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PROJECT REPORT

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PROJECT:

DUROFLEX FOAM MATTRESS UNIT

PROJECT REPORT

OF

DUROFLEX FOAM MATTRESS UNIT

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This particular pre-feasibility is regarding Duroflex foam mattress Unit.

The objective of the pre-feasibility report is primarily to facilitate potential entrepreneurs in project identification for investment and in order to serve his objective; the document covers various aspects of the project concept development, start-up, marketing, finance and management.

[We can modify the project capacity and project cost as per your requirement. We can also prepare project report on any subject as per your requirement.]

PROJECT AT GLANCE

1	Name of Proprietor/Director	XXXXXXXX	
2	Firm Name	XXXXXXXX	
3	Registered Address	XXXXXXXX	
4	Nature of Activity	XXXXXXXX	
5	Category of Applicant	XXXXXXXX	
6	Location of Unit	XXXXXXXX	
7	Cost of Project	24.37	Rs. In Lakhs
8	Means of Finance		
i)	Own Contribution	2.44	Rs. In Lakhs
ii)	Term Loan	15.53	Rs. In Lakhs
iii)	Working Capital	6.41	Rs. In Lakhs
9	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	3.66	
10	Break Even Point	0.18	
11	Power Requiremnet	25	KW
12	Employment	14	Persons
13	Major Raw Materials	Polyol,Diisocyanate etc.	

14 Details of Cost of Project & Means of Finance

Cost of Project — **Amount in Lacs**

Particulars	Amount
Building & Civil Work	Owned/Leased
Plant & Machinery	15.00
Other Misc Assets	1.00
Furniture	1.25
Working Capital Requirement	7.12
Total	**24.37**

Means of Finance

Particulars	Amount
Own Contribution	2.44
Term Loan	15.53
Working capital Loan	6.41
Total	**24.37**

1. INTRODUCTION

A Duroflex Foam Mattress combines a layer of "Memory Foam" with springs or support foam which uses the "Body Heat" to heat and mould up to the body shape of the people laying on it. This provide remarkable comfort and support. Once the pressure source is removed, the mattress will spring back to its original shape very slowly and over the time, it remembers the body pattern of the people laying on it and optimal sleeping position and hence the name "Memory foam".

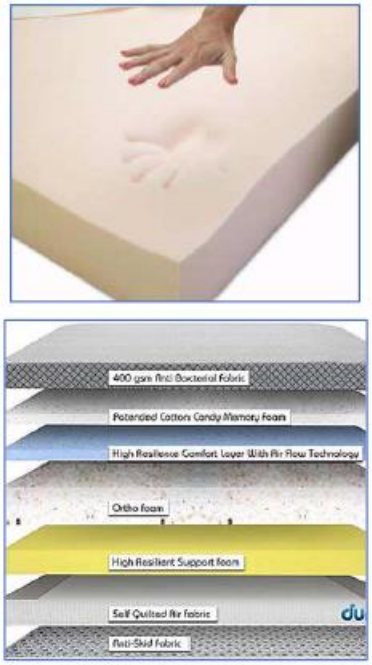

Fig.: Images of a Memory Foam Mattress

Duroflex Foam is also known as "Viscos-elastic foam" and was first designed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in the mid-1960s. The main material that is used in its making is "Polyurethane or PU" resin. It was

developed to counteract the extreme pressure that the Astronauts face while exiting and entering the Earth's atmosphere. The potential for its usage in other purposes was also discovered soon enough and it is now used in mattresses, pillows, and mattress toppers.

The different benefits that are offered by the Duroflex Foam Mattresses over the other mattress materials can be described as follows:

- **Optimal Support and Comfort** – These mattresses contours to the shape of one's body for optimal spinal alignment and targeted support. This high level of personalized comfort makes one feel like it was made just for them!
- **Pressure-point Relief** – A Duroflex foam mattress will eventually distribute the body weight of the person to reduce pressure on the heaviest parts of the body. This helps to relieve aches and pains and promote healthier blood circulation throughout the night.
- **Reduces Transfer of Movement** – As the Duroflex foam contours to one's body thus it creates a personal sleep zone. This helps in preventing one from feeling if the person sleeping next to him/ her is tossing and turning.
- **Dust mite resistant** –The Duroflex foam mattresses features a visco-elastic structure that can't be penetrated by dust mites. This will dramatically reduce allergic symptoms and provides a cleaner, healthier night's sleep.
- **It suits all Sleeping Positions**–Whether a person sleeps on the back, side, or on the front, this posture is suitable for all types of people. However, it is important to choose the correct firmness level for one's sleeping position. The best firmness rating depends on many other factors, too, including your weight and comfort preferences.

2. MARKET POTENTIAL

The Global Mattress market size was valued at 30.36 Billion US Dollars in 2020 and is projected to grow at a CAGR of 4.8 % to 42.48 Billion US Dollars in 2028. The rise in the CAGR can be attributed to the rise in the demand of the product such as (a) Nucleation of the larger families, (b) People moving from one city to another for various purposes, (c) Rise in the disposable income among the people, (d) Product Innovation, etc. Bedding being a common household furnishing item, it has experienced continuous growth over the years.

Smart Bedding Products are gaining traction as they can monitor User Habits, Roll-over patterns, Body-heat maps, and then provide personalized solutions accordingly. Sensors can adjust the bedding conditions such as air pressure beneath the body to provide a higher level of comfort to the user while sleeping.

The Global Mattress market can be subdivided into various categories as per: Material, Size, Application, and Regional Insights. As per the material used to make the mattress, the market can be subdivided into Spring/ Coil, Rubberized Coir, PU Foam, Latex, and Others. Spring/ Coil type mattress are the highest in demand owing to their inherent properties such as better load bearing capacities and easy adaptability to the body postures. On the other hand, the Foam-Based products are also being utilized at a higher rate owing to lower cost and benefits offered by it.

Based on the size, the market can be classified into queen, full, twin, and others. Twin and Full sizes can only accommodate a single person and therefore are preferred for children's room or smaller bedroom. Queen-sized mattresses are perfect for 2 – 3 people. Consequently, this size is the most cost-effective and thereby this holds the major market share.

As per the Application segment, the market can be divided into household and commercial sector. With the immense population growth, the number of residencies leading to the higher consumption of the product from the household sector.

As per the regional insights, the market can be divided into North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Middle-East, and the rest of the world. The Asia-Pacific region was valued at 12.80 Billion US Dollars. Highly populated countries like China, India, and Indonesia in the Asia-Pacific make it a dominant region owing to escalating bedding products demand from the residential sector.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO

The major global players in the Mattresses market are:

- Serta Simmons Bedding, LLC, Georgia, U.S.
- Tempur-Seally International, Inc., Kentucky, U.S.
- Sleep Number Corporation, Minnesota, U.S.
- Paramount Bed Holdings Corporation Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.
- Kingdown Incorporation, North Carolina, U.S.
- Grupo Pikolin, Zaragoza, Spain.
- Sheela Foam, Uttar Pradesh, India
- Duroflex
- Dunlop Foams
- Kurlon Industries limited
- Springfit
- Coirfit Mattresses Limited
- Springwel,
- Sleepwell, many others to name.

4. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

4.1 PRODUCT USES

Some of the most common uses of the Duroflex Foam Mattresses can be listed as below:

1. As the foam mattresses can contour as per the shape of the body and hence it can provide the utmost comfort to the body while sleeping or simply laying down.
2. It can track the sleeping posture of the person over time and can hence be adjusted as per requirement.
3. They are not only used in mattresses but also in pillows, cushions, and mattresses toppings or duvets.
4. Besides these, they are used in soft furniture (sofa, chaise, chair, etc.), Athletic shoe insert in the form of cushioning, Vibration dampening in applications from cell phones to automotive to buildings, and Medical applications such as hospital bedding, wheelchair seats, etc.
5. They are helpful for people with sleep disorders as they provide relief against pain and also provide sleep isolation.

4.2 RAW MATERIAL REQUIREMENT

The raw materials required for the manufacturing of the Duroflex foam is Polyurethane which is composed of hard and soft segments and their thermodynamic incompatibility resulting in phase separated structure.

- **Polyol–** These are alcohols with multiple hydroxyl groups and there are a wide range of polyols that react with diisocyanate to form a broad spectrum of Polyurethane Materials the properties of which depend on the molecular weight of the starting Polyol and the degree of cross-linking.

While highly branched polyols result in rigid PU with good heat and chemical resistance, less branched polyols give PU with good flexibility (at low temperature) and low chemical resistance. Similarly, low-MW polyols produce rigid PU, and high-MW long-chain polyols yield flexible PU. Polyester and Polyether polyols are the most commonly used polyols for this purpose.

Fig.: Polyether Polyol

❖ **Diisocyanate** – These are a family of versatile building blocks used to make a wide range of polyurethane products. Toluene diisocyanate (TDI) and Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) are the two mainly used products for the manufacture of PU. Among these two, TDI is mainly used to make flexible Polyurethane while MDI is primarily used to make rigid Polyurethane foams.

Fig.: TDI and MDI chemicals

4.3 MANUFACTURING PROCESS

The manufacturing process for Duroflex foam mattresses involves a number of complex steps as the process of manufacturing is very different from the manufacture of regular foam.

Duroflex foam has an open-cell structure, where the foam cells have holes that allow them to pass their air to adjoining cells when under pressure from a user's body. Apart from this the Duroflex foam cells are also temperature-sensitive, the warmer they get, the more they get compressed.

1. The process starts with the manufacture of Polyurethane plastic. The reacting agents: Polyols and Diisocyanate are combined together in large mixing tanks.
2. A machine whips the mixture into froth, then pours it into a mold, where it bubbles into foam.
3. Inert gas, which is often nitrogen, or other blowing agents are added to the foam, whose density varies according to the volume of the air incorporated and also the amount of the polymer formed.
4. The foam is cooled and then heated again in an oven at 100 ° C to remove any solvent that maybe present in it and to harden it for structural stabilization. The curing process may last for a few hours to a few days.

5. The foam is then washed, dried, and inspected to ensure that it meets the standard.

6. Finally, it is cut into blocks as per the requirements of the manufacturer for Duroflex foam mattresses manufacturing.

7. These large pieces of the Duroflex foam are placed on a rotating wheel through which a slicer passes and slices the pieces into less thick foam sheets. The slicing process has been perfect and other cutting and slicing machines are used to attain perfection. These machines are controlled through PLC control units.

8. After the perfect dimensions are achieved, the Duroflex foams are picked manually and sent to another conveyer belt where there are Regular Polyurethane sheets as the base layer. The Duroflex foam sheets are placed on top of it. Adhesives are used to join the different sheets together and the type of the adhesive used to fix them varies from one manufacturer to another.

9. As per the Federal Safety guidelines, a Flame-Retarding fabric barrier is put on top of the mattress to protect against any possible fire.

10. Finally cover is added to complete the final appearance.

11. The mattresses are then wrapped in plastic sheets that contains a label denoting the name of the manufacturer and the other details.

12. This process is followed by the stacking of the mattresses and then packing them in wooden boxes for their dispatch.

4.4 YIELD OF PRODUCT/PRODUCTION RATIO

The production capacity of the Duroflex Foam Mattresses can be around 9000 pcs per annum depending upon the type of the company.

5. INDIAN STANDARDS FOR THE PRODUCT

IS 13489 (2000) lays down the specification for the two types of bed mattresses: one made from rubberized coir and the other flexible polyurethane or latex foam sheets or a combination of these materials.

6. PROJECT COMPONENTS

6.1 Land /Civil Work

The land require for this manufacturing unit will be approx. around 2000-3000 square feet. We have not considered the cost of Land purchase & Building Civil work in the project. It is assumed that land & building will be on rent & approx. rental of the same will be Rs.20000.00 per month.

6.2 Plant & Machinery

The machineries required for the Duroflex Foam manufacturing unit are:

1. **Large Mixing Heads for Polyurethane processing**– The mixing heads are available as per the style of the spray application. The mixing heads can be customized as per high or low pressure suitable for unique application. These are mixing heads for open molds, close molds, etc.

Fig.: Mixing tank with mixing head

2. **PU/ Polyurethane foaming machine** – There are two varieties of this machine, one operates at low pressure while the other operates at high pressure.

Fig.: High Pressure PU foaming machine

3. **Foaming Oven**–A programmable curing oven for foaming will be required for this purpose. The curing procedure comprises of

filling aluminum molds with polyurethane froth. The moulds are dealt on steel bearers that go through the oven at 80 °C to fix the froth. When the shape arrives at the part of the requirement, the froth is moved to the subsequent stage of the procedure followed by the Polyurethane curing oven.

Fig.: Curing Oven

4. **Horizontal Foam cutting machine**–This will be required to cut the PU foams into large blocks which will be further cut into thick sheets to be processed into the Duroflex foam mattresses.

Fig.: Horizontal foam cutting machine

Fig.: Rotary foam slicing machine

5. **Conveyor belt** – Large conveyor belts, either continuous or non-continuous, would be required for the transfer of the blocks from one place to the other. These will also be required when transferring the stacks of the Duroflex foams for the making of the mattresses.

Fig.: Conveyor belt

6. **Industrial Sewing Machines** for the sewing of the mattress cover.

Fig.: Sewing machine

7. **Label printing machine** – This would be required to print the name and address along with the other necessary details about the owner. The printing speed of these machines can range from 40 – 60 stickers per minute.

Fig.: Label printing machine

S.N.	Description	Amount	Qty	Amount
1	Mixing Heads	80000	1	100000
2	PU Foaming Machine	500000	1	500000
3	Foam Curing Oven	100000	1	150000
4	Conveyor Belt	60000	1	60000
5	Sewing Machine	25000	3	100000
6	Label Printing Machine	300000	1	350000
7	Foam Cutting Machine	200000	1	240000
Total				**1500000**

6.3 Misc. Assets

The miscellaneous assets include Spare Parts and Units for various machineries, Pumps, Material handling equipment like hoist, pallet trucks, and fork lifts to handle the raw materials, Safety equipment's, instrument chart and accessories, cleaning materials of the plants, furniture, and other electrical equipment's.

6.4 Power Requirement

This plant works with three phase AC power supply. 25 KW power load will be required for machineries and other electrical utilities.

6.5 Manpower Requirement

The total manpower required for the operation of Duroflex Foam Mattress Unit is about 10-15 person .

7. LICENSE & APPROVALS

To start the Duroflex foam manufacturing process the different licenses and registrations from the different authorities regarding the area and machineries must be obtained initially. These laws vary from one state to the other. Besides them, the other certificates that must be obtained are:

1. The company needs to be registered with the Registrar of Companies (ROC), under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, India. This is the prime and the mandatory step.
2. The next step is to obtain a trade license from the local Municipal Body authority.
3. The next step is to apply for MSME Udyam Online registration and get the GST (Goods and Service Tax) certification.
4. Apply for a "No-objection Certificate" from the Pollution Control Board.

8. SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths - Profit margin will be high. Small scale industry helps to develop the rural and less developed regions of the economy and can create more employment opportunities.

Weakness- Lack of division of labor. Maintenance of machinery will be required. Local vendors are currently exposed to intense competition from organized players providing economical and low-quality products.

Opportunities- Export enhancement will be an opportunity. More sales opportunities. Knitted lace product fabricating can be done at the same plant.

Threats- Uncertainty in raw material costs, complexity in supply chain & logistics, long replacement cycle, and competitors can be threats for this manufacturing unit.

PROJECTED PROFITABILITY STATEMENT (in Lacs)

PARTICULARS	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Capacity Utilisation %	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
SALES					
DUROFLEX FOAM MATTRESS	123.12	157.63	189.32	223.81	261.26
Total	**123.12**	**157.63**	**189.32**	**223.81**	**261.26**
COST OF SALES					
Raw material cost	75.60	92.61	111.13	131.26	153.14
Electricity Expenses	4.80	5.76	6.91	8.29	9.95
Depreciation	2.53	2.15	1.84	1.57	1.33
Wages & labour	12.96	16.46	18.93	20.82	22.90
Repair & maintenance	2.46	3.15	3.79	4.48	5.23
Consumables	3.08	3.94	4.73	5.60	6.53
Pakaging	3.69	4.73	5.68	6.71	7.84
Cost of Production	105.12	128.80	153.01	178.73	206.92
Add: Opening Stock	-	5.26	6.44	7.65	8.94
Less: Closing Stock	5.26	6.44	7.65	8.94	10.35
Cost of Sales	99.86	127.62	151.80	177.44	205.51
GROSS PROFIT	**23.26**	**30.01**	**37.53**	**46.37**	**55.75**
GROSS PROFIT RATIO	**18.89%**	**19.04%**	**19.82%**	**20.72%**	**21.34%**
Salary to Staff	8.04	10.45	13.07	15.68	18.34
Interest on Term Loan	1.53	1.34	0.96	0.59	0.21
Interest on working Capital	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Rent	2.40	3.12	3.59	4.13	4.75
Selling & Administration Expenses	3.69	4.73	5.68	6.71	7.32
TOTAL	**16.36**	**20.35**	**24.00**	**27.81**	**31.31**
NET PROFIT	6.89	9.66	13.52	18.56	24.44
Taxation	0.52	1.06	2.27	3.84	5.67
PROFIT (After Tax)	6.37	8.59	11.25	14.72	18.76
	5.17%	5.45%	5.94%	6.58%	7.18%

PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET (in Lacs)

PARTICULARS	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Liabilities					
Capital					
Opening Balance		3.81	6.90	11.15	15.27
Add:- Own Capital	2.44				
Add:- Retained Profit	6.37	8.59	11.25	14.72	18.76
Less:- Drawings	5.00	5.50	7.00	10.60	13.60
Closing Balance	3.81	6.90	11.15	15.27	20.43
Term Loan	13.80	10.35	6.90	3.45	-
Working Capital Limit	6.41	6.41	6.41	6.41	6.41
Sundry Creditors	3.53	4.32	4.82	5.69	6.13
Provisions & Other Liabilities	0.50	0.75	0.90	1.08	1.20
TOTAL :	**28.04**	**28.73**	**30.18**	**31.90**	**34.17**
Assets					
Fixed Assets (Gross)	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25
Gross Depreciation	2.53	4.68	6.51	8.08	9.41
Net Fixed Assets	**14.73**	**12.57**	**10.74**	**9.17**	**7.84**
Current Assets					
Sundry Debtors	2.87	3.68	4.42	5.22	6.10
Stock in Hand	7.78	9.53	11.35	13.31	15.45
Cash and Bank	0.87	0.95	1.17	1.19	1.28
Loans and advances/other current assets	1.80	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
TOTAL :	**28.04**	**28.73**	**30.18**	**31.90**	**34.17**

PROJECTED CASH FLOW STATEMENT					(in Lacs)
PARTICULARS	**1st year**	**2nd year**	**3rd year**	**4th year**	**5th year**
SOURCES OF FUND					
Own Margin	2.44				
Net Profit	6.89	9.66	13.52	18.56	24.44
Depriciation & Exp. W/off	2.53	2.15	1.84	1.57	1.33
Increase in Cash Credit	6.41	-	-	-	-
Increase In Term Loan	15.53	-	-	-	-
Increase in Creditors	3.53	0.79	0.49	0.87	0.44
Increase in Provisions & Other liabilities	0.50	0.25	0.15	0.18	0.12
TOTAL :	**37.82**	**12.85**	**16.00**	**21.18**	**26.33**
APPLICATION OF FUND					
Increase in Fixed Assets	17.25				
Increase in Stock	7.78	1.75	1.83	1.96	2.14
Increase in Debtors	2.87	0.81	0.74	0.80	0.87
Increase in loans and advances	1.80	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.50
Repayment of Term Loan	1.73	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
Drawings	5.00	5.50	7.00	10.60	13.60
Taxation	0.52	1.06	2.27	3.84	5.67
TOTAL :	**36.95**	**12.77**	**15.79**	**21.15**	**26.24**
Opening Cash & Bank Balance	-	0.87	0.95	1.17	1.19
Add : Surplus	0.87	0.08	0.22	0.02	0.09
Closing Cash & Bank Balance	**0.87**	**0.95**	**1.17**	**1.19**	**1.28**

PARTICULARS	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
CASH ACCRUALS	8.89	10.75	13.09	16.28	20.10
Interest on Term Loan	1.53	1.34	0.96	0.59	0.21
Total	10.42	12.09	14.05	16.87	20.30
REPAYMENT					
Instalment of Term Loan	1.73	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
Interest on Term Loan	1.53	1.34	0.96	0.59	0.21
Total	3.25	4.79	4.41	4.04	3.66
DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE RATIO	**3.21**	**2.52**	**3.18**	**4.18**	**5.55**
AVERAGE D.S.C.R.					**3.66**

REPAYMENT SCHEDULE OF TERM LOAN							
						Interest	11.00%
Year	Particulars	Amount	Addition	Total	Interest	Repayment	Closing Balance
1st	Opening Balance	-					
	1st month		15.53	15.53	-	-	15.53
	2nd month	15.53	-	15.53	0.14	-	15.53
	3rd month	15.53	-	15.53	0.14	-	15.53
	4th month	15.53	-	15.53	0.14	-	15.53
	5th month	15.53	-	15.53	0.14	-	15.53
	6th month	15.53	-	15.53	0.14	-	15.53
	7th month	15.53	-	15.53	0.14	0.29	15.24
	8th month	15.24	-	15.24	0.14	0.29	14.95
	9th month	14.95	-	14.95	0.14	0.29	14.66
	10th month	14.66	-	14.66	0.13	0.29	14.38
	11th month	14.38	-	14.38	0.13	0.29	14.09
	12th month	14.09	-	14.09	0.13	0.29	13.80
					1.53	1.73	
2nd	Opening Balance						
	1st month	13.80	-	13.80	0.13	0.29	13.51
	2nd month	13.51	-	13.51	0.12	0.29	13.23
	3rd month	13.23	-	13.23	0.12	0.29	12.94
	4th month	12.94	-	12.94	0.12	0.29	12.65
	5th month	12.65	-	12.65	0.12	0.29	12.36
	6th month	12.36	-	12.36	0.11	0.29	12.08
	7th month	12.08	-	12.08	0.11	0.29	11.79
	8th month	11.79	-	11.79	0.11	0.29	11.50
	9th month	11.50	-	11.50	0.11	0.29	11.21
	10th month	11.21	-	11.21	0.10	0.29	10.93
	11th month	10.93	-	10.93	0.10	0.29	10.64
	12th month	10.64	-	10.64	0.10	0.29	10.35
					1.34	**3.45**	
3rd	Opening Balance						
	1st month	10.35	-	10.35	0.09	0.29	10.06
	2nd month	10.06	-	10.06	0.09	0.29	9.78
	3rd month	9.78	-	9.78	0.09	0.29	9.49
	4th month	9.49	-	9.49	0.09	0.29	9.20
	5th month	9.20	-	9.20	0.08	0.29	8.91
	6th month	8.91	-	8.91	0.08	0.29	8.63
	7th month	8.63	-	8.63	0.08	0.29	8.34
	8th month	8.34	-	8.34	0.08	0.29	8.05
	9th month	8.05	-	8.05	0.07	0.29	7.76
	10th month	7.76	-	7.76	0.07	0.29	7.48
	11th month	7.48	-	7.48	0.07	0.29	7.19
	12th month	7.19	-	7.19	0.07	0.29	6.90
					0.96	**3.45**	

4th	Opening Balance						
	1st month	6.90	-	6.90	0.06	0.29	6.61
	2nd month	6.61	-	6.61	0.06	0.29	6.33
	3rd month	6.33	-	6.33	0.06	0.29	6.04
	4th month	6.04	-	6.04	0.06	0.29	5.75
	5th month	5.75	-	5.75	0.05	0.29	5.46
	6th month	5.46	-	5.46	0.05	0.29	5.18
	7th month	5.18	-	5.18	0.05	0.29	4.89
	8th month	4.89	-	4.89	0.04	0.29	4.60
	9th month	4.60	-	4.60	0.04	0.29	4.31
	10th month	4.31	-	4.31	0.04	0.29	4.03
	11th month	4.03	-	4.03	0.04	0.29	3.74
	12th month	3.74	-	3.74	0.03	0.29	3.45
					0.59	**3.45**	
5th	Opening Balance						
	1st month	3.45	-	3.45	0.03	0.29	3.16
	2nd month	3.16	-	3.16	0.03	0.29	2.88
	3rd month	2.88	-	2.88	0.03	0.29	2.59
	4th month	2.59	-	2.59	0.02	0.29	2.30
	5th month	2.30	-	2.30	0.02	0.29	2.01
	6th month	2.01	-	2.01	0.02	0.29	1.73
	7th month	1.73	-	1.73	0.02	0.29	1.44
	8th month	1.44	-	1.44	0.01	0.29	1.15
	9th month	1.15	-	1.15	0.01	0.29	0.86
	10th month	0.86	-	0.86	0.01	0.29	0.58
	11th month	0.58	-	0.58	0.01	0.29	0.29
	12th month	0.29	-	0.29	0.00	0.29	-
					0.21	**3.45**	

DOOR TO DOOR	60	MONTHS
MORATORIUM PERIOD	6	MONTHS
REPAYMENT PERIOD	54	MONTHS

1-CONNECT
UTTAR PRADESH MSME

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