace Melted)
- Aluminium Alloy Wheels
- Aluminium Alloys From Aluminium Scrap To Make Utensils (Induction Furnace)
- Aluminium Hot & Cold Rolling Mill
- Aluminium Conductors
- Aluminium Bottle Manufacturing (Cold Extrusion Of Aluminium)
- Aluminium/Copper Cable Lugs
- Aluminium Cans For Beer Packaging
- Aluminium Cans For Capacitors
- Aluminium Caps For Injection Vials
- Aluminium Extrusion
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- Alloy Steel Casting (Foundry)
- Aluminium Utensils
- Aluminium Utensils & School Boxes
- Aluminium Wire Drawing And Super Enamelling For Winding
- Anodised Aluminium Utensils
- Anodizing Of Aluminium
- Antimony Oxide From Lead Scrap
- Anti Scale Compound For Adding In Sugar Boilers
- Arc Welding Filter Glass
- Aluminium Foil Cutting & Roll Making
- Auto Flaps For Trucks & Buses
- Automobile Workshop (Garage & Service Centre)
- Auto Bulb
- Auto Electrical Parts (Armature)
- Auto Gears
- Auto Horns
- Auto Leaf Spring
- Auto Tubes
- Auto Piston Ring
- Auto Piston
- Auto Parts (Electrical And Electronic)
- Auto Rubber Parts And Turned Components
- Silent Block Bush And Ceiling Fan Shaft+
- Auto Wire Outer (Outer For Auto Wire)
- Bakery And Biscuits Equipments Fabrication
- Ball Point Pen Refills
- Ball Roller & Taper Bearing
- Band Saw Blades
- Barbed Wire
- Barrels (Oil)/(Metallic Barrels)
- Bath Fittings, Turned Components (All Type) Sheet Metal (Job Work) And HDPE/PP Moulded Articles

- Battery For Car (Dry)
- Battery Operated Three Wheelers
- Beneficiation Of Chromite Ore Processing Charge Chrome
- Bicycle Spokes
- Bicycle Assembly
- Brake Lining Asbestos/Resin Based & Asbestos Free
- Brass Artware/Hollow Ware Casting (With The help Of Phenolic Resin)
- Brass Casting
- Brass Pipes From Brass Sheet With Longitudinally Welding Brass Ware By Casting Method (Brass Articles Viz. Brass Pooja Lamps And Other Casted)
- Bright Bars
- Buffing And Polishing Industry (Job Work)
- Butt Hinge (Brass Sheet)
- Carbon Brush Holder & Slip Ring
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- Carbon Film Resistors
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- Carburettors
- Cast Steel Body Valve
- Cast Steel Panes For Melting Furnace
- Ceramic Coated Steel Pipes
- Chemical Etching Of Stainless Steel
- Chemical Resistant Iron & Steel
- Concast Steel Bars
- Cold Form Section Mill
- Cold Rolled Forming Of Section And Other Sections
- Cold Rolling Of Ms Strip
- Cold Twisted De-Formed Ribbed Steel
- Cold Rolling Mill
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- Conveyor Belt, Transmission Belt & V Belts
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- Copper Foil
- Copper Ingots, Rods Making & Wire Drawing
- Copper Powder
- Copper Products From Copper Scrap
- Copper Smelting Plant
- Copper Wire Rods From Copper Scrap
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- Drill Bits & Tool Bits
- Drum Closures
- Erw Steel Pipes And Tubes
- Erw Steel Conduit Pipe
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- Fabrication Of Storage Tanks And M.S. Drum
- Ferrous Alloy Ni-Hardy I.V Casting
- Ferrous Mn Alloy Casting By Alumina Thermic Process
- Ferro Alloys
- Ferro Silicon & Ferro Manganese From Dolomite (Sms Grade)
- Fire Extinguishers
- Fire Fighting Equipments And Appliances
- Flip-Tone Cans
- Forged Connecting Rod
- Forging Unit
- Fountain Pen Nibs
- Foundry Sand

- Free Wheels, Free Wheel Bushes And Free Wheel Plates For Autorickshaws
- Fuel Briquettes From Agro Waste
- Fuel Injection System
- Fused Magnesia
- Generator Canopy
- Galvanized M.S.Strips
- Galvanizing Plant
- Galvanized Iron Wire (G.I. Wire)
- G.I. Pipes
- Gas Welding Torches And Nozzles
- Gasket Sheet
- Gate Grills & Window Frames
- Generating Set (Diesel)
- Hard Anodised Aluminium
- High Pressure Cylinder
- Hollow Concrete Spun Pole
- Hospital Wares
- Hospital Furnitures
- Hot Rolling Of Stainless Steel Sheet
- Hot Dip Galvanizing
- Hot Forged Fasteners
- Hot Mix Plant
- Industrial, Petroleum And Nuclear Filter
- Ignition Coil For Automobiles
- Injection Moulded Plastic Compounds With Tool Room
- Injection Moulded Plastic Components And Metal Pipe Spinning Unit
- Investment Casting
- Iron Ore Pelletization Plant
- Iron Ore Mining And Manufacture Of Sponge Iron
- Iron/Steel Wire Gauge
- Iron Tawa
- Knives (S.S. Knives)
- Kitchen Sink (S.S.)
- Lead Tube
- Lead Alloy From Battery Scrap
- L.P.G Regulators
- Lpg Cylinder
- Lpg Stove
- Lpg Bottling Plant (Gas Filling)
- M.S. Pipe (Mild Steel Pipe) - Welded
- Machine Screws & Self Tapping Screws
- Machinery For Cold Rolling Mill
- Maruti Workshop Cum Service Station
- Magnesium Ingots & Bullets Casting
- Manufacture Of Tin Containers
- Manufacture Of Storage Tanks, Pressure Vessels, Heat Exchangers
- Mark II Hand Pumps
- Maruti Workshop Cum - Service Station
- Mechanical Jacks
- Medical Oxygen Gas Cylinder
- Metal Cable Trays
- Metal Cutting Die Design
- Metal Cutting Of And Grinding Wheels (Abrasive Cutting Wheels)
- Metal Foundry Flux For Aluminium
- Metal Foundry Flux For Cast Iron Casting
- Metal Hooks & Clips
- Metal Separation (Copp- Er , Tin, Lead) From Spent Wash Acid
- Metallic Ring Joints
- Metallic Gasket (Spiral Wound)
- Microvee & Absolute Filter
- Microwave Oven
- Mild Steel Ingots
- Mini Steel Plant/M.S. Ingot By Induction Furnace
- Mini Steel Plant
- Modern Vehicle Workshop
- Moped
- Mild Steel Nuts
- M.S. Hinges
- M.S. Ingot And Hr. Steel Structurals
- M.S. Ingot By Induction Furnaces
- M.S. Pipes

Market Survey Cum Detailed Techno Economic Feasibility Report on all Projects are available contact:

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LIST OF ALL THE AVAILABLE FOLLOWING PROJECT REPORTS

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

- M.S. Tubes And Pipes
- M.S. Welding Electrode
- Mufflers & Silencers For Three Wheelers
- Nail Cutter With Filer & Manicure
- Nichrome Wire
- Nickel Lined Screens
- Non-Ferrous Alloy Rolling
- Non-Ferrous Forging
- Non-Ferrous Foundry
- Non Pressure
- Incandescent Lamp
- Number Combination Locks For Luggages
- Nuts & Bolts
- Oxygen Lancing Pipes
- Paper Coated Aluminium And Copper Wire
- Perforated Metal Sheets
- Petromax Container Photo Etching Of Stainless Steel Plates
- Pipe Galvanizing Plant
- Piston Ring-Automobile
- Plant Protection Equipments
- Platinum Laboratory Apparatus
- Pressure Cooker & Aluminium Utensils
- Pressure Cooke(Aluminium)
- Pressure Die Casting
- Printed Aluminium Collapsible Tubes
- Printed Tin Containers
- Printing Press (Cylinder Machine)
- Pumps For Chemical Industry (Special)
- Railway Sleepers (M.S.)
- Razor Twin Blade
- R.C.C Spun Pipes
- Reconditioning Of M.S. Drums/Barrels
- Re-Rolling Copper And Brass Sheet And Rods
- Re-Rolling Mills
- Resin Coated Sand
- Resin Cored Soft Solder Wires
- Rolling Mill
- Rolling Mill (By Induction Furnace) & Manufacture Of Bars, Angles, Squares, Tubes And Others
- Roller Bearing & Forging
- Rolling Of Stainless Steel Patta
- Rollinf Mill By Tmt Technology
- Rubber Insulated Pliers (Hand Tools)
- Rubbing Compound For Automobiles
- Scientific Laboratory Equipments
- Scooter Assembling
- Secondary Lead Extrac -Tion By Scrap Battery Plates, Pipes & Sheet
- Seamless M.S. Tubes & Pipes
- Self Tapping Steel Screw
- Sewing Needles
- S.G. Iron & Alloy Steel
- Sheet Metal Products, (Ferrous/Non-Ferrous)
- Steel Drums And Barrels
- Ship/Marine Container
- Shock Absorbers
- Shoe Eyelets
- Shot And Grits By Automization Process
- Shovels
- Silico Manganese Alloys
- Silencers (Mufflers) Exhaust & Tail Pipe For All Types Of Vehicles
- Sintered Bearing
- Sintered Bushes
- Sintered Metal Products
- Soft And Hard Ferrites
- Spanners
- Spark Plugs
- Spin On Filters And Spin On Filters Components (Including Bowls)
- Sponge Iron From Iron Ore
- Steel Plant (Electric Arc Furnace Based- Eaf)
- Spheroidal Graphite Cast Iron
- Spray Dryer
- Stainless Steel Casting By Induction Furnace
- Stainless Steel Hinges

- Stainless Steel Fasteners (Nut And Bolts)
- Stainless Steel Sheet Rolling
- Stainless Steel Pipes
- Stainless Steel Patta
- Stainless Steel Sheet Rolling To Produce Stainless Steel Utensils
- Stainless Steel Utensils
- Stainless Steel Wire Drawing
- Staple Pins, Paper Pin , Gem Clips Etc.
- Steering Wheel And Connecting Rod
- Steel Castings
- Steel Chain
- Steel Foundry
- Steel Furnitures And Electrical Appliances
- Steel Furniture And Room Cooler
- Steel Nipple For Bicycles
- Steel Plant (Mini)
- Steel Re Rolling Mill
- Steel Rods And Coils From Scraps
- Steel Rolling Mill (Reinforcement Bars)
- Steel Rolling Mill
- Steel Strips (Cold Rolled) Silicon With Grain Riented For Electric Use
- Steel Tubular Poles
- Steel Transmission Line Towers & Rolling Mill To Produce Steel Section
- Steel Furnitures And Electrical Appliances
- Steel Furniture And Fire Fighting Equipments
- Steel Furniture And Room Cooler
- Steel Wire Drawing And Galvanizing
- Steel Wire/Rod
- Steel Wool
- Ston Scrusher And Screening Plant
- Submerged Arc Welded Pipes
- Submersible Pump Manufacturing
- Super Enamelled Copper Wire
- Super Enamelled Copper Wire (From Copper Cathode Rod)
- Three Wheelers
- Tie-Rod Ends
- Tin Containers
- Toolroom And Sheet Metal Products
- Trolley (Shopping) For Carrying Of Stores At Super Market And Ware Houses
- Tractor Trailers
- Transmission Power Fitting
- Tubular Poles
- Tyre Retreading By Cold Process
- Super Enamelled Copper Wires
- Trolley (Shopping) For Carrying Of Stores At Super Market & Ware Houses
- Tmt Bars
- Tubular Poles For Electrical Transmission (By Fabrication Process)
- Tubular Poles Of M.S. & High Tensile Steel
- V- Belt
- Vacuum Cleaners
- Vacuum Flask (Stainless Steel)
- Valves For Refrigeration And Air-Condition
- Vehicle Welding & Painting
- Venetion Blind
- Washing Machines (Automatic & Computerised)
- Water Controller (Automatic)
- Watch Straps/Chains/ Bracelets/Belt Brass & Stainless Steel
- Water Coolers
- Welded Wire Mesh
- Welding Electrodes
- Wheel Barrow
- Wick Stoves
- Wind Mill Window Frame (Ferrous & Non-Ferrous)
- Wrist Watch

CHEMICAL (ORGANIC & INORGANIC) WITH PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

- Acetic Anhydride
- Acetic Acid (Glacial)
- Acetic Acid From Ethanol
- Acetone
- Acetylene Black
- Acetyl Chloride
- Acetylene Gas
- Acetylene Gas & Oxygen Gas (Integrated Unit)
- Acid Black Dye
- Acid Slurry
- Activated Alumina
- Activated Bleaching Earth (Activated Fullers Earth)
- Activated Carbon From Cashewnut Shell
- Activated Carbon From Rice Husk
- Activated Carbon From Rice Husk, Coconut Shell & Coconut Powder
- Activated Carbon From Wood
- Activated Carbon Powder & Granules From Coconut Shell
- Activated Carbon & Sodium Silicate From Paddy & Rice Husk
- Alcohol From Broken Rice
- Alum For Water Treatment
- Adhesive (Fevicol Type)
- Aerosol Insecticides Spray (Baygon, Hit, Mortein Type)
- Agarbatti Synthetic Perfumery Compounds
- Alcohol From Potato
- Alcohol From Rice Grains
- Alcohol From Rice Husk
- Alcohol From Molasses
- Alcohol, Beer, Starch, Liquid Glucose, Dextrose, Sorbitol, Vitamin-C,
- Alcoholic Beverages And Vinegar From Coconut Water
- Germ Oil, Cattle Feed Etc. From Maize
- Alkyd Resin
- Alkylated Phenol Likenonyl Phenol, Dodecyl Phenol
- Alum (Non Ferric)
- Alum (Ferric)
- Aluminium Chloride From Aluminium Ore
- Alum Cake
- Alum From Aluminium Hydrate
- Aluminium Ingot By Bauxite
- Aluminium Phosphide
- Aluminium Phosphate
- Aluminium Sulphate (Non Ferric Alum) 17% - 18% Alumina Content In Granules (2 Mm To 4 Mm) And Flakes
- Amines & Allied Products
- Amino Acid
- Ammonia Gas
- Ammonia Gas Bottling
- Ammonia Liquor
- Ammonium Nitrate
- Ammonium Chloride (Pure & Technical)
- Ammonium Sulphate
- Annato Seed Extraction And Processing
- Anti Corrosion Chemicals

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PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

- Anthranilic Acid From Phthalic Anhydride
- Anesthesia (All Types) Used In Hospitals
- Aniline
- Argon Gas
- Ariel Type Detergent Powder
- Anthraquinone
- Antimony Trioxide
- Atenolol
- Auramine "O"
- Azodicarbonamide
- Baking Soda From Ash
- Barium Carbonate
- Barium Compounds
- Barium Nitrate
- Barium Peroxide
- Barium-Thio-Sulphate Benzene
- Baryte Powder
- Bar Soap (All Varieties) Using Soap Noodles
- Beer Plant
- Belt Paste
- Beneficiation Of Chromite Ore Processing Charge Chrome
- Benzyl Acetate, Benzyl Benzoate, Benzyl Alcohol
- Beta Naphthol
- Bentonite Powder
- Benzoic Acid
- Benzidine
- Biofertiliser From Mother Culture
- Bio Oil For Power Generation From Coffee Husk
- Bio Gas Plant
- Bio Gas Filling In Cylinder
- Bio Tech Unit
- Bi-Chromate Of Sodium, Potassium & Ammonium
- Bi-Functional Black Mfg. Reactive Dye (Dye From Cotton Yarn Dyeing)
- Bio-Fuel (Jatropha Cultivation And Extraction)
- Bituminous Roademulsion
- Black Phenyl
- Black Sulphur
- Bleaching Powder (Stable)
- Blue Detergent Powder
- Bone Crushing Plant
- Bone Meal (Calcined) Enrichment With Calcium & Phosphorus
- Boric Acid
- B.O.N. Acid
- Bromine Gas Plant
- Brandy
- Butanol
- Butyl Rubber For The Manufacture Of Tubes For Truck And Car Tyres
- 1,4, Butanediol
- Butyl Acetate
- Caffein From Tea Waste
- Calcined Lime (Dead Burnt Dolomite)
- Calcined Petroleum Coke
- Calcining Of Magnesite & Dead Burnt Magnesite
- Calcium Aluminate
- Calcium Based Grease
- Calcium Carbide
- Calcium Carbonate
- Calcium Carbonate (Precipitated) From By Product (Lime Slurry & Carbon Dioxide)
- Calcium Carbonate (Activated & Precipitated)
- Calcium Chloride
- Calcium Gluconate
- Calcium Nitrate
- Calcium Silicate Bricks
- Calcium Stearate By Fusion Process
- Camphor Powder (Synthetic)
- Construction Chemicals (With Detailed Market Survey And Formulae Etc.)
- Carbon Dioxide
- Carbon Black From Fertilizer Waste
- Carbon Black (Petroleum Based)

- Carboxy Methyl Cellulose (Cmc)
- Casein And By Products
- Casein From Milk
- Cationic Softner (Stearic Acid Based)
- Caustic Soda
- Caustic Soda From Soda Ash By Soda Lime Process
- Caustic Soda (Liquid) By Electrolytic Process
- Caustic Soda From Trona
- Caustic Soda, Chlorine And Hydrogen Gas By Electro-Lysis Of Brine Solution
- Cellulose Acetate Moulding Powder
- Cellulose Powder & Micro Crystalline Cellulose Powder
- Cement Admixture
- Cement Colour
- Cement Water Proofing Compound
- Cement From Fly Ash & Lime
- Cement Tiles (Glazed)
- Chlorinated Paraffin Wax (Cpw)
- Citric Acid From Lemon
- Citric Acid From Molasses
- Double Firing (Heating)
- Chelated Zinc (Zn Edta)
- Chemicals From Prawn Head
- Chitin & Chitosan From Prawn Shell Waste
- Chloral Hydrate
- Chloramphenicol
- Chromic Acid (With Pollution Control)
- Chromic Acid (Oxide) & Blue Oxide
- Chlorinated Paraffin Wax (Cpw)
- Chromic Acid
- Cement Paint & Distemper
- Citric Acid From Lemon
- Citric Acid From Molasses
- Cleaning Of Cooling System And Boiler
- Coal Tar Distillation
- Coal Washing Plant
- Cobalt Octoate
- Compost For Mushroom
- Construction Chemicals
- Copper Oxochloride
- Coolant (Engine)
- Copper Phthalocyanine Blue & Green
- Correction Fluid
- Cupric Chloride
- Crude Oil Bleaching For Petroleum Jelly
- Cutting Oil
- Cyanuric Chloride
- Cyanoacrylate Adhesive
- Cutting Oil
- Defoaming Agent For Paper Industry
- De-Nickeling (Electrolytic Process)
- Detergent Cake & Powder
- Detergent Powder
- Detergent Concentrate (Idet 10)
- Dextrose Monohydrate & Dextrose Anhydrous Powder From Tapioca Starch
- Di-Basic Lead Stearate
- Di Calcium Phosphate
- Diclofenal Sodium Slow Release (Sr) Tables 100mg.
- Di Ethyl Oxalate
- Di Methyl Orthophthalate
- Di-Methyl Phthalate
- Diclofenac Gel
- Dioctyl Phthalate (Dop)
- Di Phenyl Glycerine
- Di Phenyl Oxide
- Dinitro-Chloro Benzene
- Distillery
- Distilled Water
- Dodecyl Benzene Sulphonate
- Dustless Chalk
- Edta & Its Salts
- Electroless Nickel Plating On Plastics
- Electrolyte (Like Sulphuric Acid) For Lead Acid

- Dry Rechargeable 5.5.Ah. Battery
- Electropolishing On Gold Jewellery
- Electropolishing On Various Metals
- Endosulfan
- Enzyme Based Detergent Powder
- Ephedrine Hydrochloride
- Epoxy Resin Based Compound
- Ethanol (Biofuel)
- Ethyl Alcohol From Molasses
- Ethyl Acetate
- Ethyl Ether
- Ethyl Alcohol (Potable Liquor)
- Ethyl Hexanol
- Extra Temperature Lubricating Grease
- Extraction Of Essential Oils By Sugar Critical Fluid (Carbon Dioxide) Method From Flowers, Herbal & Spices
- Fabric Stain Remover
- Fatty Acid
- Ferric Alum
- Ferric And Non Ferric Alum (Aluminium Sulphate)
- Ferro Chrome Ligno Sulphonate
- Ferro Manganese
- Ferro Silicone
- Ferro Vanadium From Vanadium Sludge
- Ferrous Silicate
- Ferrous Sulphate
- Ferrous Sulphide
- Fertilizer From Animal Blood & Leather Waste
- Fluorescent Tube Light Powder
- Foamed Pvc Compounding & Its Products
- Formaldehyde
- Food Grade Grease Or Lubricant
- Fractional Distillation Of D.M.O (Dementholized Oil)
- Fractional Distillation Of Essential Oil & Medicinal plant Extract
- Friction Dust (Liquid & Powder) From Cnsl
- Fruit Flavours
- Furfural From Rice Husk
- Fumaric Acid
- Gas Filling Of Lpg Cylinder
- Garlic Acid
- Ginger And Garlic Paste
- Ginger Processing
- Gasket Shellac Compound
- Gear Oil
- Gibberellic Acid
- Glass Putty
- Gluconic Acid
- Glucose D- Powder
- Glycerine
- Gossypol (Poly Phenol) From Cotton Seed Oil
- Greases (Lithium Based)
- Guar Gum Powder
- Hair Fixer (Hair Gel Type)
- High Temperature Grease
- Hard Grease
- H - Acid
- Henna Paste Making
- Henna Powder Repackaging
- Heptal Dehyde
- Herbal Beer
- High Carbon Ferro Chrome
- Humid Acid
- Hydrated Calcium Silicate Brick
- Hydrated Lime From Sea Shell
- Hydrochloric Acid
- Hydro Fluoric Acid
- Hydrogen Peroxide (By Auto-Oxidation Process)
- Ice Packs (Solutions Type, White Gel Type, Violet Semi Solid Polymer Type)
- Improving Drop Point Paraffin Wax From 45-500c To 75-800c
- Industrial Alcohol
- Integrated Complex Of Easter & Allied Products (D.O.P, D.B.P, Ethyl Acetate Wire Enamel & Cable Jelly)

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PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

- Insta Whitening System (Ujala Type)
- Imfl (Whisky) & Country Liquor
- Imfl (Whiskey) From Potato
- Iron Oxide For Making Ferrite
- Iron Sulphide
- Jatropa (Biodiesel) Cultivation And Extraction
- J. Acid
- Jute Batching Oil
- Kesh Kala Tel (Hair Dye Lotion) (Vasmol 33, Black Nite Type)
- L-Lysine Monohydrochloride
- Lactic Acid From White Sugar By Fermentation Process
- Ldpe Granules From Virgin (Ldpe Resin)
- Lead Extraction From Battery Scrap
- Lead Oxide (A) Lead Monoxide
- (B) Lead Tetra Oxide
- (C) Greylead Oxide
- Liquid Glucose & Its By Products
- Liquid Gold (In Paste Form)
- Lemon Oil From Lemon
- Liquid Oxygen Bottling Plant
- Liquid Shoe Polish
- Liquid Floor Polish
- Lithium Based Grease
- Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonate
- Lube Oil Viscosity Improved For P.P.G/P.E.G.
- Lube Oil And Greases
- Lube Oil From Cnsl To Reduce Friction
- Lubricants Ashless 100% Combustion
- Maize Oil
- Magnesium Carbonate And Magnesium Bicarbonate
- Magnesium Hydroxide Powder
- Magnesium Silicate
- Magnesium Sulphate
- Malachite Green
- Maleic Acid
- Maleic Anhydride
- Manganese Sulphate
- Manufacturing Of Carbon Mono-Oxide Water Gas
- Menthol Bold Crystals From Flakes
- Menthol Crystal & Mentha Oil
- Mercuric Oxide
- Metal Pre-Treatment Chemicals
- Methyl Chloride
- Methyl Cinnamate
- Methane Gas By Sodium Acetate & Soda Lime
- Methyl Acetyl Ricinolate
- Methyl Parathion 2% Dust Powder
- Methyl Stearate
- Metol
- Metol From Hydroqui-None & Methylamine
- Micanite
- Micro Crystalline Wax
- Micro Nutrient Mixture
- Mineral Water
- Mineral Water And Pet Bottling Plant
- Mineral Water In Bottles, Glass And Pouches
- Mini Cement Plant (By Rotary Kiln Process)
- Mixed Fertilizer
- Mosquito Repellent Vaporiser (Liquid Mosquito Destroyer)
- Mosquito & Flies Repellent Agarbatti (Incense Sticks)
- Monochloro Acetic Acid
- Monocrotophos (Technical)
- Mosquito Coil
- Mosquito Coil & Mat
- Mosquito Mat
- Mosquito Net
- Mosquito Coil Agarbatti
- Mother Tincture & Bio Chemic Medicines
- Naphthalene & Phenyl (Integrated Unit)
- Natural Mineral Water By Reverse Osmosis

- Process
- Nickel Plating Brightner (Primary Or Carrier Brightner & Secondary Brightner)
 - Nickel Sulphate
 - Nicotine From Tobacco Waste
 - Nicotine Sulphate From Tobacco Waste
 - Nitro Benzene
 - Nitro Cellulose Sanding Sealer/Lacquer
 - Nitro Musk
 - Nitrogen & Oxygen Gas Plant
 - Non-Ionic Surfactant (Wetting Agent)
 - No-Carb Paste
 - Npk Mixed Fertilizer (Molasses Based)
 - N.P.K Fertilizer
 - Octanol
 - Oleoresin From Chilly And Ginger (Extraction)
 - Oleoresins From Marigold Petals (Extraction)
 - Organic Fertiliser
 - Ortho Nitro Phenol
 - Ortho Phthalic Polyester
 - Oxalic Acid From Molasses
 - Oxalic Acid From Rice Husk
 - Oxalic Acid From Tree Bark
 - Oxalic Acid From Waste Vegetables
 - Oxygen Gas Plant
 - Oxygen And Nitrogen Gas Plant
 - Oxygen Gas Plant (Air Separation Method)
 - Para-Amino Benzoic Acid
 - Para-Amino Phenol
 - Para Toluene Sulphonic Acid
 - Pectin From Raw Papaya
 - Pectin From Apple Pomace
 - Pectin From Mango Peel
 - Pectin From Oranges
 - Pectin From Citrus/Lemon
 - Perfume (Lemon & Others)
 - Perfume Spray Deodorant (Non-Alcoholic)
 - Pest Control
 - Pesticide Preparation Using Neem Fruit & Seeds (Margosa)
 - Pet Bottles From Pre-Form
 - Pet Granules (Dana)
 - Pet Preform From Resin For Pet Bottles
 - Petroleum Jelly
 - Phenol
 - Phenyl Acetic Acid
 - Phenyl
 - Phenyl (Black) In Liquid Form
 - Phthalic Anhydride
 - Phosphoric Acid From Rock Phosphate
 - Phosphorus By Chemical Process
 - Photo Emulsion For Rotary Screen Printing
 - Phthalocyanine Blue
 - Pigment Emulsion For Textile
 - Pigment Gum
 - Plant Growth Reagen Based Chlorothyltrimethyl Ammonium Chloride
 - Plant Hormones Based On 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy
 - Acentic Acid & Naphthalene
 - Plastazote Polyethylene Foam Used For Fibre Cable Joint
 - Plasticine (Modelling Clay)
 - Plastic Waste Reprocessing
 - Plaster Of Paris Bandages
 - Polyester Resin (G.P. Grade Laminate Grade, Electrical Grade)
 - Polyol From Propylene Oxide
 - Poly Vinyl Acetate
 - Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion
 - Polyvinyl Alcohol
 - Polyurethane Foam
 - Potassium Dichromate/Bichromate
 - Potassium Iodate
 - Potassium Nitrate
 - Potassium Permanganate
 - Potassium Per Sulphate

- Potassium Sulphate (Fertilizer Grade)
- Potassium Per Oxy Di-Sulphide
- Potassium Silicate By Ion Exchange Process
- Potassium Silicate
- Potassium Stearate
- Processing Of Datura Stramonium Into Hyosyamina And Atropin
- Power Alcohol
- Pvc Resin From Ethyl Alcohol
- Pyridine & Its Derivatives
- Rapid Fast Dyes (Only Process)
- Reactor (Chemical)
- Resorcinol
- Reclamation Of Used Engine Oil (By Clay & Vacuum Distillation Process)
- Refinery Petrol/Diesel Etc.
- Reclamation Of Spent Bleaching Earth
- Reclamation Of Nickel Spent Catalyst From Vanaspati Industry
- Rectified Spirit From Molasses & Mahua Flowers
- Rectified Spirit From Rice Straw
- Red Oxide Paint/Primer (Anti Corrosive) Based Organic Red Pigments
- Refinery Petrol/Diesel Etc.
- Removal Of Antimony From Lead Scrap
- Resorcinol
- Rice Bran Oil (Rbo)
- Rosin Sizing Agent
- Resorcinol
- Rust Prevention Lube Oil
- Saline And Injection Water
- Salicylic Acid
- Santonin
- Sennosides From Senno Leaf
- Silicone Grease
- Shoe Polish
- Silica Gel (Blue Self Indicating Process)
- Silica Ramming Mass
- Silicone Emulsion
- Silicone From Rice Husk
- Silicon From Silica (Semi Conductor Grade)
- Silicon Grease
- Silicone Oil
- Silicone Resins
- Silicone Spray
- Silver Brazing Foil
- Silver Extraction From Waste Hypo Solution
- Silver Nitrate
- Silver Parts For Ceramic Capacitor Single Super Phosphate & Mixed Fertilizer (Npk)
- Single Super Phosphate (S.S.P) & Sulphuric Acid
- Soda Ash
- Soda Ash From Natron
- Soda Water Bottling Plant (Carbonated Beverage)
- Sodium Aluminate
- Odium Benzoate
- Sodium Bi-Carbonate (Baking Soda) From Soda Ash
- Sodium Chlorite
- Sodium Chromate
- Sodium Cyclamate
- Sodium Di-Chromate
- Sodium Di-Chromate & Sodium Sulphate As Bye Products
- Sodium Hexa Meta Phosphate
- Sodium Hydrosulfite
- Sodium Hypo Chloride (Bleach Liquor)
- Sodium Iso-Propyl Xanthate
- Sodium Lauryl Sulphate
- Sodium Lauryl Sulphate & Sodium Lauryl Ether Sulphate
- Sodium Nitrate
- Sodium Petroleum Sulphonate (Emulsifier)
- Sodium Silicate From Silica & Soda Ash
- Sodium Silicate From (1) Paddy Silk Husk 2) & Silica

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LIST OF ALL THE AVAILABLE FOLLOWING PROJECT REPORTS

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

- Sodium Silicate By Hydro Thermic Process Using Quartz And Caustic Lye
- Sodium Carbonate & Silica
- Sodium Sulphate
- Sodium Sulphide By Barium Sulphate Process
- Sodium Sulphide From Ammonia & Sodium Chloride
- Sodium Sulphite
- Sodium Tri-Poly Phosphate
- Soluble Cutting Oil
- Softener (Cationic Anionic & Non-Ionic)
- Spirit From Pine Apple
- Stannous Chloride
- Stearic Acid
- Stearates Manufacture (Calcium, Zinc, Aluminium, Magnesium Stearates)
- Sulfanilic Acid In Powder Form
- Sulphur From Pyrites & Slag
- Sulphur Crystals/Lumps
- Sulphuric Acid
- Sulphuric Acid From Dcda Process
- Super Phosphate (S.S.P)
- Synthetic Iron Oxide (Yellow)
- Synthetic Red & Yellow Iron Oxide From Iron Filling & Pickle Liquor
- Synthetic Zeolite
- Tannic Acid
- Tartaric Acid
- Teflon Grease
- Textile Marker Pen/Tube
- Toilet Cleaner
- Toluene And Sbp From Crude Naphtha
- Trimethyl Ammonium Chloride
- Triphenyl Phosphite (T.P.P)
- Ultramarine Blue (Liquid)
- Urea Formaldehyde & Melamine Formaldehyde Powder
- Undecylinic Acid
- Vinyl Acetate Monomer
- Vitamin C
- Vitamin E
- Waste Water Treatment Plant For Industrial Sector In India (Only Marker Survey)
- Washing Soap And Powder
- Wall Putty
- Water Proofing Chemicals
- Water Treatment Plant
- Weedicide
- Wire Drawing Lubricants
- Wire Enamels
- Wood Polish (Non Alcoholic)
- Xanthates
- Yellow Dextrin
- Zinc Chloride
- Zinc Oxide
- Zinc Phosphating By Cold Process
- Zinc Silicate
- Zinc Stearate
- Zinc And Copper Sulphate From Brass Ash
- Zinc Sulphate
- Zinc Sulphate Monohydrate
- Acid Black
- Auramine 'o'
- Azo Dyes Stuff
- Dye & Dye Intermediate
- Dye Intermediates
- Malachite Green
- Methylene Blue
- Phthalocyanine Blue
- Phthalocyanine Blue & Green
- Reactive Dyes
- Sulphur Black Dye
- Vat Dyes
- Water Chilling Plant
- Water Treatment Chemicals
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wadding Oil (100%) For Wadding Of Cotton
- Hosiery Cloth In The Dyeing Process
- White Oil
- Wax Floor Polish

ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONICS, COMPUTERS & INFOTECH / IT PROJECTS

- Air Conditioning
- Aluminium Alloy Conductor
- Aac And Acsr Aluminium Conductors
- Aluminium Cable
- Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors
- Audio Cassette Assembling & Recording
- Audio Cassettes Duplicating Recording
- Audio Cassettes & Audio Studio
- Audio Cassettes Plane & Recorded
- Audio Magnetic Heads
- Audio Magnetic Tape
- Audio/Video Cassettes
- Auto Bulb/Lamps
- Automatic Voltage Stabilizer
- Battery Plates
- Business Process Outsourcing (Bpo)
- B/W Tv & Computer Monitor Picture Tube
- Bread Boards
- Call Centre
- Call Centre – International
- Camera (35 Mm)
- Capacitors
- Carbon Electrode Used For Battery Cell
- Carbon Potentiometers
- Ceiling Fan
- Ceiling Fan (Stainless Steel)
- Ceramic Insulator
- Children Infotech Training Institute (Rs. 10000/-)
- Choke And Patti
- Choke And Starter
- Choke Used For Fluorescent Lamps
- Colour Television
- Colour And Black & White Television
- Compact Disc
- Compact Disc Player (Audio/Video)
- Computer Education Institute
- Computer Assembly
- Computer Hardware
- Computer Keyboard
- Computer Peripherals
- Computer Printers
- Computer Ribbon
- Computer Ribbon Reinking Or Refilling
- Computer Stationery
- Computer Stationery & Imported Hardware Parts
- Computer Terminals
- Computerised Washing Machine (Automatic)
- Computer Software
- Condenser For Motor Using Mpp Film
- Control Panel Board
- Cooling Coil For Air Conditioners
- Copper Strip Coil From Scrap
- Cordless Telephones
- Cyber Cafe
- Cyberkiosk
- Data Processing Centre
- D.C. Micro Motors

- D.G.Sets
- Display Systems (Led Type)
- Dish Antenna And Cable T.V. Network Equipment
- Distribution Transformers & Repairs
- Domestic Electrical Appliances- Room Cooler, Washing Machine, Water Heater, Electric Room Heater
- E-Commerce/Business
- Electric Energy Meter
- Electric Fans
- Electric Horn For Automobile
- Electric Lamp/Gls (Incandescent Lamp)
- Electric Mixer
- Electric Motors Up To 10 Hp. Rewinding Of All Types Of Motors Water Pumps
- Electric Motor Winding (For Fan, Mixies, Etc.)
- Electric Steam Iron
- Electrical Appliances
- Electrical Fixtures
- Electrical Stamping
- Electrolytic Capacitors
- Electromagnetic Relay
- Electronic Balast/Chok
- Electrical Choke
- Electronic Digital watches
- Electronic Digital Weighing Machine
- Electronic Fire Alarm
- Electronic Gas Stove Lighters
- Electronic Phones, Dry Battery Packs And Chargers/Adapters
- Electronic Pressure Indicators, Electricals, Electronic Liquid Level Indicators, Electronic Temperature Indicator, Digital Tachometer
- Electronic Telephone Instruments
- Electronic Toys
- Electronic Watches & Clocks
- Fax Machines
- F.H.P Motors
- Floppy Diskettes
- Fluorescent Lamp Starter
- Fluorescent Tubular Lamps With Introduction To Mercury Vapour Lamp
- Franchisee Computer Education Centre (Rs. 10000)
- Gas Detector (L.P.G)
- Generator Set & Pump Sets
- Generator (Battery Operated)
- Gis Service Centre (Geographical Information Systems)
- Hardware Fitting For Transmission Line (Overhead Line Material)
- Headers For Transistor Ics Semi Conductor
- H.T & L.T Insulators
- H.T & M.V Industrial Cubical Switch Board
- Information Moving Display (L.E.D Type)
- Insurance Claim Processing Centre (Eou) (Rs. 10000/-)
- Integrated Circuits
- Internet Based Stock Trading (Rs. 10000/-)
- Internet Service Provider (I.S.P.)
- Jelly Filled Telephone Cables
- Lap Top Computers
- Lead Acid Batteries
- Lead Acid Battery Plates And Assembling Of Battery
- Legal Transcription & Secretarial Services Center (Eou)(Rs. 15000/-)
- Light Emitting Diodes (L.E.D)
- Linear Ics Trainer Kit
- Loud Speaker
- L.T Transformer Repairing
- Medical Transcription Centre
- Metal Film Resistors
- Metallised Polypropylene, Polyester Film Capacitor
- Mica Base Electronic Components

Market Survey Cum Detailed Techno Economic Feasibility Report on all Projects are available contact:

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LIST OF ALL THE AVAILABLE FOLLOWING PROJECT REPORTS

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

- Mica Paper Waste Paper From Mica Waste
- Micro Processors Trainer Kits Based On Micro Processors
- Mini Computer (Personal Computer)
- Miniature Circuit Breaker (M.C.B)
- Miniature Watch Batteries (Button Cell)
- Mixer/Grinder (Mixi)
- Mono Chrome Computer Monitor
- Motor Start Electrolytic Capacitor
- Multi Layer P.C.B
- Multiple Relay For Low Voltage
- Neon Indicator
- Neon Sign Manufacture
- Optical Fibre Cables
- On Line Shopping Mall (Rs. 10000/-)
- Opto Mechanical & Electrical Equipments
- Photo Colour Lab
- Picture Tube (B/W)
- Plain Paper Copier
- Plastic Film Capacitors
- Polyester Capacitors
- Portable Generator Set
- Portal
- Portable Television(Tv)
- Power Capacitors
- Power Inverters
- Power Plant (Gas Based)
- Power Plant (Hydro Based)
- Power Transformers Up To 600 Kva
- Printed Circuit Board
- Pvc Wires & Cables
- Pvc Pipe And Fitting
- Re-Conditioning Of Picture Tube
- Resin Cast Ct & Pt (1 Kv)
- Semi Conductor Device
- Semi Conductors For Transistors & Diodes
- Setting Up Of A Video Studio
- Smoke Detectors
- Solar Cells
- Solar Modules
- Solar Power Plant (Energy)
- Solar Photo Voltaic System
- Solder Fluxes
- Solar Water Heating Panels
- Steel Furniture & Electrical Appliances
- Stereo Amplifiers
- Stereo Cassette Recorders/Players
- Street Light Fittings Surge Suppressor
- Tantalum Capacitors
- Teflon Coated Electric Cable
- Telemedicine (Distance Health Care) (Rs. 10000/-)
- Telephone Cord/Cable
- Telephone (Push Button Type)
- Telephone (Push Button & Cordless)
- Television (Ctv & B/W)
- Television (3-D)
- Television Deflection Components
- Television Signal Boosters
- Television Tuners
- Traction Batteries
- Training Institute Of Medical Transcription
- Transformer For B/W Tv
- Transformer For Voltage Stabilizer & E.H.T
- Transmission Power Line Fitting
- Transmission Tower Fitting
- T.V. News Channel
- Tv Audio Equipment Cabinets & Their Assembling Unit
- Un-Interrupted Power Supply (U.P.S)
- Variable Frequency
- Variable Voltage A.C. Drive
- Video Cassettes (Complete Manufacturing & Assembling)
- Video Cassettes Recorder (V.C.R)
- Video Film Studio
- Voltage Regulator For Automobiles

- Voltage Stabilizers
- Voltage Stabilizer & T.V. Gain Booster
- Wax And Chemical Coated, Braided Tinsel Wire
- Website Design & E-Mail Registering
- Welding Electrodes
- Wind Energy Power Project (10 Mw)
- Wire Wound Potentiometers
- Wire Wound Resistance

FOOD, AGRO FOOD, PROCESSED FOOD, AGRO PLANTATION, CULTIVATION, FARMING, DAIRY/MILK, TOBACCO/PAN MASALA, BREWERY & DISTILLERY, EDIBLE OILS, EOU FOOD PRODUCTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

- Alcoholic Beverages & Venegar From Coconut Water
- Alcohol Drinks From Ethyl Alcohol By Mixing Of Various Flavours
- Amla Fruit Products With Preservation Tomato Sauce, Pickles Jam And Jellies
- Anti Scale Compound For Adding Into Sugar Juice Boiling
- Apple Juice Concentrated & Dehydrated Fruit & Vegetables
- Artificial Fish Meal For Poultry Feed
- Automatic Biscuit Making Plant
- Automatic Bread Making Unit
- Baby Cereal Food And Milk Powder
- Baby Corn
- Bacteria For Cane Juice
- Baker's Yeast
- Bakery Industry
- Banana Puree
- Barley Malt
- Beer & Wine
- Beer Plant (Brewery)
- Bidi
- Bidi & Cigarette
- Biscuit Plant
- Bread (Automatic Plant)
- Black Pepper (Spices)
- Bread And Biscuits
- Breeding Farm
- Broiler Chicken
- Button Mushroom
- Cultivation & Processing
- Canning Of Rasagullas In Metal Cans
- Caffein From Tea Waste
- Canning Of Fruits & Vegetables
- Casein From Milk
- Casein And By-Products
- Cashew Fruit Juice From Cashew Fruit Apple
- Cashewnut Kernel Extraction From Cashewnut Fruit
- Cashewnut Shell Liquid & Kernel Processing
- Cashew Feni
- Catecheu (By Chemical Process)
- Cattle Feed From Tapioca
- Chewing & Bubble Gum

- Chicken/Sheep Meat Processing
- Chocolate (Milk)
- Cigarette And Beedies
- Cocoa Butter From Cocoa Mass
- Coconut Water (Coco Jal) - Packed
- Coconut Products & By Products Process Complex
- Cold/Soft Drinks
- Collection Of Milk And Milk Making Powder
- Collection Of Milk And Packing In Polythene Pouch (1/2 Kg, 1 Kg. & 2 Kg.)
- Condensed Milk (Sweetened)
- Cold Storage
- Confectionery Industry (Toffee & Candy, Semi-Automatic Plant)
- Confectionery Unit With Toffee, Candy, Chewing Gum And Bubble Gum
- Corn Flakes
- Cottonseed Oil and Cake
- Country Liquor From Molasses
- Custard Powder
- Cigarette
- Dairy Farm And Dairy (Milk) Products (Pasteurised Milk, Butter, Ghee, Paneer)
- Dairy Farm To Produce Milk & Packing In Pouches (50%) & Can (50%)
- Dairy For Milk Processing
- Dairy Farming (Buffalo)
- Dairy Farming (Jersey Cow)
- Dal (Pulse) Mill Unit
- Dehydration Of Carrot & Garlic
- Dehydration & Canning Of Fruits & Vegetables
- Dehydration Of Figs
- Dehydration Of Fruits And Vegetables By Vacuum Drying Method
- Dehydration Of Fruits And Vegetables By Iqf Technology
- Dehydrated Onions And Onion Powder
- Drinking Water (Packaged)
- Dry Ice By Breaking Of Air
- Drying Of Red Chillies, Haldi, Dhania, And Green Peas
- Egg Powder (40,000 Eggs Processing Per Day)
- Export Of Processed Foods And Marine Products
- Fish Canning & Pouching
- Fish Farming (Prawn & Other Marine Products)
- Fish Meal
- Flour Mill And Mustard Oil
- Flavoured Milk
- Food Colour & Orasted Groundnut Gram Peas, Etc In Pouches
- Frog Legs Processing
- Frozen Meats Processing
- Food Flavours (Whisky) Vodka, Grape, Butter Scotch)
- Food Products Complex (Dehydrated Onions, Garlic Powder & Flakes, Cattle Feed, Tomato Powder, Tomato Products, Canned Fruits & Vegetables, Tomato Pure, Ground Nut Oil, Refined Oil, Dehydrated Grapes Etc.
- Banana Powder & Waffers)
- Freeze Drying Coffee Manufacturing Unit (Processing) And Packaging In Glass Bottles
- Fruit Juice, Jam, Jellies & Allied Products
- Fruit Juice, Pickles Processing And Canning
- Fruit Juice Making & Packing In Plastic Container/Pouches
- Fruit Processing (Jam & Jellies)
- Fruit Pulp & Juice Concentrates
- Fruit & Vegetable Drying (Freeze Drying Method)
- Ginger Oil
- Ginger Paste
- Ginger And Garlic Paste
- Goat Farm

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PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

- Goat & Sheep Farming
- Gram Dall/Pulse Mill
- Grape Dehydration
- Hard Boiled Candy (Toffee & Candy)
- Herbal Cigarettes
- Honey Processing & Packaging
- Honey Coated Cashewnuts, Peanuts And Other Nuts
- Ice Cream Of Different Flavours
- Ice Cream Stabilizer
- Ice Making Plant
- Iceing Sugar
- Indian Made Foreign Liquor (I.M.F.L)
- Instant Food (Idli Mix, Dosa Mix, Gulab Jamun Mix)
- Instant Food (Instant Food & Fast Food Parlour)
- Instant Noodles
- Instant Tea
- Instant Tea From Black Tea
- Integrated Starch Baking Powder/Yeast Industry
- Integrated Unit Of Dairy Farming, Milk Collection And Processing, Fish Farming, Poultry Farming And Hatchery
- Iodized Salt
- Iodized Salt (Ordinary Moisture-Less/Free Flowing In Plastic Bags And Containers)
- Jam, Jellies, Fruit Juice & Allied Products
- Katha and Cutch
- Khandsari Sugar
- Khandsari Sugar
- Lactic Acid From White Sugar By Fermentation Process
- Lactose & By Products Processing From Milk
- Liquid Glucose And Its Bye Products
- Macroni And Vermicilli
- Malt Extraction From Barley
- Mango Processing (Mango Pulp, Juice & Slices)
- Mayur Brand Type Chewing Tobacco
- Mineral Water
- Milk Preservation & Marketing To Whole Sellers (Inpouch Packing By Uht Technology)
- Milk Processing And Packaging Of Milk Products
- Milk Products (Casein, Lactose, Ghee & Whey Powder)
- Milk Toffee
- Mini Flour Mill
- Mini Sugar Plant
- Misri (Pearl Sugar Candies)
- Modern Rice Mill
- Murabba
- Mustard Oil Extraction & Refining
- Mutton Tallow
- Namkeen Industry (Bhujia, Chana Chur etc.)
- Namkeen (Kurkure Type Snack Food)
- Namkeen With Kurkure Type Snack Food
- Namkeen & Sweets
- Natural Mineral Water and PET Bottles
- Non-Basmati Rice From Paddy
- Oleoresin, Essential Oil, Dyes & Powder Of Spices
- Oleoresin Extraction From Diptero-Carpur Turminatus And Pinus Khasyana
- Oleoresin Extraction From Chillii
- Pan Masala With Packing In Pouches And Tin Cans
- Pan Masala, Tobacco, Zarda & Kimam
- Packaged Drinking Water
- Packaged Coconut Water (Coco Jal)
- Paneer From Milk
- Pappad Plant
- Pectin from Orange Peels
- Papain From Papaya (Papaya Latex)
- Pectin From Mango Peel Pectin From Apple Pomace
- Phyto Tea (Herbal Tea)
- Pickles And Sauces
- Pickles Murabba etc. (Veg. & Non. Veg. Pickles)
- Piggery Meat Process

- Pine-Apple Juice Preparation & Packaging
- Potato Chips/Waffers
- Potato Powder
- Pouch Filling & Packaging Of Edible Oil & Ghee
- Poultry Feed
- Processed Foods & Spices (Eou)
- Processed Readymade Food
- Processing Of Fruits & Vegetables
- Puree, Paste, Juice And Ketchup From Khajoor (Dates)
- Rabbit Farming
- Rasgullas Making & Canning In Metal Cans
- Ready To Eat Processed Cooked Food
- Ready To Eat Retort Packed Food
- Ready To Eat Snack Food (Crax, Roll & Ball Type)
- Rice & Corn Flakes
- Rice Noodles
- Roasted/Salted/Masala, Cashew Nuts, Almonds & Peanuts
- Roller Flour Mill (Atta, Suja And Maida)
- Salt Licks For Cattle
- Sattu
- Sausages Food Casing
- Soft Drinks (Cold Drinks)
- Soft Drinks Essences
- Soft Drinks (Non Carbonated) Mango, Licchi, Pineapple Flavours Frooti Type In Tetrapack)
- Softy Ice Cream Cones (Fully Automatic)
- Soft/Cold Drinks (Cola, Orange, Lemon Etc. Flavours)
- Soyabean Products
- Soyabean Bariyan
- Soya Milk & Paneer
- Spices/Masala With Formulae
- Spices And Namkeen (Integrated Unit)
- Snack Food (Kurkure Type)
- Starch & Allied Product From Broken Rice
- Strawberry Cultivation & Processing
- Sugarcane Juice Preservation
- Sugar Cubes From Cane Sugar
- Sugar Plant
- Supari (Sweet) - Betel Nut (Synthetic)
- Sweet Aroma Betel Nut
- Synthetic Tallow
- Tamarind Juice Powder
- Tamarind Juice Concentrates
- Tea & Coffee Processing & Packaging
- Toffees, Gollies, Candy (Hard Boiled)
- Tomato Products
- Tomato Ketchup, Tomato Puree and Tomato Juice
- Tomato Ketchup, Tomato Puree And Tomato Juice (Tomato Products)
- Trading Business Of Spices & Pan Masala
- Tuity Fruity
- Vermicilli (Including Roasted Vermicilli)
- Virgin Coconut Oil
- Vodka From Potatoes
- Wallnut Processing
- Wine, Brandy, Whisky & Champagne
- Wine From Dates
- Yeast From Molasses
- Zarda, Kimam No. 60,90,120,160,240,300 & 400 (Tobacco)
- Zarda Kimam And Tobacco
- Zarda-Zafrani (Babachhapttype)

Call or SMS us on
09811437895
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GUMS & ADHESIVES

- Acrylic Adhesive
- Adhesive (Different Types)
- Adhesive (Fevicol Type)
- Adhesive For Stickers
- Adhesive Based On Vinyl Acetate
- Adhesive Based On Polyurethane
- Adhesive For Band Aid (Johnson & Johnson Type)
- Adhesive Industries (Laminated, Sticker, Ddl & Other Types)
- Adhesive For Gasket (Liquid/Paste)
- Araldite Type Adhesive
- Alkyd Resin
- Bopp Self Adhesive Tapes
- Cyanoacrylate Adhesive
- Ester Gums
- Fevicol Type Adhesive
- Guar Gum
- Gum Bottle (Pvc)
- Gum For Pasting Labels
- Leather To Leather Adhesive
- Liquid Adhesive For Corrugated Boxes
- Office Paste
- Poly Amide Resin
- Pressure Sensitive Adhesive
- Pvc Indulation Tapes
- Printing Gums (Guar Gum Based)
- Rubber Adhesive
- Self Adhesive Labels
- Starch And Dextrin Based Adhesive
- Surgical Adhesive Plaster
- Synthetic Rubber Adhesive
- Synthetic Adhesive For Decorative Laminate Bonding
- Tapioca Starch Adhesive
- Vinyl Ester Adhesive
- Vulcanising Adhesive Formulation Vulcanizing Rubber Solution/Cement For Automobile Tyre
- Urea Formaldehyde Resin
- Water Based Latex Adhesive

LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

- Handmade Leather
- Leather Auxiliaries & Chemicals
- Leather Dyes
- Leather Washers
- Leather Board From Leather Waste
- Leather For Upholstry (Sofa)
- Leather Finishing Lacquer (Nitrocellulose Lacquer For Leather)
- Leather Garments
- Leather Goods
- Leather Shoes
- Leather Shoe & Chappal
- Leather Footwears
- Leather Suitcases, Briefcases & Travelling Bags
- Leather Goods And Garments
- Leather Garments, Shoe & Chappal
- Leather Pigment Used For Colouring Of Leather
- Leather Tanning
- Leather Tanning & Garments (Eou)
- Sheep Skin Pickling Plant
- Shoe Upper
- Sport Shoes (Plastic)

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LIST OF ALL THE AVAILABLE FOLLOWING PROJECT REPORTS

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

- Agarbatti (Incense Stick)
- Abrasive Paper
- Agarbatti (Mosquito Repellent)
- Agarbatti Bamboo Stick
- Agarbatti Synthetic Perfumery Compound
- Air Freshner (Odonil Type)
- Air Taxi
- Amusement Park
- Anodic Aluminium Label
- Aquaculture Prawn Farming (100% Eou)
- Aqua Culture Shrimp Farming (100% Eou)
- Artificial Flowers
- Artificial Jewellery
- Asbestos Yarn
- Ash Trays For Maruti Vehicle
- Air Bubble Packaging
- Asphaltic Roofing Sheet (Metal Components)
- Automatic Book Binding
- Alkyd Resin
- Apple Juice Concentrate
- Ball Point Pen Fefills (Jotter Type)
- Bank Branch Building
- Banquet Hall
- Bio-Coal Briquettes From Agriculturalcellulose Waste
- Boot Cream/Polish
- Buffing & Polishing Compound
- Brass Badges By Etching
- Briquetted Fuel From Agro Waste
- Briquetting Of Lignite Coal
- Buffalo Horn Tip, Hoof
- Banquet Hall
- Button
- Calcined Petroleum (C.P) Coke
- Canvas Shoes
- Canvas Shoes, Jungle Boots
- Carbon Brush, Brush Holder & Slip Ring
- Cement Sheets With Coir Fibre & Other Segments
- Ceramic Tiles (Glazed) By Double Firing/Heating
- Children Recreation Centre
- Coal Briquettes
- Cold Storage & Ice
- Cold Storage For Fruits And Vegetables
- Compressor (Hermetic) For Air Conditioner
- Costume Jewellery/Imitation Jewellery
- Decorative Laminated Sheet (Sunmica)
- Dental Colleges
- Diamond Cutting & Exports
- Drinking Straw From Propylene
- Engineering College
- Engineering College, Management Institute, Cbse School, Hostel (Boys And Girls), Medical College With Hospital And Research Institute
- Electropolishing On Gold Jewellery (Gold Ornaments)
- Entertainment Club
- Fashion Technology Institute
- Fast Food Parlour
- Fast Food (Instant Food & Fast Food Parlour)
- Fire Extinguishers (Soda Acid Type)
- Fish Net
- Floriculture (Cut Flower Rose) With Green House
- Floor Covering Sheet
- Film Studio (Video)
- Flush Door, Chip Board, Wood Wool & Other Insulating Boards
- Gas Detectors Of L.P.G
- Gems Manufacturing

- Glass Bottle By Scrap
- Glass Jars Manufacturing Plant For Packaging Of 50, 100, 150, 200 Grams Coffee Packaging
- Goat & Sheep Farming
- Gold Electroplating
- Gold Jewellery (E.O.U)
- Gold Plated Silver Jewellery & Cutlery
- Granite Slab And Tiles
- Granite Mining
- Green House
- Hard Chromium Plating
- Health Club And Beauty Parlour Cum Hair Saloon With Sona Bath
- Health Club Cum Beauty Parlour Training Institute
- Horn Tip, Hoove Button
- Hospital
- Hospital (100 Beds)
- Hospital (200 Beds)
- Ice Making Plant
- Imitation And Costume
- Jewellery (Necklace, Earrings Ear Top Etc.)
- Initmate Scent Chemicals From All Types Of Flavour
- Investment Casting
- Jute, Coir, Glass Rope/ Sutti
- Jute Twine
- Jute Bags From Yarn Without Spinning Process
- L.P.G Bottling Plant
- L.P.G Regulator (Domestic Purpose)
- Laminated Particle Board & Hard Board
- Laminated Safety And Toughened Glass
- Leasing & Hire Purchase
- Lichen (Charila)
- Manila Ropes
- Medical College
- Medical University
- Metal Pretreatment Chemicals Powder, Coating Chemicals
- Match Unit From Waxed Paper
- Medium Density Fibre Board
- Melamine Crockery
- Mineral Water
- Mini Cement Plant
- Mirror Silver, Golden, Pink, Black & Smokes
- Modern Advertising Agency With Dtp & Film Studio
- Motel/Small Hotel
- Multi Colour Printing
- Multi Purpose Cold Storage And Dehydration And Canning Of Fruits And Vegetables
- Multi Storey Commercial Complex Alongwith Residential And Delux Flats For Foreign Tourists & Revolving Restaurant At The Top
- Multiple Lamination Industry
- Mushroom Growing And Processing (By Deep Freezing Method)
- News Paper Printing
- Nickel Lined Industrial Screen
- Non Coking Coal To Coking Coal
- Nursing Home
- Offset Colour Printing Press (Six Colour)
- Offset Printing Press
- Old Age Home
- P.C.C Electric Poles
- Photographic Developer & Fixer
- Pvc Extrusion Profile (Door & Windows)
- Pop-Corn
- Photo Etching Of S.S.
- Pre Stressed Cement Concrete Pipes
- Pilfer Proof Caps
- Pilfer Proof Caps And Crown Cap
- Pouch Making & Gravure Printing (Roto Printing)
- Poultry & Fish Farming (Integegrated Unit)
- Printing Of Tin Sheets
- Radio Station
- Radio Taxi

- Readymade Garments
- Refractories With Ceramics
- Restaurant
- Rose Plantation And Rose Oil Extraction
- Rotogravure Printing
- Safety Belts
- Safety Matches
- School
- School With Hostel
- Shoe Laces
- Silk Cocoon Cultivation (Growing Of Silk Cocoon Warm)
- Silk Screen Printing Formulations For Plastic, Paper & Cloth
- Spikenard (Jatamansi)
- Stencil Coating Solution
- Sugar Candy (Misri)
- Sugar Cane Plantation
- Sugar Cane Juice Preservation
- Super Speciality Diagnosis Centre
- Surat Zari
- Synthetic Shoes & Soles
- T.V. News Channel
- Tea Packaging Industry
- Toughened Glass
- Tennis Balls
- Three Star Hotel
- Travelling Agency
- Trays, Trolleys For Hospital With Scratchless Coating
- Wax Extracts (Tanning Powder)
- Wire Rope Slings
- Wood Wool Slab
- Wooden Cane Furniture With Export Potential
- Wooden Door And Windows
- Wooden Furniture
- Wooden Panel Including Kiln Seasoning
- Wooden Furniture
- Watch Case Buffing
- Watch Dial
- Wrist Watches
- Watches (Electronic)
- Zedoary (Kachur)



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LIST OF ALL THE AVAILABLE FOLLOWING PROJECT REPORTS

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

EDIBLE OILS, ESSENTIAL OILS LUBRICATING OILS, GREASES, VEGETABLE OILS, WAXES, CAMPHOR, PERFUMES & PERFUMERY COMPOUNDS AND REFINED OILS ETC. EDIBLE OILS, ESSENTIAL OILS, LUBRICATING OILS, GREASES, VEGETABLE OILS, WAXES, CAMPHOR, PERFUMES & PERFUMERY COMPOUNDS AND REFINED OILS ETC.

- Aromatic Perfumery Compound
- Aerosol
- Agarbatti Perfumery Compound
- Bees Wax Manufacture
- Camphor
- Cardanol From Cashew Nut Shell Liquid
- Castor Oil
- Castor Oil Derivative Oleoresins
- Chilli Oil
- Citronella Oils
- Clove Oil
- Concentrate Of Rose Jasmine & Lily Etc.
- Coloured Flame Candle
- Candles (Semi-Automatic)
- Corn Oil (Maize Oil)
- Dehydrated Castor Oil
- Eugenol From Cinnamon Leaf Oil
- Extraction Of Essential Oil (Cardamon, Jeera, Ajowan, Ginger Oils Etc. & Packaging Of Ground Spices)
- Extraction Of Jasmine Essence
- Extraction Of Essential Oils By Super Critical Fluid Method From Flowers, Herbs & Spices
- Eucalyptus Oil
- Extraction Of Oil From Oil Seed Expander Extrusion Technology)
- Fat Liquor Sulphated Oil
- Flavours For Food
- Fish Oil
- Garlic Oil & Powder
- Ginger Oil, Sandalwood Oil And Nagarmotha Oil
- Ginger Oil
- Ginger Oil & Ginger Dust
- Ground Nut Oil
- Integerated Wax Complex
- Ionone From Lemon Grass Oil
- Jasmine & Lilly Flower Oil
- Lemon Grass Oil
- Liquid Paraffin
- Lube Oil & Grease
- Lubricating Oil
- Menthol Crystals
- Menthol Oil & Crystal
- Micro Crystalline Wax
- Mustard Oil (Edible Oil)
- Oleoresin From Spices
- Oil From Artemisia Herbs
- Palm Oil Crushing Unit

- Pan Masala
- Paraffin Wax
- Paraffin Wax From Slack Wax
- Perfume For Food Industries With Pan Masala Perfume
- Pouch For Oil And Ghee Packaging
- Refined Oil-Sun Flower Oil, Groundnut Oil, Staff Flower Oil & Cotton Seed Oil
- Refined Vegetable Oil
- Reclamation Of Used Engine Oil
- Rice Bran Oil (R.B.O)
- Rose Oil Extraction
- Smoke Less Candle
- Spice Oil & Oleoresins
- Solvent Extraction Plant (Oil Cake Based)
- Synthetic Almond Oil
- Synthetic Wax
- Synthetic Tallow
- Synthetic Ghee
- Synthetic Musk
- Turmeric Oil Oleoresin
- Vanilla Cultivation And Extraction/Processing
- Vegetable Oil Extraction & Refining

ELECTROPLATING, ANODIZING & ALLIED PROJECTS

- Nickel Plating Brightener
- PCB With Graphite & Silver Coating
- Rainbow Colours On Metal
- Silver Refining By Electrolysis & By Acid
- Silver Extraction
- Silver Extraction From Waste Hypo Solution
- Silver & Gold Plating On PVC & Nylon-6
- Tin Printing
- Titanium Jewellery Plating
- Vacuum Metallizing
- Zinc Electroplating Brightner
- Zinc Electroplating On Nut, Bolts,

PAINT, ENAMEL, SOLVENTS, THINERS, INKS & VARNISH PAINT, ENAMEL, SOLVENTS, THINERS, INKS & VARNISH

- Acrylic Emulsion Paints
- Acrylic Cement Paint (Dry Powder)
- Aluminium Paint
- Automobile Paints
- Ball Point Pen Refill Ink
- Bituminous Road Emulsion
- Bitumen
- Bituminous Felts For Water & Damp Proofing
- Bituminous Road Emulsion Rapid Medium & Slow Setting
- Buffing & Polishing
- Cement Paint For White & Grey Cement
- Dispersant
- Dry Distemper
- Dry Distemper & Cement Paint
- Duplicating Ink Black For Gestner Duplicator
- Emulsion Paints (Water Based)
- Hammertone Paint
- Insulating Varnish & Wire Enamel
- Iron Oxide Pigments
- Insulating Varnish (Poly Vinyl Butyral Based, Ffc

- Grade)
- Lime Colour (Cement Colour)
- Synthetic Red Oxide For Floorings
- Solvent & Thinners
- Marking Inks (Water Proof)
- Metal Naphthanate (As Drier For Paints)
- N.C. Putty
- Offset Printing Ink
- Oil Bound Distemper Paint
- Paint Brushes
- Paint Manufacture For Rolling Coating Of Aluminium And Steel Coil
- Paint Removers
- Paint Industry
- Paint & Varnish
- Picture Varnish
- Powder Coating Paint
- Printing Inks (Offset, Flexo & Roto Gravure)
- Primer Paint & Enamel Paint
- Putty & Water Proofing Paint
- Printing Inks (Flexo-Graphic Ink)
- Putty (Metal Casement)
- Red Oxide Primer (Anti Corrosive)
- Refractory Paint (Graphite Based)
- Screen Printing Inks
- Silk Screen Printing Ink Formulation For Plastic, Paper, Cloth
- Stamp & Pad Ink
- Stoving Paint
- Spirit Soluble Maleic Resin
- Texture Paint
- Thinners And Its Allied Products
- Toner Ink
- Varnish Thinner (Solvent)
- Vacuum Metallizing Lacquers
- Wood Primer

FISH FARMING AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

- Aquaculture Prawn Farming (Fresh Water)
- Chitin & Chitosan from Prawn Shell Waste
- Chemicals From Prawn Fish Head
- Developing Trout Fish Preservation & Storage And Marketing Infrastructure
- Fish Farming
- Fish Canning And Pouching
- Fish Processing (Blast Freezing Process)
- Fish Net
- Fish Oil Soap
- Fish Meal
- Hdpe Fishing Net
- Plastic Milk Crate And Plastic Fish Crate
- Trout Fish Farming, Canning & Preservation With Aqua Feed Manufacturing (Integrated Complex)



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Market Survey Cum Detailed Techno Economic Feasibility Report on all Projects are available contact:

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LIST OF ALL THE AVAILABLE FOLLOWING PROJECT REPORTS

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

PHARMACEUTICAL, DRUGS, AYURVEDIC/HERBAL COSMETICS & MEDICINES, HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES, HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES, DISPOSABLE SYRINGE, DENTAL COLLEGE & FINE CHEMICALS ETC. MEDICINES, HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES, DISPOSABLE SYRINGE, DENTAL COLLEGE & FINE CHEMICALS ETC.

- Aromatic Pills
- Alumina From Bauxite
- Aspirin
- Ayurvedic Pain Balm Ointments
- Ayurvedic Churan And Tablets
- Ayurvedic Tablets (Hajmola Type)
- Ayurvedic/Herbal Pharmacy
- Ayurvedic Sherbats
- Ayurvedic Products
- Bulk Drugs (E.O.U)
- Blood Bags
- Calcium Gluconate
- Capsule, Tablet & Injection With Modern Instruments
- Cashew Feni
- Chloroquinone Phosphate (Bulk Drugs)
- Clinical Thermometer
- Dental Clinic
- Dental College
- Dental Grade Eugenol
- Dextrose Monohydrate, Liquid Glucose
- Dehydrated Onion & Onion Powder
- Dextrose Powder (Anhydrous From Starch)
- Dextrose Saline Solution
- Distillery (I.M.F.L)
- Disposable Needles For Syringes
- Disprin
- Distilled Water
- Empty Hard Gelatin Capsules
- Fairness Cream
- Filling & Packing Of Capsules
- Glucose - D - Powder
- Glycerine
- Hair Colour Mate (Formulations And Process Only)
- Herbal Cosmetics
- Herbal Shampoo
- Herbal Shampoo And Cream
- Herbal Hair Oils (Ayurvedic)
- Homoe & Bio-Medicines With Mother Tincture
- Homoeopathic Medicines
- Hypodermic Needles
- I.V. Fluids
- Ibuprofen
- Infusion & Transfusion Sets (I.V. Set)
- Injectable For Pharmaceuticals
- Injection Ampoules Packaging Box
- Integrated Surgical Cotton

- Ice Making Plant
- Ice & Cold Storage
- Lactose & By Products Processing From Milk
- Lichen (Jatamansi Charila)
- Liquid Glucose And Its By-Products
- L-Lysine Monohydro Chloride
- Liquid Glucose From Potatoes
- Medical College
- Methanol (Hplc Grade)
- Nicotine From Tobacco Waste
- Ointment-Ayurvedic (Yellow & White)
- Pharmaceutical And Food Grade Gelatine
- Pharmaceutical Industry (Tablets, Capsules, Liquid, Gel, Ointment Powder Injectable)
- Pharmaceutical Unit (Eou) With Formulations, Injectables, Etc. Pyridine & Derivatives
- Salt (Iodized Salt)
- Saline & Injection Water
- Saline Water & Dextrose Solution (I.V.Fluid In Plastic Bottles)
- Sorbitol
- Starch (Maize)
- Surgical Adhesive Plaster
- Surgical Bandages
- Surgical Gloves
- Surgical Cotton
- Surgical Cotton And Bandage
- Synthetic Camphor Powder
- Tablets & Capsules
- Tissue Culture
- Tincture From Rectified Spirit
- Trimethopime
- Veterinary College With Hospital
- Veterinary Medicines (Only Formulations)
- Vitamin 'C', Sorbitol' Anhydrous Dextrose, Starch

PULP, PAPER, STRAW/ GREY BOARD, KRAFT PAPER, PACKAGING, PAPER CARRY BAG, PAPER FROM AGRO WASTE & STATIONERY ETC.

- Ammonia Paper
- Automatic Book Binding
- Adhesive (Fevicol Type)
- All Pin & Gem Clips
- Ball Pen
- Ball Pen Refill Ink
- Ball Pen Ink Remover
- Carbon Paper
- Card Board
- Carbon Less Paper
- Cellphane Paper
- Computer Continuous Stationery
- Computer Forms & Security Printing Press
- Corrugated Board & Box (Printed & Laminated)
- Corrugated Board And Boxes From From Card Boards
- Corrugated Cartons From Plain Papers
- Corrugated Paper
- Corrugated Packing & Material (Bulb & Tubes Packing)
- Desk Top Publishing
- Defoaming Agent For Paper Plant
- Drinking Straw Paper

- Duplex Board
- D.T.P Cum Offset Press
- Egg Trays From Pulp
- ECG Paper
- Exercise Note Book, Register And Pad
- Flexographic Ink
- Greeting Card By Offset Press
- Hand Made Paper Filter Paper
- Hard Board
- Hard Board From Bagasse
- Injection Ampoules Packaging Boxes
- Insulating Paper
- Kraft Paper
- Kraft Paper From Bagasse
- Laminated Packaging Paper With Printing
- Lamination & Coating On Paper
- M.G. Paper From Waste Paper
- Mill Paper From Waste Paper
- Mill Board From Rice & Wheat Straws
- Mill Board From Waste Paper
- Mini Paper Plant From Sisal
- Mini Paper Plant
- Multi Wall Paper Sacks
- News Paper For Children
- News Print Paper From Rice Straw/Bagasse
- News Paper Childrens
- News Print Paper
- Offset And Treadle Type Printing Press
- Mill Board Based On Rice Straw
- Paper And Board From Straw
- Paper & Paper Products
- Paper Envelopes
- Paper Carry Bags
- Paper Board Carton
- Paper Cones For Loud Speakers
- Paper From Akra
- Paper From Bagasse With Corrugated Board & Boxes
- Paper From Bamboo
- Paper And Pulp
- Paper Glasses For Beverages
- Paper From Rice Husk & Wheat Husk
- Paper From Tree Bark, Eucalyprus Wood
- Paper Products
- Paper Plant (White Writing & News Paper For Pulp & Waste Paper)
- Paper Plates, Paper Glass
- Paper Cones & Tubes
- Paper Plant With Dtp & Printing & Publishing Unit
- Paper Based Phenolic Sheet
- Paper Waste Recycling (Paper Mill)
- Paper Cup For Ice Cream
- Paper Tubes Spiral Winding Composite Container
- Paper Lable For Beer Bottles
- Particle Board & Block Board With Sanding & Lamination Of Particle Board
- Particle Board From Rice Husk
- Pouch Filling & Making For Tomato Sauce
- Pouch Making & Gravure Printing
- Processing Of Paper For Feeding In Computer
- Pulp From Bamboo & Wood
- Paper Files
- Playing Cards
- Rosin Sizing Agent (For Paper Plant)
- Sand Paper
- Sanitary Napkins
- Silicon Coated Paper
- Stencil Paper
- Straw Board And Grey Board
- Straw Board & Mill Board
- Straw Board And Paper Board
- Tissue Paper Facial
- Tissue Moist Toiletry Cleansing Tissue And Related Products

Market Survey Cum Detailed Techno Economic Feasibility Report on all Projects are available contact:

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- Tissue Paper Rolls
- Tetra Pack For Milk Packaging, Ghee & Other Liquids
- Toilet Paper Rolls
- Toilet Paper & Napkins
- Wax Coated Printed Paper
- Wet Face Freshner Tissue
- White Writing & Printing Paper
- Writing & Printing Paper (Paper Mills)

PLASTIC, B.O.P.P. ACRYLIC, DISPOSABLE PLASTIC PRODUCTS, PET PRODUCTS, P.V.C. H.D.P.E. P.P. L.D.P.E. P.U. A.B.S. THERMOFOAMING, MASTER BATCHES & POLYMER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS, TYRE, TUBE, ADHESIVE, SHEET, COIR & MANY OTHERS

- Abs Granules From Abs Scraps
- Acrylic Beads
- Acrylic Copolymer Emulsion
- Acrylic Latex
- Acrylic Sheet
- Acrylic Sheet & Moulded Products
- Acrylic Teeth
- Air Bubble Packaging Film
- Audio Cassettes Parts By Injection Moulding
- Audio Cassettes Assembly And Recording
- Auto Tubes
- Auto Flaps For Trucks & Buses
- Auto Tyre & Tubes
- Baby Bottles (Plastic) With White silicon Rubber Nipples
- B.O.P.P. Film
- B.O.P.P. Pressure Sensitive Self Adhesive Tape
- Baby Nipple (Silicon)
- Baby Nipple (Big Size)
- Ball Pen Manufacturing (Automatic Plant)
- Bath Tub (Acrylic)
- Balloon Plastic Advertising
- Blister Film PVC
- Blister Packaging & Pouch Packaging
- Blow Moulding Plastic Container
- Coating On Metalized Polyester Film/Metalized Paper/Aluminium Foil
- Coating On Plastic (Electrolysis) & Glass
- Co-Extruded Multilayer (5-Layer) Film with Printing
- Coir Foam (Rubberised)
- Colour Coating On Plastics
- Colour Master Batches For Various Plastics
- Crumb Rubber
- Cycle Tyres And Tubes
- Discount/Credit Card
- Disposable Plastic Cups Glasses, Etc.
- Disposable Plastic Syringes & Needles
- Disposable Plastic Syringes
- Disposable Plastic Razor
- Dough Moulding Compound (D.M.C)
- Egg Trays From Plastic
- Epoxy Resin
- Expanded Polystyrene Moulding (Thermocole)
- Fibre Glass Sheet

- F.R.P Auto, Scooter Roofs & Ceilings
- FRP Pipes And Products
- F.R.P Products (Helmet, Washbasin Sheets, Roofing Sheets)
- Fibre Reinforced Plastic (High Pressure Moulding With SMC BMC And DMC)
- Field Rubber Converted To The 60% Latex Rubber
- Flexible P.U. Foam
- Formaldehyde Crockery & Other Items
- Formaldehyde Resin (Urea, Phenol, Melamine)
- Gasket Sheet
- Gum Bottle (PVC)
- Glass Beads
- Helmet
- HDPE Coated Paper Sack
- H.D.P.E. Bags
- H.D.P.E. Containers (Blow Moulding)
- H.D.P.E. Container, Poly Jars By Injection Moulding (Food Grade)
- Hdpe Fishing Net
- H.D.P.E. Jerry Cans
- Hdpe Manufacturing From Ethyl Alcohol
- H.D.P.E Pipe And Fittings
- H.D.P.E. Pipes
- H.D.P.E Printed Bags
- H.D.P.E Twines And Ropes
- H.D.P.E. & L.D.P.E Pipes And Fittings
- H.D.P.E/Pp Box Strapping
- H.D.P.E/Pp Woven Sacks Using Plain Looms
- Hologram Stickers-3d
- H.M Bag Plant With Printing Unit
- Hawaii Chappals (Rubber)
- I.V Plastic Bottle
- Ice Cream Cup (Plastic)
- Injection Moulded Auto Components
- Injection & Blow Moulded Plastic Products
- Injection Moulded Plastic Products
- Integrated Complex Ester's & Allied Products (D.O.P.D.B.P. & Ethyl Acetate, Buytl Acetate, Wire Enamels, Jelly Cable Compound)
- L.D.P.E. (Low Density Poly Ethylene) Granules From Virgin (L.D.P.E. Resin)
- Integrated Surgical Rubber Goods Industry
- Injection Moulded Plastic Balls
- L.D.P.E From Ethyl Alcohol
- Ldpe Moulded Products
- Lamination Of coextrusion Multilayer Film In Roll Form
- Latex Rubber
- Latex Rubber Condom
- Master Batches (Coloured, P.V.C, L.D.P.E, H.D.P.E, Etc.)
- Melamine Formaldehyde Resin
- Melamine Crockery
- Moulded Luggage
- Multi-Layer (3 Layer Bags)
- Multi-Layer (3 Layer) Film With Lamination & Printing
- Nylon Net For Giving Shade To Tea Plant In Nursery
- Oil Seal
- Pet Bottle/Containers
- Pet Bottles And Caps
- Pet Bottles From Pre Form
- Pet Bottle & Mineral Water
- Pet Granules (Dana)
- Pet Pre-Form From Pet Resin
- Pet Pre-Form Cum Pet Bottles
- Pet Pre-Form Pet Bottles Cum Mineral Waters
- Plastic Crayon
- Poly Carbonate Resin
- Ptfе Components
- Polythene Shopping Bags
- Pu/Pvc Sole For Sport Shoe By Imported M/C.
- Pvc Battery Separator
- P.V.C Compounds (Fresh)

- P.V.C Compounds (Scrap)
- P.V.C Electrical Insulating Tape
- P.V.C. Extrusion Profiles
- Pvc Film
- P.V.C Fittings
- P.V.C Flexible Fusible Powder Heat Fusible Powder
- PVC Footwear
- P.V.C Granules (For Insulation & Sheets Grades)
- P.V.C Granules From Pvc Scraps (With Pollution Control)
- P.V.C Hoses
- P.V.C Leather Cloth
- P.V.C Flexible Pipes
- P.V.C Pipes And Fittings
- Polythene Bags (Printed)
- Pvc Plastics Film Sheet Soft/Rigid
- PVC Resin And Compound
- PVC Rular
- PVC Stabilizers (Single Pack System)
- PVC Wire And Cables
- Paper Based Phenolic Sheet For Electrical
- Phenol Formaldehyde Resin
- Phenolic Resin
- Plastic Beads From Plastic Scraps
- Plastic Buttons
- Plastic Cans
- Plastic Collapsible Tube
- Plastic Corrugated Sheet & Boxes
- Plastic Film And Sheets With Printing Flexo & Roto/LDPE/HDPE/PP/HM/PVC
- Plastic Filter Masterbatch & Other Master Batches For Various Plastics
- Plastic Doors (Sintex Type)
- Plastic Jerry Cans
- Plastic Granules Or Powder From Plastic Scrap
- Plastic Injection Moulded T.V. Cabinets
- Plastic Items Manufacture From Powder Melamine
- Plastic Goods
- Plastic Pipes & Tarpaulins
- Plastic Sheet From Scrap
- Plastic Plant (Blow Moulding & Injection Moulding)
- Plastic Products (Gold, Silver, Nickel)
- Plastic Toys
- Polyester Beading
- Polyester Film
- Polythene Bags & Automatic Printing
- Polythene Printed Bags
- Polyurethane Foam And Its Products
- Propylene Film (Printed) & Bag Manufacturing
- Plastic Mats
- PVC Wire And Cable
- PVC Pipe And Fitting
- Polythene Shopping Bags
- PVC Profiles (Door and Windows)
- Resin Coated Sand
- Rexine
- Rexine Cloth & Allied Products
- Rubber Adhesive
- Rubber Auto Parts
- Rubber Belting
- Rubber Powder
- Rubber (And Metal Bonded) Auto Parts
- Rubber Moulding Unit Including Lining Rubber Sheetting
- Rubber Reclaiming
- Rubber Rollers For Textile Mills & Paper Industries
- Rubber & Plastic Sheets, Mats & Flaps
- Rubber Sheet And Allied Hospital Rubber Goods
- Rubberized Pvc Gasket
- Rubberised Coir
- Rubber Compound For Automobiles
- Safety Belts
- Silver And Gold Plating On Pvc And Nylon-6

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PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

- Silicone Rubber Nipples/ Teats
- Smart Card
- Spectacle Frames (Plastic)
- Sponge Rubber
- Surgical Examination Gloves
- Synthetic Pearl Coating On Polystyrene Beads
- Synthetic Rubber Adhesive
- Teflon Manufacturing
- Teflon Tape
- Teflon Tapes & Cables
- Thermocole Sheet And Moulded Products Expanded Polyesterene Extrusion Profiles
- Thermoformed Packaging (Blister Packaging & Pouch Packaging)
- Thermoplastic Polyurethane
- Thermoformed Cups, Plates & Glass With Hips Sheet
- Thermocole
- Thermocole Based Disposable Glass, Cups & Plates
- Tooth Brushes
- Toy Balloon, Decora Tive & Industrial Balloons
- Tread Rubber
- Tyre Retreading (Hot)
- Tyre Retreading By Cold Process
- Tyre Tubes & Flaps
- Tyre & Tubes
- Unsaturated Polyester Resin
- Unsaturated Polyester For Rexine
- V-Belt And Fan Belt
- Vinyl Asbestos And Pvc Wall Paper
- Viton (Fluoro Elastomer)

SOAP, DETERGENTS, COSMETICS & PERFUMES

- Acid Slurry, Synthetic Detergent Powder
- Acid Slurry
- Agarbatti Synthetic, Perfumery Compound+
- Aromatic Perfumery Compound
- After Shave Lotion
- Antiseptic Cream
- Bath Soap (Various Types)
- Beta Ionone
- Bleaching Powder
- Blue Detergent Powder
- Cleaning Powder (Vimtype)
- Cold Cream
- Coloured Flame & Perfumed Candles (Red, Blue, Green Flame)
- Cosmetic Industry (Modern)
- Cosmetic Industry (Shampoo, Spray Perfume, Talcum Powder)
- Detergent Powder (Ariel Type)
- Detergent Powder (Nirma Type) Fully Automatic Plant
- Detergent Washing Powder
- Detergent Cake And Powder
- Fairness Cream
- Fish Oil Soap
- Glycerine Transparent Soap
- Hair Removing Cream
- Herbal Cosmetics
- Herbal Shampo & Cream
- Herbal/Ayurvedic Cosmetics
- Incense Powder, Incense Sticks & Incense Cake
- Nerol Soap
- Oil Soap
- Optical Whiteners
- Rose Oil Extraction
- Shampoos (Coconut Oil Based Cold Process)
- Shaving Cream
- Sindur (Kumkum)

- Soap Coated Paper
- Spray Dried Detergent Powder
- Stain Remover
- Synthetic Detergent (Blue Powder)
- Toilet Soap And Glycerine Soap
- Toilet Soap From Soap Noodles
- Talcum Powder (Face & Toilet Powder)
- Toilet And Herbal Soap
- Tooth Paste & Powder
- Washing Detergent Powder And Washing Soap
- Washing Powder Liquid Detergents, Lotion & Shampoo

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, READYMADE GARMENTS, COTTON, DYEING, BLEACHING, CLOTH, HOSIERY, POWER LOOM, HAND LOOM, WOOLLEN, SILK, SOCKS, SURGICAL COTTON & MANY OTHERS

- Angora Rabbit Wool
- Bed Sheet, Bed Cover, Sofa Cloth, Curtain Cloth (Home Furnishing)
- Buckram
- Canvas Shoes, Jungle Boot, Boot Rubber Knees & Boot Combat
- Carpet From Cotton Waste
- Ceramic Thread Guide
- Cotton Buds/Swabs
- Cotton From Waste Yarn
- Cotton Rolls
- Cotton Saree
- Cotton Spiders For Loud Speakers
- Denim Cloth
- Denim Cloth (Integrated Unit With Bleaching, Dyeing And Printing)
- Dispersent For Textile
- Dyeing & Bleaching
- Dyeing Of Hank Yarn
- Emulsifier For Wool Batching Oil
- Embroidery On Fabrics
- Garment Dyeing, Washing & Stitching (Jeans, Jackets, Skirts & Shirts)
- Goves Knitting
- Gunny Bags
- Hdpe/Pp Woven Sacks
- Hdpe Tarpaulins Using Plain Loom With Lamination
- Hdpe/Pp Woven Sacks Using Circular Looms
- Hosiery Cloth (Cotton) Processing (Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing Of Cloth)
- Hosiery Industry
- Hosiery Mercerising
- Hosiery Products Like Vest, Brief, T-Shirts & Socks
- Jacquard Fabrics
- Jute Coir, Grass Rope/Sutti Making
- Jute Felt
- Jute Twines
- Knitted Fabrics

- Laminated Jute Bags
- Lamination Of Hdpe Woven Cloth (Jute, Cotton, Paper)
- Nylon Yarn Crimping, Doubling And Bleaching
- Pigment Binder For Textile Printing
- Polyester Resin For Wire Enamel
- Polyester Resin
- Polyester Yarn From Waste Polyester Zip Fasteners
- Power Loom
- Printing On Saree
- Readymade Garments & Hosiery
- Readymade Garments Merchandise
- Readymade Garments & Covers
- Readymade Garments & Embroidery Of Gowns, Shirts, Blouses, T-Shirts Etc. (Only Ladies)
- Readymade Salwar Suit
- Ready Made Garments
- Recovery Of Nylon From Nylon Waste
- Rotary Printing And Dyeing On Cotton, Synthetic Textile
- Sanitary Napkins
- Screen Printing On Cotton Cloth
- Sewing Thread Reels & Balls Making Industries
- Screen Printing On Cotton, Polyester & Acrylic
- Shawls (Woollen)
- Shoe Laces
- Silk Fabrics On Handloom
- Socks Knitting
- Spinning, Doubling Dyeing, Mercerising & Bleaching Of Cotton Yarn
- Spinning & Carding Of Wool Into Yarns
- Starch Book Binding Cloth
- Surat Jari
- Surgical Cotton & Bandage
- Synthetic Textile Industry (Suiting, Shirting, Sarees) Terry Cloth
- T-Shirts
- Towels, Bed Sheet Covers
- Terry Towel
- Terry Fabrics Weaving Unit
- Textile Auxiliaries & Chemicals
- Textile Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing & Printing Of Cotton Fabrics
- Textile And Finishing Agent
- Textile (Hosiery)
- Textile Mill
- Textile Dyeing & Printing
- Textile Printing (Job Work)
- Textile Pigment Printing Binder
- Towel (Terry)
- Velvet Cloth By Flocking Process
- Viscose Staple Fibre
- Wadding Oil (100%) For Wadding Of Cotton Hosiery Cloth In The Dyeing Process
- Weaving Of Dasuti Cloth With Printing, Dyeing, Embroidery & Finishing
- Washing Of Jeans & Other Garments
- Worsted Woollen Yarn Cloth
- Zari Glitter Salma Sitara Of Plastic Film

You can deposit the amount in EIRI accounts either in

AXIS Bank Ltd.....
CA-054010200006248

ICICI Bank Ltd.
CA-038705000994

Union Bank of India...
CA-307201010015149

State Bank of India...
CA-30408535340

HDFC Bank.....
CA-05532020001279

Market Survey Cum Detailed Techno Economic Feasibility Report on all Projects are available contact:

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LIST OF ALL THE AVAILABLE FOLLOWING PROJECT REPORTS

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

INFOTECH/IT, HOSPITALITY, HOSPITAL, COLLEGE, SCHOOL, MEDICAL, ENTERTAINMENT, CLUB, WARE HOUSING & REAL ESTATE PROJECTS.

- Amusement Park
- Aided School
- Amusement Park Cum Water Park
- Banquet Hall
- B.Ed And Law College
- Business Process Outsourcing (Bpo)
- Call Center (Domestic)
- Call Center (International)
- Children Recreation Centre
- Cold Storage
- Community Hall
- Community Centre
- Computer Education Institute
- Computer Software
- College
- Club
- Cyber Café
- Data Processing Centre
- Dental Clinic
- Dental College
- Diagnostic Centre
- E-Commerce/Business
- E-School (Rs. 10,000/-)
- Engineering College
- Entertainment Club
- Entertainment Club, Holiday Resort, 4 Star Hotel, Amusement Park Cum Water Park, Mushroom & Its Products, Fish Farming, Lake For Boating, Deer Park
- Fashion Technology Institute
- Fast Food Parlour
- Five Star Hotel
- Food Parlour
- Franchise Training Programme For Iit & Engineering Entrance Exams.
- Golf Course
- Health Club, Beauty Parlour
- Health Club And Fitness Center
- Health Resorts
- Holiday Resorts
- Holiday Resort Cum Entertainment Club With 4 Star Hotel
- Hospitals
- Hospital Cum Research Centre
- Hospital (400 Beds)
- Ice Cream Parlour
- Internet Service Provider (I.S.P.)
- I.T. Park (Infotech Park)
- Maternity Nursing Home
- Medical College
- Medical College, Hospital & Research Institute
- Medical Transcription Centre
- Mental Retardation Hospital & Cerebral Palsy
- Motel/Small Hotel
- Multistorey Commercial Complex
- Multistorey Residential Complex
- Multiplex Cum Entertainment Centre
- Nursery School
- Nursing School/College
- Nature Care Centre
- Nursing Home
- Old Age Home
- Online Shopping Mall (Rs. 10,000/- Report)
- Portal

- Pre-Fabricated Building
- Prenursery School
- Rehabilitation Centre For Aged & Needy Persons
- Residential Cum Commercial Complex
- Restaurant
- Restaurant With Pub
- Senior Secondary School
- Special Economic Zone (Sez)/Industrial Park
- School (Primary)
- School (Higher Secondary)
- School With Hostel
- School Of Nursing
- Three Star Hotel
- Township
- Tourist Club
- Training Institute For Medical Transcription
- Video Film Studio
- Veterinary College With Hospital
- Ware House
- Website Design & E-Mail Registering

POTATO AND POTATO BASED PRODUCTS

- Alcohol From Potatoes
- Dextrose Powder From Potatoes
- Frozen Finger Chips
- I M F L (Whisky) From Potatoes
- Liquid Glucose From Potato
- Potato Chips/Waffers
- Potato Powder (Automatic Plant)
- Potato Starch
- Potato Chips (Automatic Plant)
- Potato And Onion Flakes
- Potable Beer (Alcoholic) Based On Potato & Barley/Malt
- Potato Powder
- Sago Seeds (Saboo Dana)
- Vodka From Potatoes

AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES

- Coal Briquettes From Agrowaste
- Furfural from Ricehull
- Mushroom Cultivation & Processing (Button)
- Mushroom Growing & Processing With Air Conditioning
- Mushroom Cultivation & Processing Unit Dehydration & Packaging Of Oyster & Paddy Straw Mushrooms
- Organic Manure
- Papaya Cultivation
- Papaya & Tomato Cultivation
- Processing & Utilisation Of Coconut
- Processing Of Sheep Hair To Produce Wool
- White Oats

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY & FOOD PRODUCTS

- Agrolactor Soya Milk
- Automatic Biscuit Making Plant
- Automatic Bread Making Plant
- Apple Fruit Juice With Canning Bottling
- Ayurvedic Sharbat
- Bakery Unit (Pastries, Bread, Buns, Cake, Toffee Etc.)
- Baking Powder
- Banana & Its By Products
- Banana Powder
- Banana Wafers

- Banana Cultivation
- Beer Industry
- Dehulling Of Jaun For Beer
- Beer & Wine
- Beer, Alcohol, Imfl
- Besen Plant
- Biscuit Plant
- Bread & Biscuit Plant
- Bottling Plant (Country Liquor) From Rectified Spirit
- Bottling Plant (Imfl And Country Liquor)
- Brandy
- Bread Rusks
- Buffalo Meat/Frozen Meat With Slaughter House
- Canned Fruits & Vegetables
- Canning & Preservation Of Meat
- Canning & Preservation Of Vegetables
- Canning Of Mango Pulp & Mango Slices
- Carbonated Beverages
- Cashew Feni
- Cashew Nut (Dried & Fried)
- Cashew Nut Shell Liquid And Kernel
- Cattle Breeding
- Cattle Breeding & Dairy Farm To Produce Milk
- Cattle Feed From Tapioca
- Chewing Ginger & Amlaki
- Chewing Gum
- Chilli Sauce
- Chilli Powder
- Chicken Processing With Slaughter House
- Chocolate
- Cider Plant
- Cocoa Powder
- Cocoa Butter & Cocoa Powder
- Coconut Shell Powder
- Coconut Water
- Coconut Sweet (Watery)
- Coconut Milk Powder (Dehydrated)
- Coconut Products & By Products (Integrated Plant)
- Cold Drink
- Curry Powder
- Dairy For Milk Processing (Ghee, Butter & Paneer)
- Dairy Products
- Dairy Products Milk Packaging In Pouch (Ghee, Butter, Etc.)
- Dairy Farm To Produce Milk With Packaging (Cow)
- Dairy Farm To Produce Milk With Packaging (Buffaloe)
- Dairy Farm & Milk Products
- Dal Moth, Chanachur & Bhuiya
- Dall Mill (Pulse)
- Dehydration Of Fruits & Vegetable
- Dehydration Of Fruits And Vegetables By Vacuum Drying Method
- Desiccated Coconut Powder From Coconuts
- Dehydration & Canning Of Fruits & Vegetables
- Dry Fruit Roasting & Packaging
- Drying Of Red Chillies, Haldi, Dhaniya, Peas & Ground Nut
- Dry Ginger (Ginger Powder)
- Egg Powder
- Fish Canning In Tin & Pouches
- Fish Dehydration (Drying Of Fish)
- Fish Meal
- Fish Processing (Beast Freezing Processes)
- Flavours For Food Industries
- Flour Mill (Roller)
- Frozen Meat
- Food Dehydration (Fruits & Vegetables)
- Fried & Roasted Ground Nut, Grams, Pear Etc.
- Fruit Juice Making & Packaging In Plastic Container
- Fruit Juice In Tetra Pack (Drinks)
- Fruit Juice, Squashes, Sauce & Ketchup, Jam, Jelly, Vinegar Etc.

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LIST OF ALL THE AVAILABLE FOLLOWING PROJECT REPORTS

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SELECTION OF A GOOD INDUSTRY

- Garlic Flakes
- Garlic Powder
- Ghee & Butter
- Ginger (Pulverised)
- Ginger Glazing & Preservation
- Ginger Storage
- Ginger Processing
- Ginger Oil & Ginger Dust
- Ginger Powder (Dry) & Oleoresin
- Grape Dehydration
- Grape Cultivation
- Grape Juice
- Grape Wine
- Groundnut Processing
- Honey Processing & Packaging
- Ice Cream & Ice Candy
- Ice Cube
- Invert Sugar
- Idli Mix, Dosa Mix Sambhar Mix, Vada Mix, Gulab Jamun Mix
- Instant Coffee & Instant Tea
- Instant Noodles
- Instant Soups
- Iodized Salt From Crude Salt
- Jam Chutney Pickles & Squashes
- Katha Manufacturing
- Lecithin (Soya Based)
- Lemon & Its Products
- Macaroni Manufacturing
- Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli & Noodles
- Maize & Its By Products Malting Plant
- Mango Pappad (Aam Pappad)
- Mango Powder Ripe
- Mango Powder
- Mango Processing & Canning (Mango Pulp)
- Meat Processing (Chicken Mutton)
- Meat Processing (Buffalo)
- Menthol Bold From Menthol Flakes
- Milk Powder
- Milk Powder & Ghee
- Milk Powder, Ghee & Spices
- Milk Preservation & Marketing To Whole Sellers
- Milk Preservation & Marketing To Whole Sellers (In Pouches)
- Milk Toffee Manufactures
- Mineral Water
- Mineral Water In Pouches
- Mini Flour Mill Atta Maida, Suji & Wheat Bran
- Mithai/Halwai (Sweet & Namkeen)
- Mutton Processing
- Pan Masala (Meetha, Sada, Zarda) Making & Packing
- Pan Masala And Pouch Making
- Paneer (Cheese)
- Papad & Bariyan
- Papad Plant
- Pepsicola In Polytubes
- Petha Packaging
- Pickles
- Piggery/Meat/Chicken Processing
- Pine Apple Juice Manufacturing And Canning
- Potato & Onion Powder
- Potato & Onion Flakes
- Potato Chips
- Potato Granules
- Pouch Filling For Saunf Supari Ilaichi Etc.
- Preservation Of Raws Mango Juice
- Processed Cheese & Marine Pds.
- Pulp From Tamarind
- Readymate Processed Food
- Rice & Corn Flakes
- Rice Basmati (Trading)
- Rice Polishing & Packaging In Pouch
- Roasted/Salted/Masala/Cashew Nuts Almonds & Pea Nut
- Roller Flour Mill
- Vanaspati Unit

INFOTECH/IT PROJECTS

- Medical Transcription
- Business Process Outsource (BPO)+
- Data Processing Centre
- E-Commerce
- Cybercafe
- Computer Software
- Internet Service Provider (Isp)
- I.T. Park
- Computer Education Centre
- Portal (Website Design)
- Call Centre (Domestic)
- Call Centre (International)

160 NEW EXPORT ORIENTED UNITS & MOST PROFITABLE PROJECTS

- Activated Carbon
- Adhesive (Fevicol Type)
- Agarbatti Perfume Compound
- Air Conditioners
- Aluminium Foil
- Automatic Biscuit Plant
- Acid Slurry
- Aluminium Wire Drawing
- After Shave Lotion
- Ayurvedic Medicine
- Aluminium Utensils
- Auto Tube
- Bakery Unit
- B. Ed & Law College
- Beer Plant
- BOPP Self Adhesive Tape
- Brick
- Buffalo Meat
- B.P.O.
- Bread
- Banana Powder
- Cattle & Poultry Feed
- Ceiling Fan
- Call Centre
- Candle
- Castor Oil
- Coconut Oil
- Cold Drink
- Computer Software
- Confectionery
- Corn Flake
- Corrugated Box
- Cyber Cafe
- Cheewing Tobacco
- Calcium Carbonate
- Coolant
- Cigarette
- Cosmetic
- Cement
- C.P. Bathroom Fitting
- Chrome Plating
- Copper Wire Drawing
- Coated Paper
- Carbon Paper
- Cycle Tyre & Tube
- Disposable Syringe
- Dairy Products
- Detergent Cake & Powder
- Detergent Powder
- Ethanol
- Extraction Of Essential Oil
- Emulsion Paint
- Eucalyptus Oil
- Eva Inject
- Exercise Note Book & Register
- Egg Tray
- Electric Switch Etc.
- Foundry
- Fiber Glass
- Floriculture
- Fruit Juice
- Food Dehydration
- Fish Farm
- Food Processing
- Garlic Oil
- Goat & Sheep Farm
- Gold Electroplating
- Gold Cyanide Powder
- Ginger Oil
- Ginger Process
- Guar Gum
- G.I. Wire
- Handmade Paper
- Herbal Cosmetic
- Holiday Resorts
- Hdpe/Pp Bag
- Herbal Extracts
- Ice Cream
- Isp
- Jam, Jelly, Chutney Etc.
- Denim Cloth
- Leather, Garments, Shoes & Chappals
- Lube Oil And Greases
- Liquid Adhesive
- Leather Adhesive
- Latex Condom
- Mcb
- Musical Bell
- Mini Flour Mill
- Mango Processing
- Medicinal Plant Extracts
- Medical Transcription
- Menthol Crystal
- Mineral Water
- Mosquito Coil
- Motel
- Mushroom
- Masala
- Mustard Oil
- Management Institute For Mba, Bba, Bca, B.Com
- N.C. Putty
- Namkeen Industry
- Nut, Bolt, Rivets And Washers
- Oleoresin
- Oil Seals
- Paper Glass
- Processed Cheese
- Pan Masala
- Paper Bag
- Pappad
- Pet Bottles
- Pet Bottles From Pre-Form
- Pickle, Muraba & Sauce
- Plastic Toy
- Plywood
- Ply-Bamboo From Bamboo (Bamboo Panel/Boards/Floorings)
- Potato Chips
- Pouch
- Poultry Farm
- Paint
- Paper Carry Bags
- Plastic Injection Moulding
- Plastic Tanks H.D.P.E
- Plastic Mat
- P.V.C. Pipe/Fittings
- P.V.C. Film
- Pressure Cooker
- Potato Powder

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