

A
PROJECT PROFILE
ON

MANUFACTURE OF CLINICAL GLOVES (LATEX)

2020 - 2021



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LATEX SINGLE USE GLOVES (CLINICAL)
AND OTHER GLOVES

Product Code -

Production Capacity - (i) Target (In Nos.) - 52,400 (Gloves)
(ii) Value (In Rs.) – 52,88,000

Quality and Standards - As per customer's requirement

Month and Year of Preparation - June 2020

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LATEX SINGLE USE GLOVES (CLINICAL)

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I. INTRODUCTION- Latex gloves was first developed and introduced as a useful aid to prevent damage to the skin of medical staff when handling chemicals. Because they are close fitting they offer more 'feel' and sensitivity when handling objects. Despite the fact that some people suffer allergic reactions to the the obvious low level of protection against certain solvents or sharp objects, latex gloves are widely used throughout the world in a number of industries.

II. MARKET POTENTIAL- Hospitals are the major consumers of Surgical gloves but they are also used by-

A-Medicine and Veterinary Latex gloves are widely used by doctors and nurses, as anyone who has had a blood sample taken will testify. The gloves are excellent for protecting any medical personnel against the risk of coming into contact with bodily fluids which may potentially be infectious. Because the gloves are sterile and disposable they are used one time only which means there is no chance of transmitting infection. Veterinarians will use them when examining animals which have oozing or infectious wounds to avoid transference of bacteria to work surfaces. Latex gloves are also widely used in the pharmaceutical research industry to keep conditions as sterile as possible and to give the user protection against chemicals like methanol and acetone.

B-Catering and Food Outlets Most people who work in any aspect of the food industry, from the foodstuff producing factories, to shops and large supermarkets, to restaurants and cafés nowadays are taught and understand the need to avoid transferring bacteria on to food items being served to the general public. In this age of litigation it is necessary to be aware of the devastation which can follow from a potential outbreak of diseases like e-coli and salmonella and latex gloves are an essential tool in the fight against this. Many food safety

courses across the globe promote the use of gloves in catering and food industries.

C-Hairdressing and Cosmetic Procedures The hairdressing industry uses chemicals in colouring and perming hair, and latex gloves can give good protection against the dermatitis which can result for some stylists, a condition that can be incredibly painful and uncomfortable, not to mention visible. Practitioners offering cosmetic procedures like Botox injections, chemical peeling and hair removal will always use latex gloves to protect themselves and the customer by keeping the site as sterile and clean as possible.

D-Auto Technicians The days are long gone when garage mechanics would go home at the end of a working day with their hands covered in oil and grease. Many now see the benefit of wearing latex gloves to protect them from the corrosive and malodorous effects of these substances and the after-effects of having hands which are difficult to get clean. An added bonus is that gloves can help to protect the customer's car interior from dirt and oil, which would otherwise leave a permanent stain.

E-Crime Solving and Forensics At a crime scene it is absolutely essential that police officers and forensic investigators wear latex gloves to avoid corrupting any evidence such as fingerprints or bodily fluids. Fresh sets of gloves can be used for each separate crime scene to avoid cross-contamination of evidence.

There exists an immense opportunities for the growth in the global surgical latex gloves market given the fact that dozen of pairs of surgical gloves are utilized daily in the hospitals, laboratory settings and health care workers .

III. BASIS AND PRESUMPTIONS-

A- The production capacity is on single shift of 8 hours per day and 25 working days per month basis with 75% capacity utilization.

B- The cost of plant and machinery, raw materials, selling price of finished products etc. Are the price collected at the time of preparation of project profile

and may vary depending upon location, makers market and various other reasons.

C- The labour wages has been taken on the basis of the minimum wages act of the state government.

D- Interest rate of 14% on fixed capital and 14% on working capital

E- Margin money taken @25% of the project cost

IV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE-

(i) Projects report preparation, registration, local application etc.

1 months

(ii) Placing of order for machinery and equipments, delivery, erection etc.

2 months

(iii) Electrification, procurement of raw materials, trial production.

2 months

(iv) Commercial production.

1 months

V. TECHNICAL ASPECTS

(a) Manufacturing Process- Rubber chemicals like zinc oxides, sulfur accelerators, Anti oxidants etc. are dispersed with dispersal L.N in pot mill. In a mixture centrifuged latex and measured quantities of chemical dispersion are mixed. Moulds of porcelain and wood are then dipped and coagulated to give the desired thickness. The products are vulcanized in hot air oven

(b) Production Capacity (P.A)-

(i) Target (in Nos.) - 52,400 Gloves

(ii) Value (Rs.) - 52,88,000

(c) Quality Control & Standards-

As per customer's requirement.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS-

A. Fixed Capital-

(i) LAND AND BUILDING -

Land- 500 Sq.Mts

Covered Area - 250 Sq.mts

Rented= (Rs) 20,000 Per Month

(ii) MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT-

<u>S.No. Description</u>	<u>Qty (Nos.)</u>	<u>Value(Rs)</u>
1. High speed mixer with 0.5HP motor	1	11,000
2. De-ammonising vessel cap fitted with stirrer and 0.5Hp motor	1	21,000
3. Rapid mill 6 pots with 3HP motor	1	43,000
4. Thermostatically controlled air oven	1	73,000
5. Coagulation tank	4	12,000
6. Moulds	1	14,000
7. Dipping Vats	2	12,000
8. Testing Equipments	1	50,000
9. Electrification & installation charges @10% of M/c	1	23,600
10. Cost of office furniture	1	50,000
<u>11. Pre operative expenses</u>		<u>20,000</u>
TOTAL Rs =		3,29,600

B. WORKING CAPITAL (P.M) -**(i) Personnel-**

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>@</u>	<u>Salary(Rs.)</u>
1.	Manager/Chemist	1	13,000	13,000
2.	Clerk/Typist	1	12,000	12,000
3.	Skilled Worker	6	12,000	72,000
4.	Unskilled Worker	4	10,000	40,000
5.	Store keeper	1	10,000	10,000
6.	Watchman	1	10,000	10,000

TOTAL Rs.= 1,57,000

15% of prerequisites +23,550

TOTAL Rs = 1,80,550

(ii) Raw Materials (P.M.)-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty (Nos.)/Price</u>	<u>Value(Rs)</u>
1.	Latex 60% DRC	410kg @80/-	32,800
2.	Vulcast ab L.S 20%	5kg @350/-	1,750
3.	Zinc oxide	40kg @140/-	5,600
4.	Sulphur	40kg @130/-	5,200
5.	Accelerator	20kg @810/-	16,200
6.	Antioxidant (Nonox)	10kg @490/-	4,900
7.	Dispersal	2kg @190/-	380
8.	Casein	3kg @280/-	840

9.	Caustic soda	1kg @360/-	360
10.	Distilled water		1,000
11.	Calcium Nitrate	80kg @105/-	8,400
12.	Acetic acid		1,000
13.	Packing materials		<u>60,000</u>

TOTAL RS = 1,38,430

(iii) Utilities (P.M)-

1.	Power	8 KWH @7/-	11,200
2.	<u>Water</u>	<u>L.S</u>	<u>2,000</u>

TOTAL RS = 13,200

(iv) Other Contigent Expenses (P.M)-

1.	Rent	20,000
2.	Postage & Stationary	1,000
3.	Advertisements	5,000
4.	Telephone	1,000
5.	Transportation	3,000
6.	Consumables	2,000
7.	Sales expenses	4,000
8.	Repair & maintenance	3,000
9.	Miscellaneous expenses	2,000
10.	<u>Insurance</u>	<u>2,000</u>

TOTAL Rs = 43,000

VII. TOTAL RECURRING COST(P.M)

1.	Staff and labour	1,80,550
2.	Raw materials	1,38,430
3.	Utilities	13,200
4.	Other contingent Expenses	43,000

Total Rs. = 3,75,180
(Rounding off) 3,75,000

VIII. TOTAL RECURRING COST (For 3 Months)

$$3,75,000 \times 3 = 11,25,000$$

IX. TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT-

1. Fixed Capital-	3,29,600
2. Working Capital (For 3 Months)-	11,25,540

TOTAL Rs = 14,55,540 or 14,56,000(approx.)

X. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS -

(1.) Cost Of Production (P.A)

i.	Total recurring cost (P.A)	45,02,160
ii.	Dep. On m/c @10%	23,600
iii.	Dep. On office equipments@25%	12,500
iv.	Interest on total capital investment @14%	2,03,775
v.	Dep. On moulds @20%	2,800

TOTAL Rs = 47,44,835 or 47,45,000(approx.)

XI. TURN OVER(P.A)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QTY(In Nos)</u>	<u>@(In Rs)</u>	<u>PRICE(Rs)</u>
i.	Surgical gloves	24,000	44/-	10,56,000
ii.	Household gloves	26,400	130/-	34,32,000
iii.	Industrial gloves	2,000	400/-	8,00,000

TOTAL Rs= 52,88,000

XII. NET PROFIT (P.A) = Turn Over - Cost of Production
= 52,88,000 - 47,45,000
= **5,43,000**

XIII. NET PROFIT RATIO = $\frac{\text{Net Profit (P.A)} \times 100}{\text{Turn Over (P.A)}}$
= $\frac{5,43,000 \times 100}{52,88,000}$
= **10.26%**

XIV. RATE OF RETURN = $\frac{\text{Net Profit} \times 100}{\text{Total Capital Investment}}$
= $\frac{5,43,000 \times 100}{14,56,000}$
= **37.2%**

XV. BREAK EVEN ANALYSIS-

A. Fixed Cost (P.A)

i.	Total depreciation	38,900
ii.	Rent	2,40,000
iii.	Interest	2,04,000
iv.	40% of salary & wages	8,66,640
v.	40% of other contingent expenses (excluding rent and insurance)	1,00,800

TOTAL Rs = 14,50,340

$$\begin{aligned}\text{XVI. BREAK EVEN POINT} &= \frac{\text{Fixed Cost} \times 100}{\text{Fixed Cost} + \text{Net Profit}} \\ &= \frac{14,50,340 \times 100}{19,93,340} \\ &= \mathbf{72.7\%}\end{aligned}$$

XVII. ADDRESSES OF MACHINERY SUPPLIERS-

1. M/s.Lilburn & company No -2 ,
Farely place, Kolkata-1
2. M/s.Andhra scientific company
4, Blacker's Road , mount road, Chennai-2
3. M/s.Lavoyed engineering company,
63, S.N. Benerjee road, Kolkata-13

4. M/s.Genson & company, industrial
Menar of Shankar road, Mumbai-25
5. M/s.Kudum engineering works
25,Swalo lane, Kolkata-1

XVII. ADDRESSES OF RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIERS-

1. M/s.Kanital, chhagan lal jevi & Co.,
Gaya building, Mashjid bandar, Mumbai-9
2. M/s.Hiwatax Rubbet Co.
Opotil, Kottayam, Chennai
3. M/s.United Carbon (India) Ltd.
135, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Mumbai-1
4. M/s.Monsanto Chemicals(India) Ltd.
Backfield House, Sproat Road, Mumbai