MIK PROJEKT
Industrial Boiler Solutions

CONTENTS

COMPANY PROFILE

MIK PROJEKT is a family-owned company with over seven decades of experience, rooted in the Project and Bidding Bureau of the prestigious "TPK" factory in Zagreb. Established in Belgrade in 1950, the bureau's role was to offer, contract, design, build, and commission large-capacity boiler houses, energy plants, and innovative oil and gas-fired boilers. Throughout the former Yugoslavia, we played a key role in establishing 90% of the heating sources in urban areas. This dedication continues today through MIK PROJEKT, with our heating solutions serving major cities across Serbia.

With a portfolio of over **2,000 boilers** and an installed capacity exceeding **20,000 megawatts worldwide**, MIK PROJEKT has earned deep respect in the field of boiler construction. We prioritize knowledge sharing and accumulation as a fundamental principle of our operations.

Achievements

300+
Satisfied Clients

2000+
Installed Boilers

60+
Years of Successful Operations

30 mg/m^3
Achieved NOx Emission Level

98%
Boiler Efficiency

MIK PROJEKT
Industrial Boiler Solutions

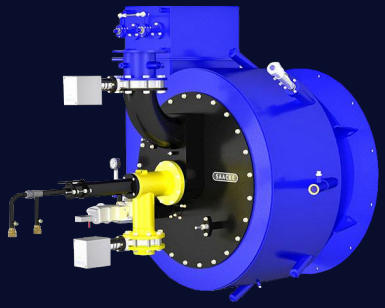
OUR EXPERTISE

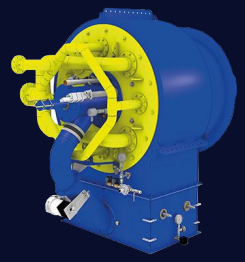
Our strength lies in a rich history that spans generations, nurturing long-term stability and unwavering reliability. These qualities form the foundation of our enduring success. Our expertise extends to:

1. **Design and installation of boiler houses**
2. **Design and installation of industrial thermal energy plants**
3. **Distribution and servicing of SAACKE burners**

Our engineering team is a harmonious blend of experienced professionals and young talents from various disciplines. This fusion allows us to combine innovative ideas with decades of industry experience and a deep understanding of market dynamics. Built on this solid business model, we are committed to creating innovative engineering solutions that will shape the future for decades to come.

MIK PROJEKT
Industrial Boiler Solutions





SAACKE

MIK PROJEKT is an authorized service provider and distributor for SAACKE, an international leader in burner technology.

SERVICE

For many years, there was no authorized service provider for SAACKE burners in our market. Service was generally performed by untrained technicians using non-original spare parts, which resulted in poor and unreliable burner operation, and consequently, issues with the entire system.

To address this, MIK PROJEKT has signed an agreement with SAACKE, authorizing us to service all types of their burners with the mandatory installation of original spare parts.

MIK PROJEKT is an authorized distributor of new SAACKE burners and spare parts.

Services provided by our licensed technicians include:

- Installation of burners and other equipment.
- Maintenance and repair of burners and other equipment, with the installation of original spare parts.
- Training of boiler room staff on the use of installed equipment.
- Telephone consultations in case of issues during the burner's exploitation period.
- Planning and implementation of modernization for your boiler systems.

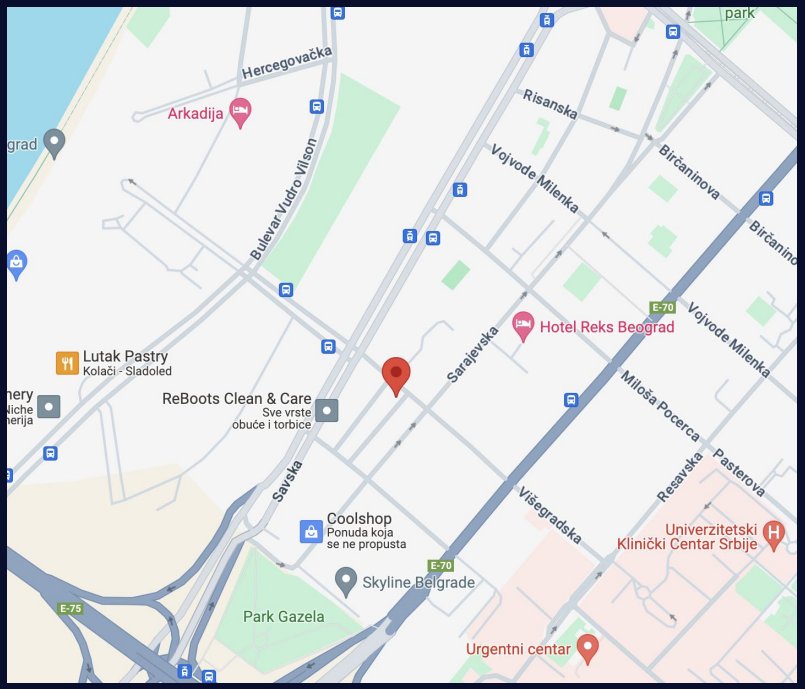
OUR LOCATION

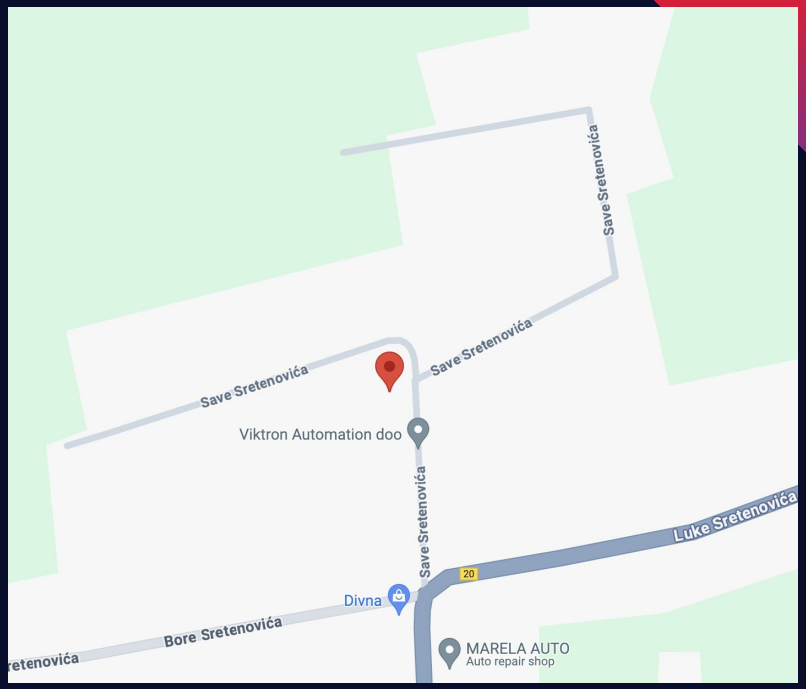
Company Headquarters and Project Office

Višegradska 6A, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Production Facility

Save Sretenovića 7, 22203 Noćaj, Serbia


park
Hercegovačka
Arkadija
Risanska
Vojvode Milenka
Birčaninova
Bulevar Vudro Vilson
Lutak Pastry
Kolači - Sladoled
Hotel Reks Beograd
E-70
Sarajevska
ReBoots Clean & Care
Sve vrste obuće i torbice
Miloša Pocerca
Pasterova
Resavska
Savska
Višegradska
Coolshop
Ponuda koja se ne propusta
Univerzitetski Klinički Centar Srbije
Skyline Belgrade
E-75
Park Gazela
Urgentni centar


Save Sretenovića
Save Sretenovića
Save Sretenovića
Viktron Automation doo
Save Sretenovića
Luke Sretenovića
20
Divna
Bore Sretenovića
MARELA AUTO
Auto repair shop

HIGH-TEMPERATURE HOT WATER BOILERS

High-temperature hot water boilers are systems designed to produce hot or high-temperature water at various pressures to supply thermal energy for urban areas, industrial processes, or industry technological needs (such as sterilization, heating large spaces, etc.). Today, they are a fundamental source of thermal energy due to their numerous advantages, including:

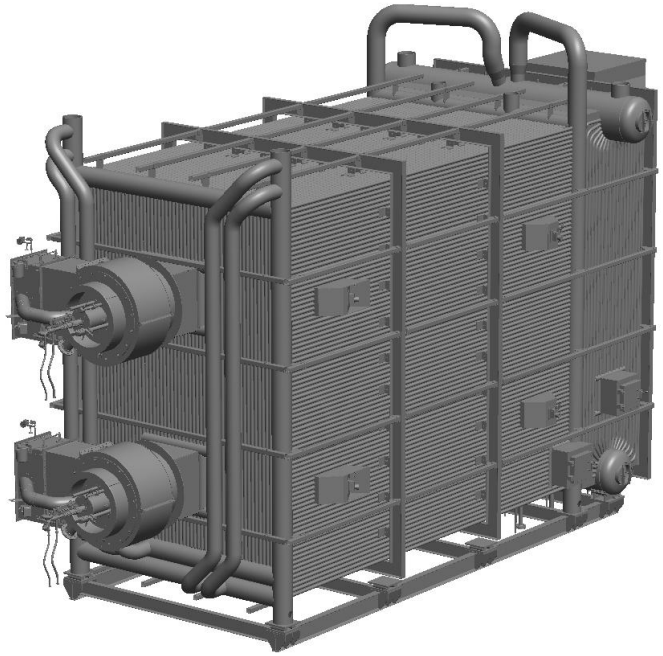
- Simple construction
- High efficiency
- Relatively low cost
- Quick installation
- Great operational flexibility

POSSIBLE FUELS FOR USE:

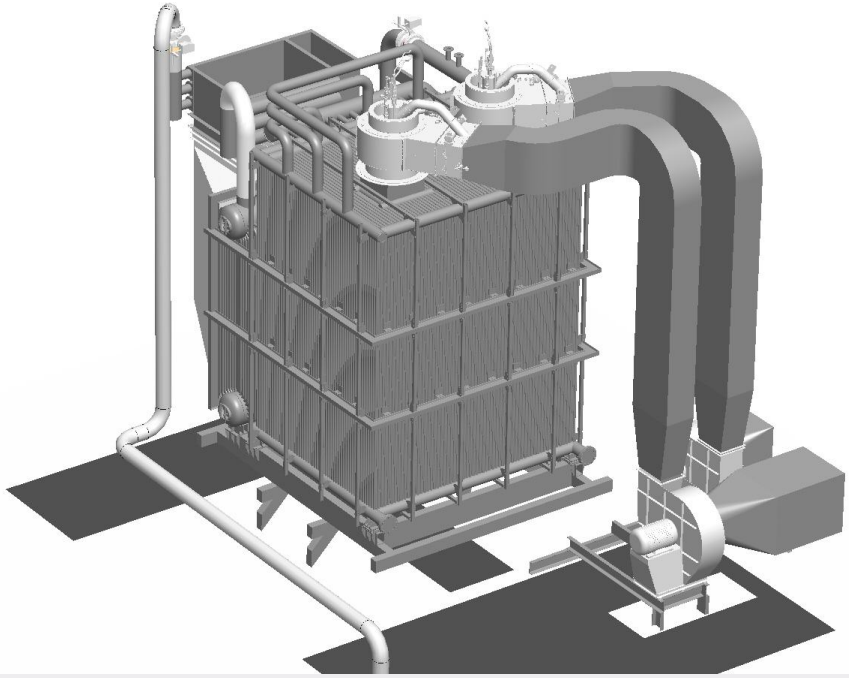
- Biomass
- Waste Materials
- Coal
- Multi-Fuel
- Heat Recovery
- Power to heat
- Oil & Gas

HIGH-TEMPERATURE HOT WATER BOILERS TYPE MVK

- MVK-type boilers are tube boilers, and their combustion chamber can be either horizontal or vertical.
- The combustion chamber is aligned with the flame shape, and the water heaters located at the end are easily accessible for maintenance and cleaning.
- Special attention is given to water circulation within the boiler, ease of venting, and installation.
- The compact surfaces of the heat exchangers provide high efficiency, ranging from 94% to 95% at full capacity, with even greater efficiency at lower capacities.
- They are capable of producing hot water at temperatures up to 220°C and pressures up to 2.5 MPa. Higher specifications are also possible.
- They are suitable for use with all types of liquid and gaseous fuels.
- Boilers with capacities up to 20 MW are constructed as package units, while larger capacity boilers are delivered in parts and assembled on-site.
- MVKR type boilers are tube boilers designed for burning coal.



Horizontal high-temperature
hot water boiler

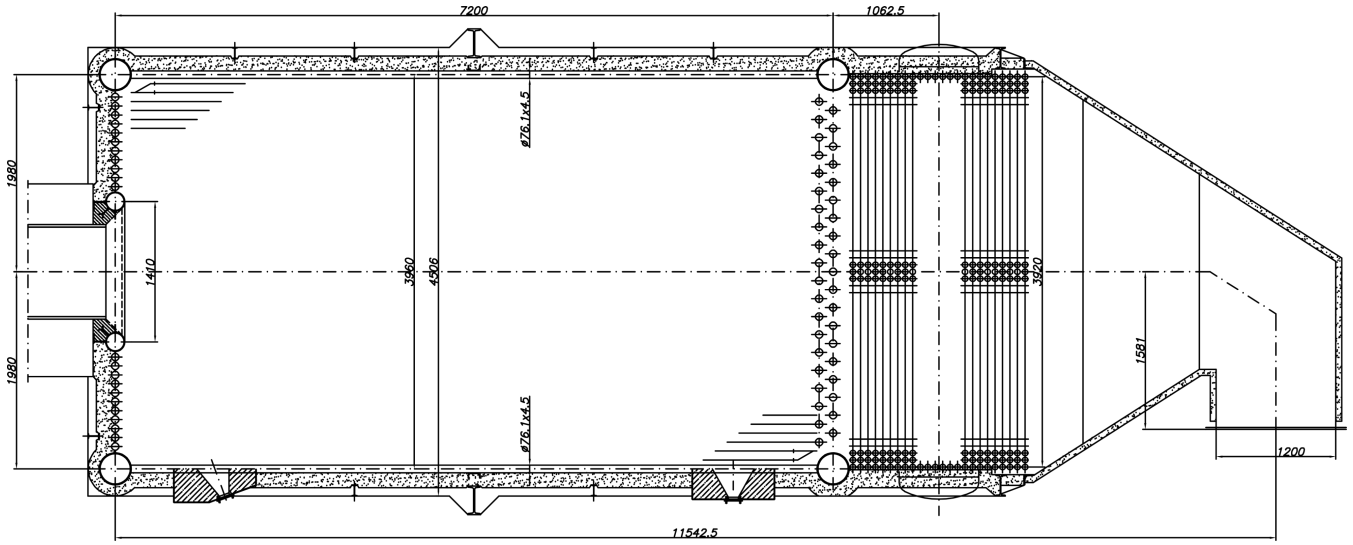


Vertical high-temperature hot
water boiler

MIK PROJEKT
Industrial Boiler Solutions

HORIZONTAL HIGH-TEMPERATURE HOT WATER BOILER

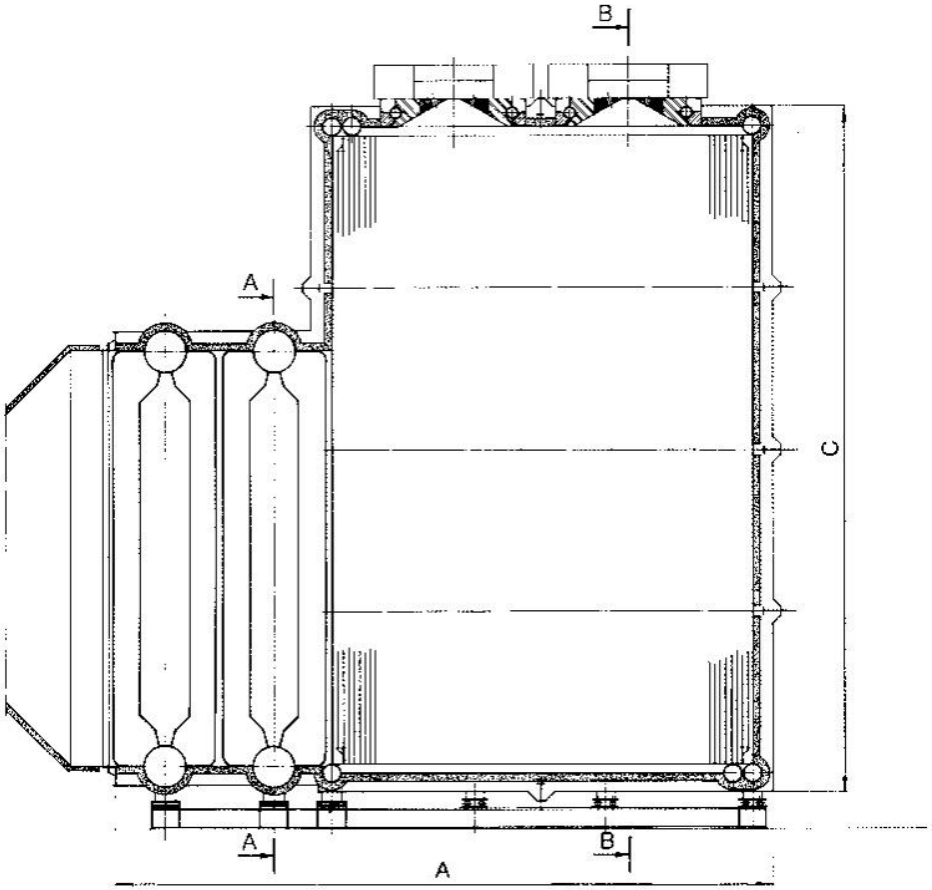
MVKH - BOILERS			16	20	25	30	40	50	100
Capacity	normal	MW	18,6	23,3	29,1	34.9	46,5	58,1	116,3
	max	MW	30,3	25,6	32,8	38,4	51,2	64	128
Heating surface		m^2	600	670	880	970	1150	1600	2800
Max. pressure		MPa	2,5						
Dimensions	lenght A	mm	9300	9800	9800	10800	10800	10800	13650
	width B	mm	4100	4100	4100	4475	4475	5075	6950
	high C	mm	6080	6080	6380	6380	7655	7955	9080



Technical drawing of a horizontal high-temperature hot water boiler

VERTICAL HIGH-TEMPERATURE HOT WATER BOILER

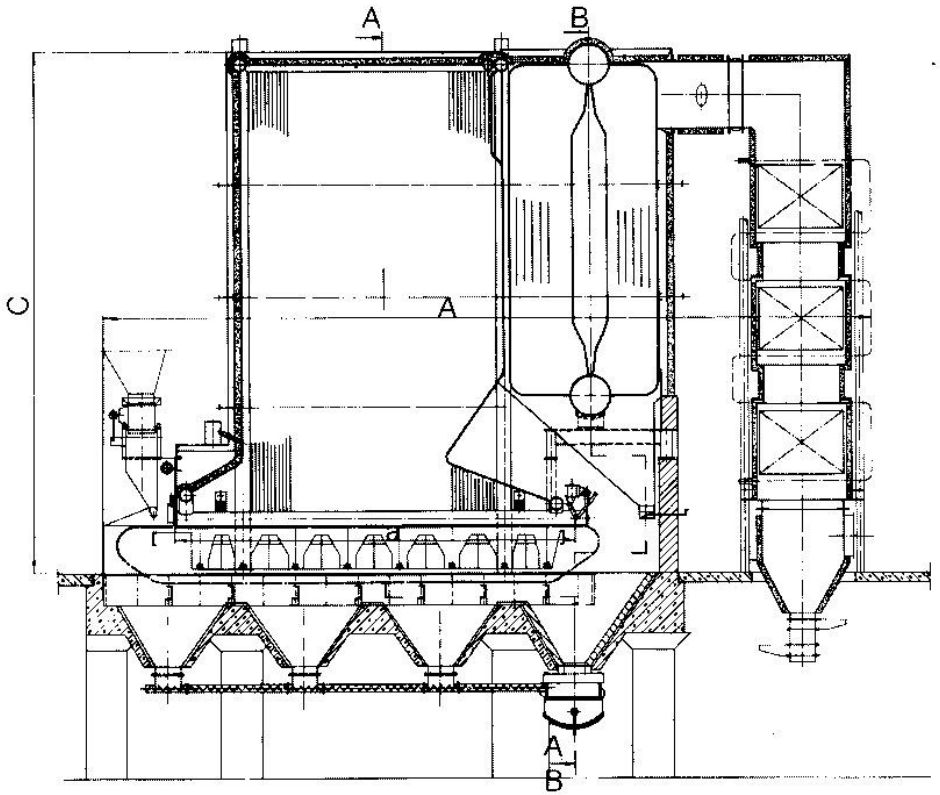
MVKV - BOILERS			16	20	25	30	40	50	100
Capacity	normal	MW	18,6	23,3	29,1	37,2	46,5	58,1	116,3
	max	MW	20,3	25,6	32,8	40,7	51,2	64	128
Heating surface		m^2	600	670	880	970	1150	1600	2800
Max. pressure		MPa	2,5						
Dimensions	lenght A	mm	8100	8100	8100	8500	8500	9080	11000
	width B	mm	4100	4700	5000	5000	6300	6600	7700
	high C	mm	8000	8500	8500	9800	9800	10800	11300



Technical drawing of a vertical high-temperature hot water boiler

COAL BOILERS

MVKR - BOILERS			20	25	30	40	50	55	60
Capacity		MW	23,3	29,1	34,9	46,5	58,1	63,5	69,5
Max. pressure		MPa	2,5						
Dimensions	lenght A	mm	12000	12000	12500	12500	13000	13000	13000
	width B	mm	4100	5300	7200	8200	9200	9200	9200
	high C	mm	7500	9500	10000	10500	11000	11000	11000
Lattice dimensions	length	mm	7300	7300	7500	7500	8000	8000	8000
	width	mm	3100	4000	5800	6800	7800	7800	7800



Technical drawing of a coal-fired hot water boiler

DETAILS OF BOILER CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION


11/02/2014

COMPLETED SYSTEMS

Name: **Heating Plant "Zapad"**
Location: **Novi Sad, Serbia**
Number of Boilers: **1**
Boiler Capacity: **140 MW**

Name: **Heating Plant "Šiška"**
Location: **Ljubljana, Slovenia**
Number of Boilers: **2**
Boiler Capacity: **58 MW**

Name: **Heating Plant "Jug"**

Location: **Niš, Serbia**

Number of Boilers: **2**

Boiler Capacity: **30 MW**

Name: **Heating Plant "Čačak"**

Location: **Čačak, Serbia**

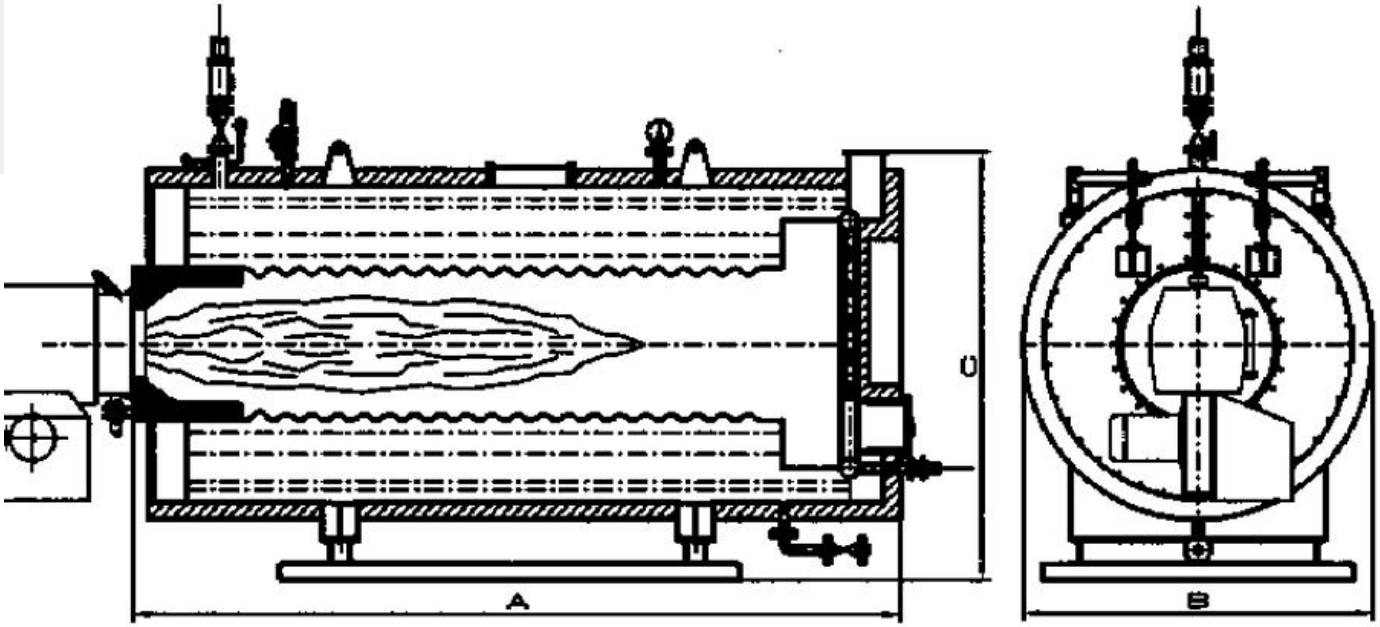
Number of Boilers: **1**

Boiler Capacity: **35 MW**

HOT WATER AND HIGH-TEMPERATURE BOILERS TYPE MTVK

The boilers are cylindrical with three passes of flue gases through the furnace and two passes through the flue tubes.

- The return chamber is located in the water space.
- They can use all types of liquid and gaseous fuels.
- Up to a capacity of 4 MW, they operate with a flat furnace; above this capacity, they use a corrugated furnace.
- Hot water boilers are designed for pressures up to 8 bar, while high-temperature water boilers are designed for pressures up to 20 bar.
- To achieve high levels of efficiency, a utilizer is installed at the output.

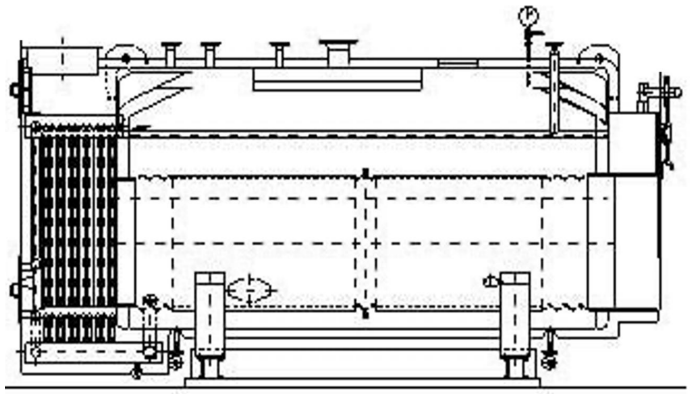


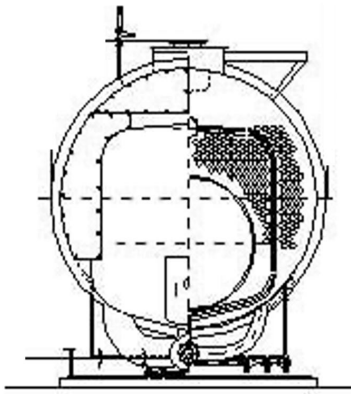
Technical drawing of the hot water/high-temperature water boiler type MTVK

MTVK-BOILER			1	1.5	2	2.5	3	4	5
Capacity		MW	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	4	5
Pressure		MPa	0.8-2.0						
Dimensions	lenght A	mm	3100	3400	3600	3900	4000	4400	4800
	width B	mm	1250	1350	1450	1500	1650	1800	2040
	high C	mm	1600	1700	1800	1900	200	2200	2400
Weight		kg	3400	3900	4600	5200	6000	7000	8000

MTVK-BOILER			8	10	15	20
Capacity		MW	8	10	15	20
Pressure		MPa	0.8-2.0			
Dimensions	lenght A	mm	5800	6500	7500	8500
	width B	mm	2500	2900	3300	3500
	high C	mm	3000	3300	3700	4000
Weight		kg	12000	15000	20000	26000

THREE PASS STEAM BOILERS





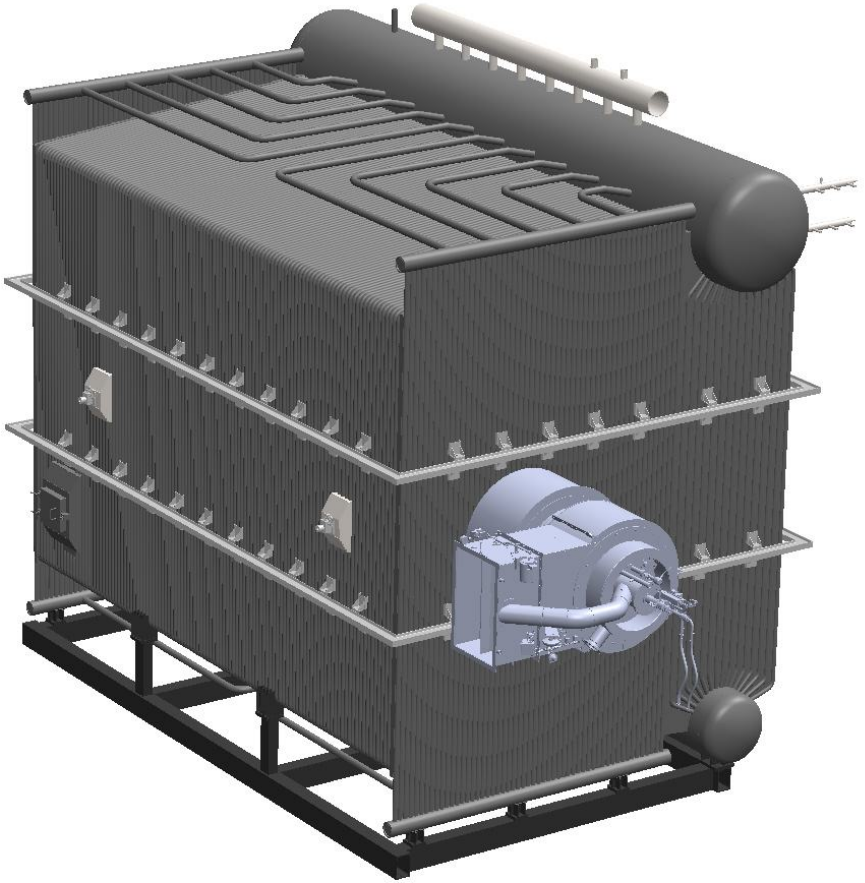
Steam boilers are key components in numerous industrial and commercial facilities where heat and power generation are crucial. The thermal energy from combustion products is transferred to the water via heating surfaces for heating, evaporation, and/or superheating. Typically, thermal energy is obtained through the burning of fossil fuels or using electric heating elements, although other options are possible. Given the wide range of applications for steam in industry (power generation, food production and processing, heating, etc.), there are various construction solutions for steam boilers.

POSSIBLE FUELS FOR USE:

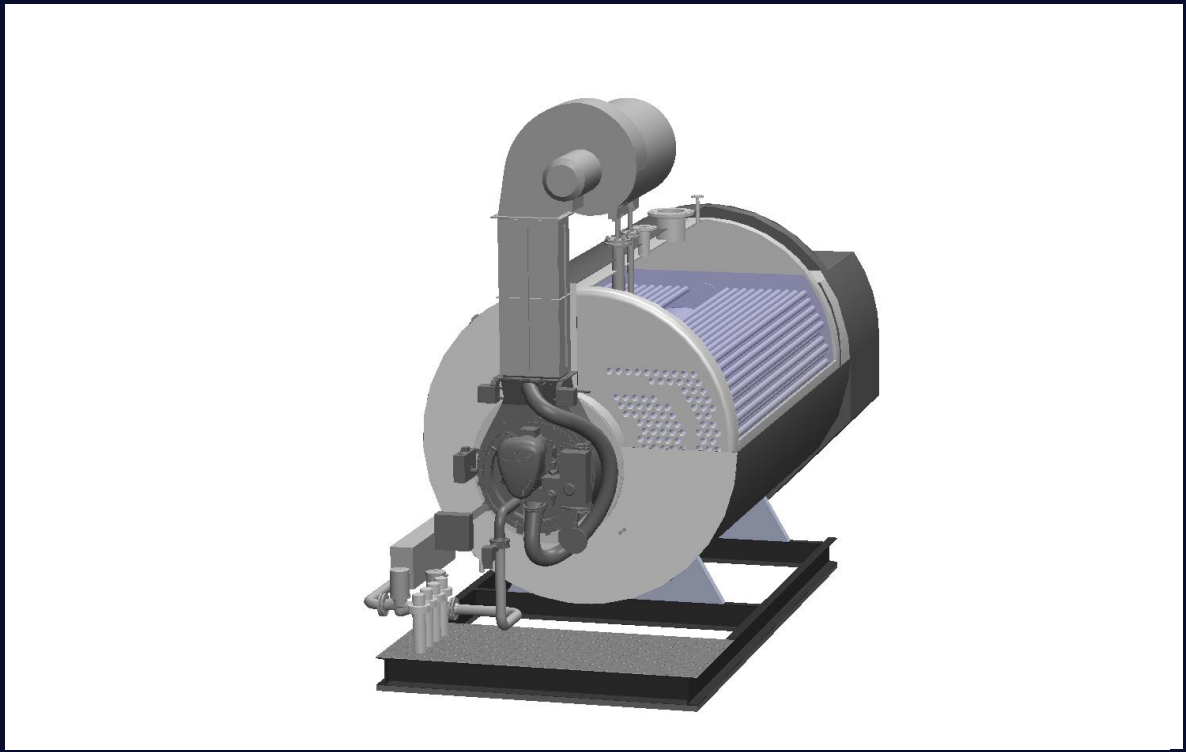
- Biomass
- Waste Materials
- Coal
- Multi-Fuel
- Heat Recovery
- Power to heat
- Oil & Gas

STEAM BOILERS TYPE MPKC

- MPKC-type boilers are tubular, package-type boilers that feature two drums connected by tubes.
- The combustion chamber is made of tube walls, and the sides of the boiler are also made of tube walls.
- The steam superheater is located within the second pass of the flue gases.
- The boiler is equipped with one or more burners, armature, and galleries.
- It is designed to produce saturated and superheated steam with a capacity of up to 100 t/h, temperatures up to 500°C, and pressures up to 8.7 MPa.
- The boilers are suitable for burning all types of liquid and gaseous fuels.
- The compact design and the possibility of installing an economizer with finned tubes make it highly economical, with a utilization rate of up to 96%.



STEAM BOILERS TYPE MPKP



MPKP-type boilers are cylindrical, featuring three passes of flue gases through the furnace and two passes through the flue tubes.

- The return chamber is located in the water space.
- These boilers can use all types of liquid and gaseous fuels.
- To achieve high levels of efficiency, a utilizer is installed at the output.
- They are designed for the production of superheated and saturated steam.
- Depending on the required temperature, the superheater is positioned in either the front or rear chamber.

MPKP-BOILERS				100	125	150	200	250	300	350
Steam production	Saturated		kg/h	10000	12500	15000	20000	25000	30000	35000
	Overheated		kg/h	8600	10800	13000	17300	21600	25900	30200
Pressure			MPa	1.3-2,5						
Number of fire tubes			psc.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Dimensions		lenght A	mm	6000	6500	7000	6000	6500	7000	7500
		width B	mm	2200	2400	2800	3000	3200	3400	3600
		high C	mm	3000	3200	3600	3800	4000	4200	4400
Weight			kg	19000	21000	25000	30000	36000	42000	50000

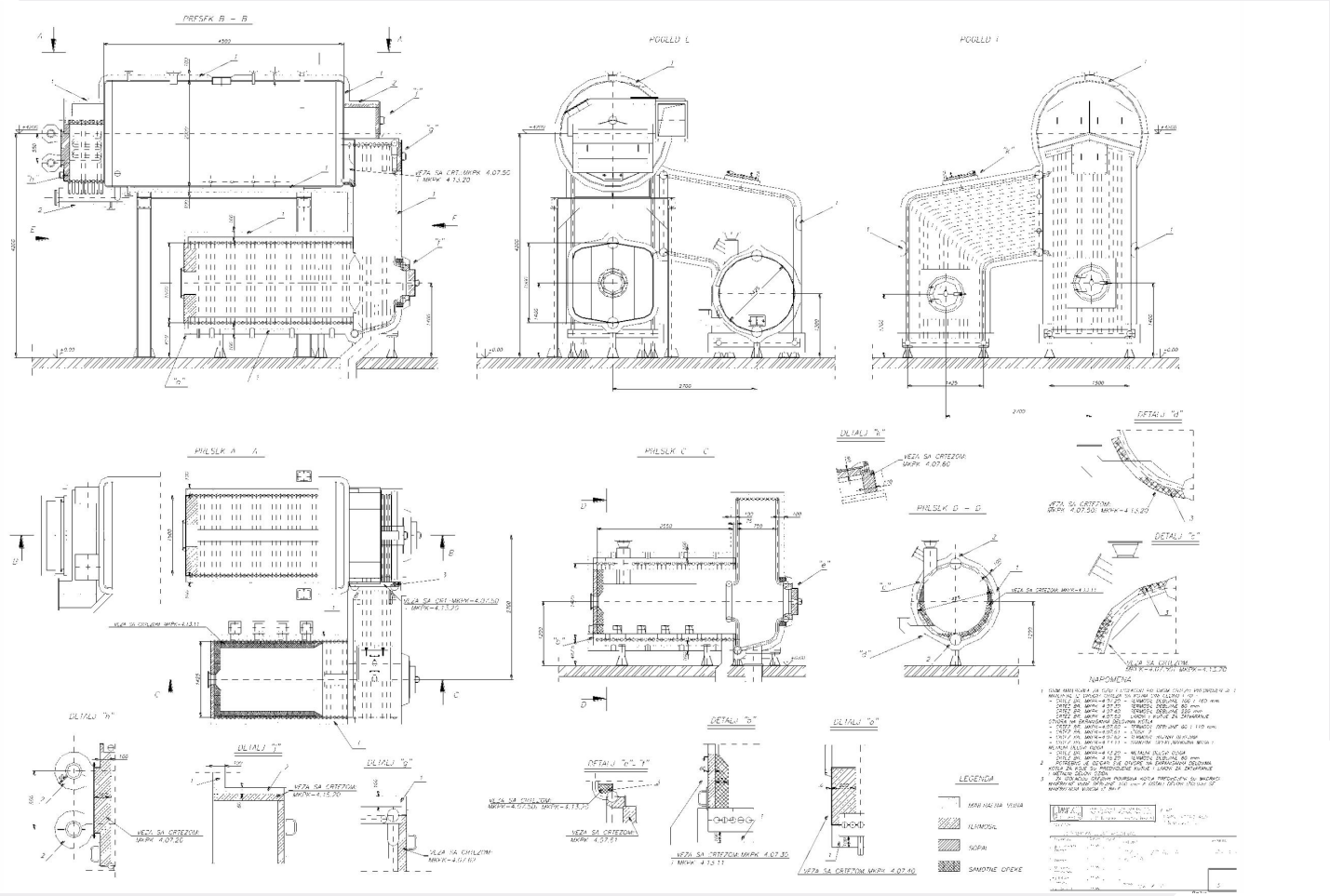
SUNFLOWER SEED HUSK BOILERS

Boiler specifications:

Capacity:	5 t/h
Steam Temperature:	225°C
Steam Pressure:	13 bar

- Separate combustion chambers for burning sunflower seed husks and fuel oil.
- Possibility of combined burning of both fuels.
- Option to remove the steam superheater.
- High efficiency, up to 90%.

BOILER INSTALLED AT THE OIL REFINERY IN KRUŠEVAC, SERBIA



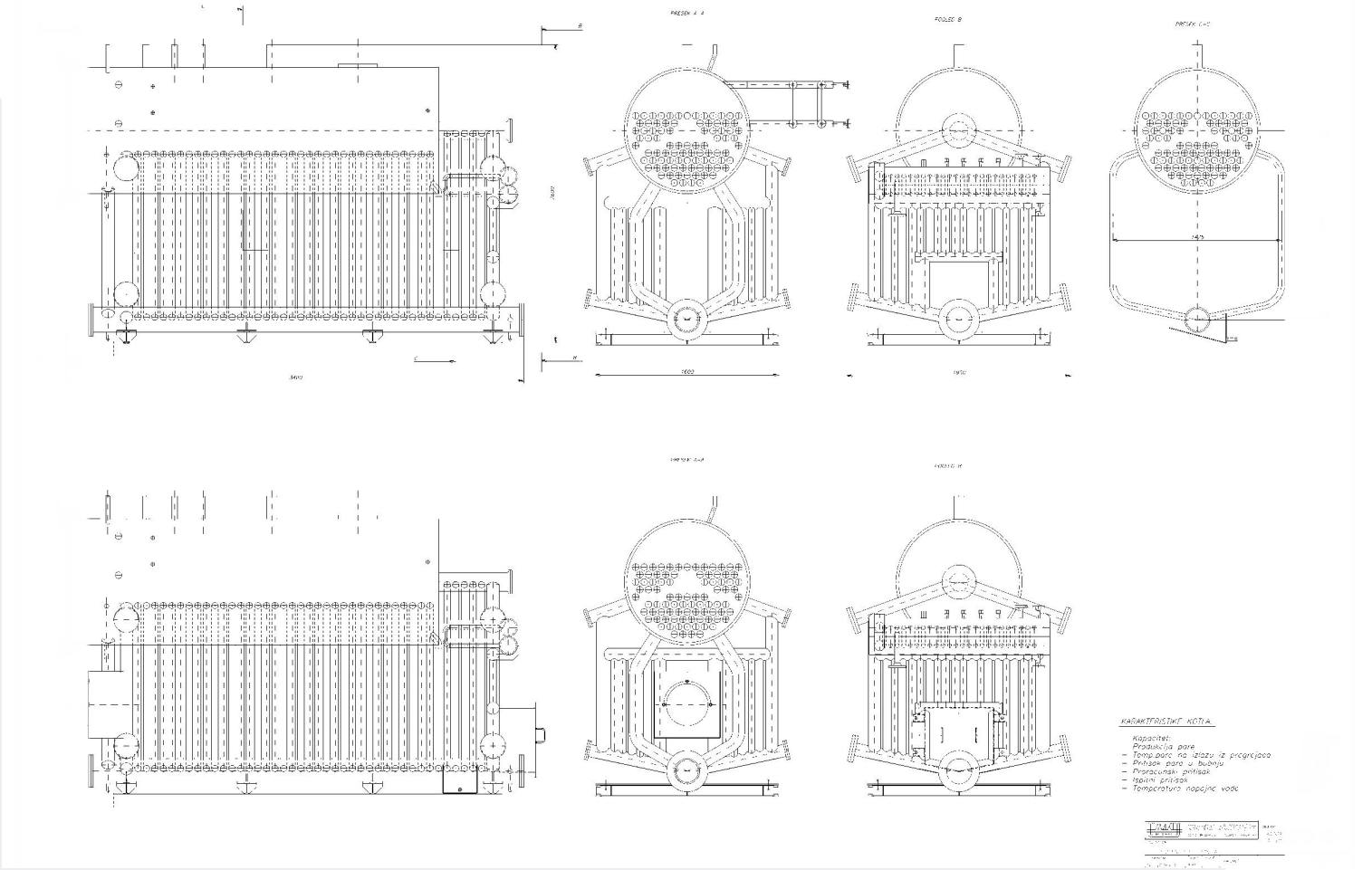
HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS

Boiler Specifications:

Capacity:	3 t/h
Steam Temperature:	225°C
Steam Pressure:	23 bar

- Option to remove the steam superheater.
- High efficiency, up to 96%.
- Suitable for all liquid and gaseous fuels.

BOILER INSTALLED IN THE "LOFOLEN" FACTORY IN LOZNICA, SERBIA



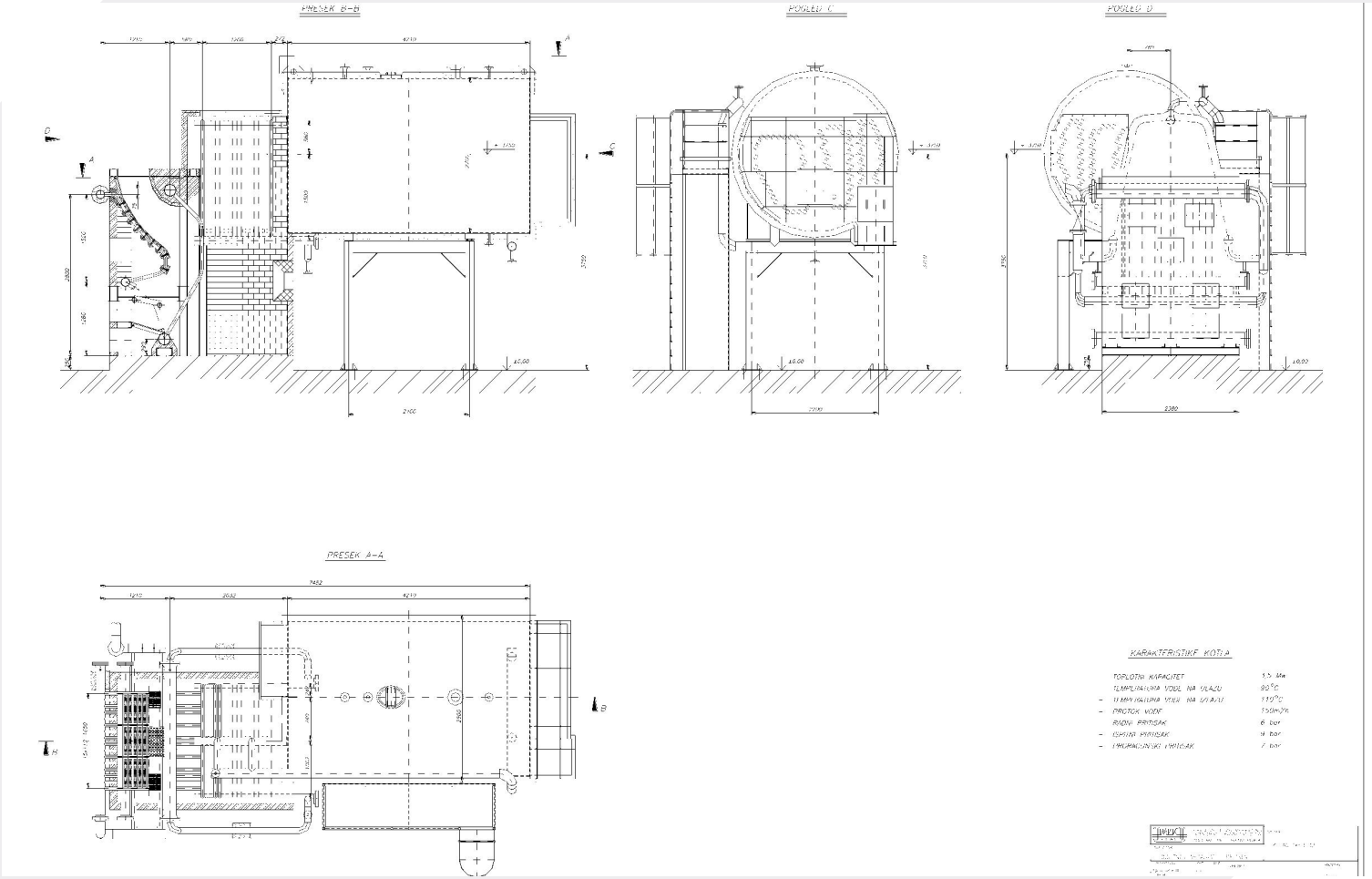
WOOD AND COAL BOILERS

Boiler Specifications:

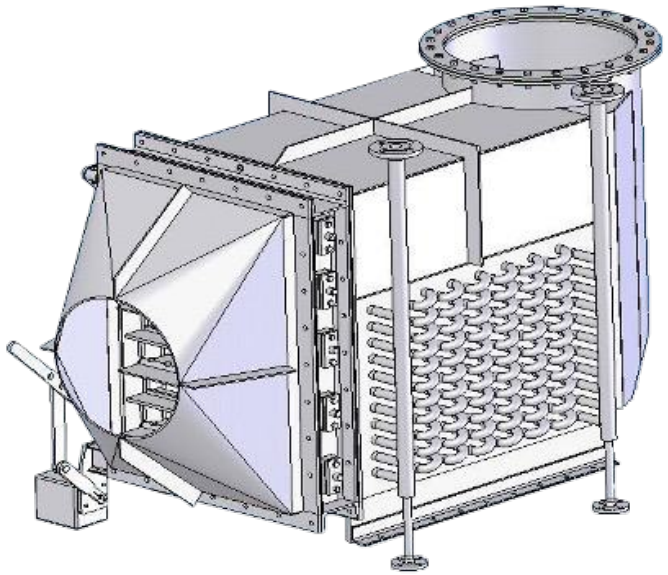
Capacity:	3 MW
Steam Temperature:	110°C
Steam Pressure:	6 bar

- Suitable for burning coal with low thermal power values.
- Suitable for burning wood residues.
- Vertical combustion chamber.
- Option to install burners for liquid and gaseous fuels.
- Suitable for producing steam and hot water.

BOILER INSTALLED AT THE MEDICAL CENTER IN PRIZREN, KOSOVO



ENERGY SAVINGS

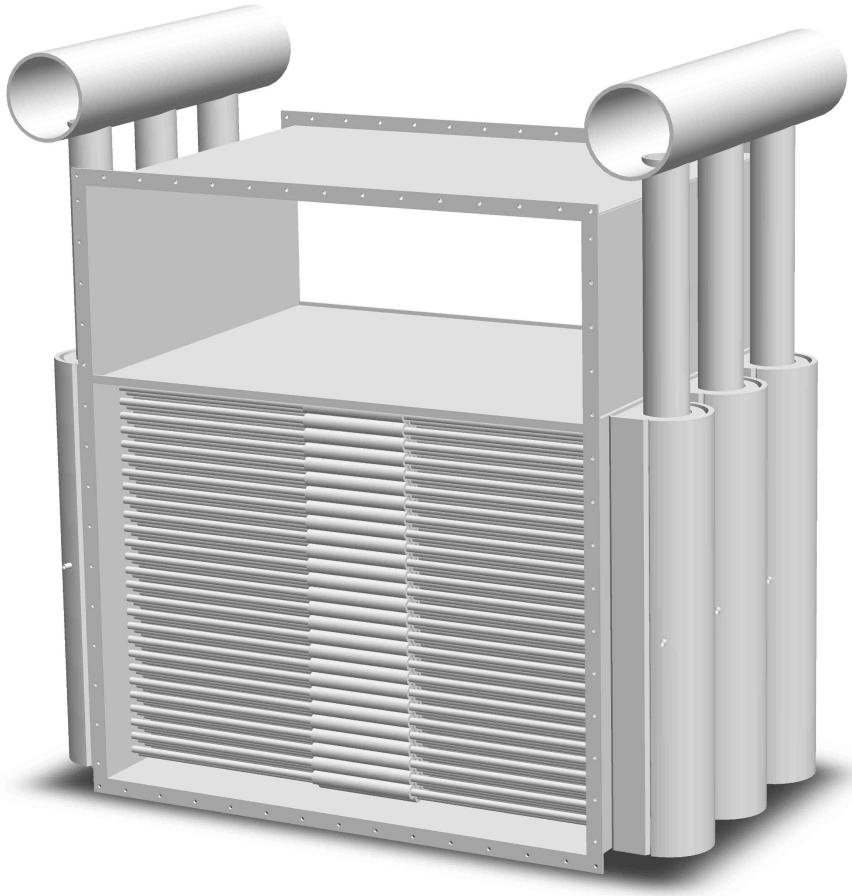


MUT Heat Exchanger

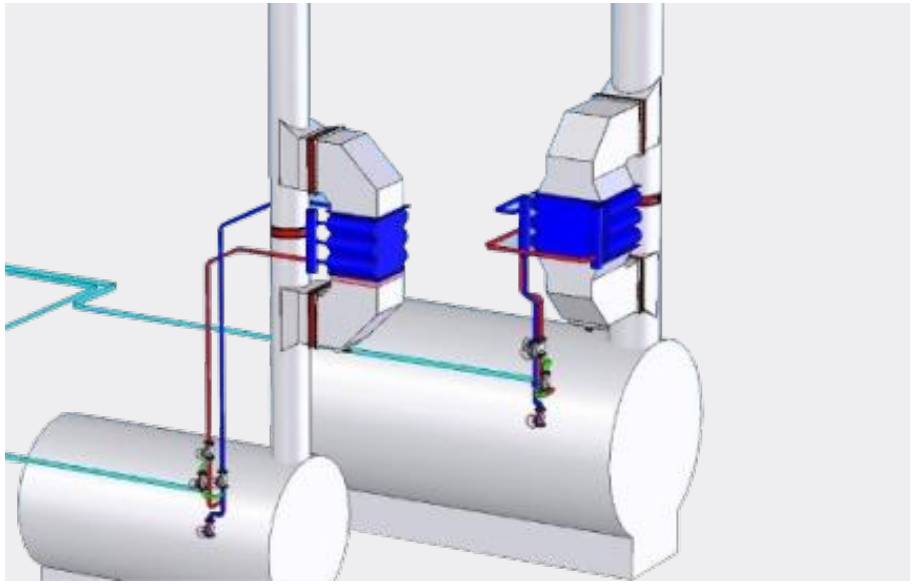
Exhaust Gas/Water Heat Exchanger Type MUT

- The simple and compact design is easy to maintain.
- Upgrading existing facilities is possible without major reconstructions.
- Fuel savings exceed 5% to 10%, depending on the exhaust gas temperature of the boiler and the inlet water temperature.
- Exact device dimensions depend on the required capacity.
- High heat transfer is achieved through tubes with continuously welded spiral ribs.
- The investment in an exhaust gas/water heat exchanger pays off in less than a year.

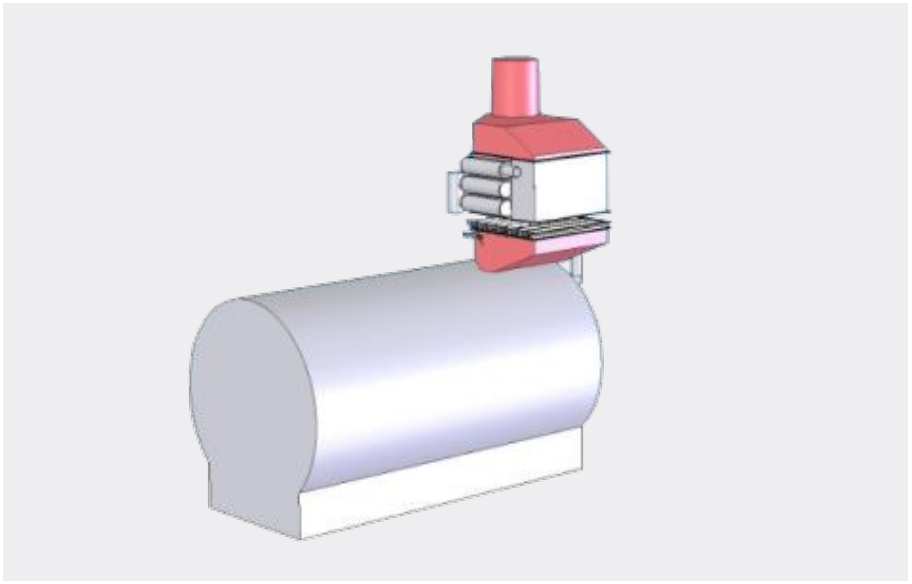
UTILIZER MADE OF FINNED TUBES, WITH RIBS CONTINUOUSLY WELDED TO THE TUBE



EXAMPLES OF UTILIZER INSTALLATION ON HIGH-TEMPERATURE HOT WATER BOILERS

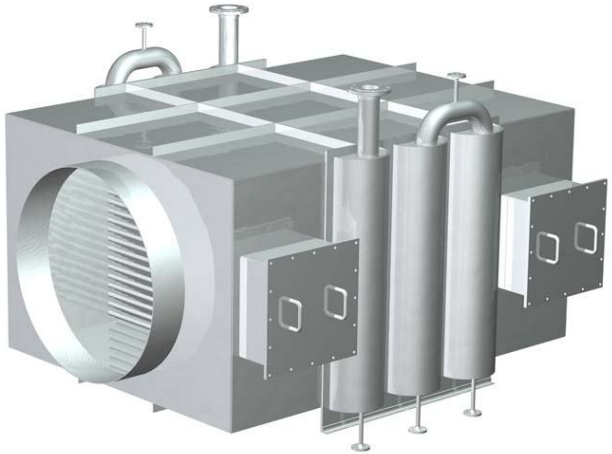


Variant with Utilizer in the Bypass

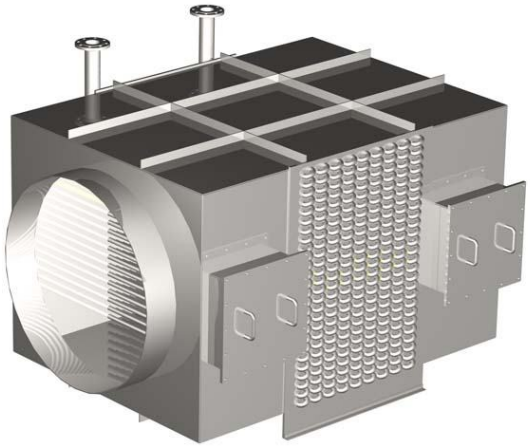


Variant with Utilizer in the Flue Gas Duct

TYPES OF UTILIZERS



Utilizer for high-temperature hot water boilers



Utilizer for steam boilers

BOILER RECONSTRUCTION

"MIK Projekt" can design and carry out all types of reconstructions on boilers and boiler plants. Additionally, we conduct analyses based on which we then provide recommendations. Below, we describe and analyze two case studies: "Reconstruction of the combustion chamber of high-temperature hot water boilers produced by MINEL and Đuro Đaković" and "Reconstruction of boilers with a burner," with the aim of better presenting our approach to the task.

FIRST CASE STUDY

REHABILITATION OF THE COMBUSTION CHAMBER OF HIGH-TEMPERATURE HOT WATER BOILERS

PRODUCED BY "MINEL" AND "ĐURA ĐAKOVIĆ"

1. INTRODUCTION

- The program is based on a review of the boilers and an examination of the available documentation, as well as on the experiences of users of these boilers.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT CONDITION

- By examining the construction of the boilers and the circulation diagrams, it is easy to conclude that the water circulation through the boiler is neither directed nor clearly defined.
- After passing through the water heater, the water, through vertical downpipes and connecting pipes, supplies the lower collectors of all the combustion chamber screens and the rear screen of the boiler, dispersing randomly.
- The cross-section of the combustion chamber is insufficient for installing burners of these capacities.
- This is best illustrated by the diagram from SAACKE, whose burners are predominantly installed on the mentioned boilers.

3. ENCOUNTERED PROBLEMS

- On the existing boilers, high-temperature corrosion of the combustion chamber screens has manifested, necessitating the replacement of parts of the combustion chamber screens every 2 years.
- High-temperature corrosion of the screens occurs as a result of poor combustion chamber dimensions design and inadequate water flow rate through the screens.
- Due to the small cross-section of the combustion chamber, excessively high thermal stress is achieved. Compared to the thermal load per volume, it is evident that the combustion chamber is not adapted to the flame.
- The flame impacts the rear screen and two side screens.

- Since the boilers lack directed and controlled circulation, the average calculated water flow rates drop to W = 0.15 m/s, which is unacceptable.
- Thermal unevenness causes hydraulic unevenness, making thermally overloaded sections even more endangered by reduced water flow through them, i.e., poor cooling.
- Thermal overload leads to changes in the material's structural grid, recrystallization, and delamination, reducing the pipe thickness.
- Since a significant portion of the heating plants operates with hard water or experiences occasional ingress of hard water, along with sediment from the network, such stressed screens lead to the sticking and formation of deposits in the pipes, which only accelerates pipe damage.
- On some boilers, to avoid low-temperature corrosion in the water heater, the combustion chamber screens were introduced with incoming water temperature, which, when using fuel oil, resulted in the formation of grooves and craters on the pipes in dead zones - typical consequences of electrochemical corrosion.
- In this case, we will not address low-temperature corrosion, as it is associated only with the use of fuel oil with high sulfur content. Instead, we will address this issue more simply by employing appropriate recirculation.

4. REHABILITATION PROPOSAL

- Since the dimensions of the combustion chamber cannot be changed, the only way is to organize the water circulation in the screens with controlled and increased flow rates that will allow for efficient cooling of the pipe walls, thus eliminating high-temperature corrosion.
- The entire procedure would be carried out externally, by partitioning certain collectors and installing the necessary number of bypass pipes.
- This rehabilitation has already been performed on the mentioned boilers and has yielded excellent results.
- The lifespan of the combustion chamber has increased to 15 years.
- The reconstruction costs are far lower than the constant investments in replacing the combustion chamber screens.

5. CONCLUSION

- With the performed rehabilitation, the boilers would be able to operate at their nominal load, meaning they would not need to run at reduced capacity.
- The safety level of the plant would be incomparably higher.
- The constant investment in replacing the combustion chamber screens would be avoided.
- Current repairs on the mentioned boilers are limited to material replacement, rather than addressing the root cause. This only increases the heating costs and makes it unsafe.

SECOND CASE STUDY

RECONSTRUCTION OF BOILERS WITH A FURNACE

PROBLEM

- A clogging of the tubes in the deflection chamber and cracking of the bridge on the rear plate occur in the boilers.
- These issues have arisen as a result of poor technical solutions, specifically the use of a steam boiler in a high-temperature water system.
- The water velocity, which is extremely low at 0.0056 m/s in the boiler, allows the boiler to function as a sediment trap for deposits and sludge coming from the network.
- The sludge formed in the network is introduced into the boiler and then passes through the deflection plate into the rear deflection chamber.
- These deposits further hinder the already poor circulation, leading to the overheating of the tubes.
- The cracking of the bridges is caused either by the extension of tubes protruding into the chamber or by deposits—scale formed on the tubes near the bottom plate.
- Both scenarios result in the formation of high thermal stresses, which cause the bridges to crack.

SOLUTION

- The mentioned problems can be avoided by changing the way water circulates through the boiler.
- The reconstruction completion requires a short time frame and has been applied to boilers from various manufacturers, and the results have been excellent.
- The lifespan of the boilers and their operational safety have been improved.
- The investment in reconstruction is far smaller than the ongoing costs of boiler repairs.

CLIENT LIST

COMPLETED FACILITIES AND BOILERS INSTALLED BY MIK PROJEKT (FORMERLY THE PROJECT BUREAU TPK ZAGREB)

STEEL PLANT SKOPJE	STEEL PLANT JESENICE	TOPČIDER RAILWAY STATION	COPPER MILL SEVOJNO	HEATING PLANT NIŠ
UKRINA DERVENTA	TRBOVLJE HRASTNIK	DISTRICT HEATING SKOPJE	HEATING PLANT SUBOTICA	HEATING PLANT ČAČAK
NOVI SAD HEATING PLANT	IASI HEATING PLANT	HEATING PLANT SC BANJICA	HEATING PLANT BEČEJ	HEATING PLANT BOR
HEATING PLANT FOCSANI	HEATING PLANT SKOPJE	HEATING PLANT "ŠIŠKA" LJUBLJANA	HEATING PLANT "MOSTE" LJUBLJANA	
HEATING PLANT DETVA	HEATING PLANT DOBOJ	HEATING PLANT KRANJ	HEATING PLANT MAKEDONSKA KAMENICA	
HEATING PLANT ČELINAC	HEATING PLANT PRIŠTINA	HEATING PLANT PANČEVO	BELGRADE HEATING PLANTS	
HEATING PLANT SUBOTICA	HEATING PLANT JESENICE	HEATING PLANT PRIJEDOR	HEATING PLANT MARIBOR	
HEATING PLANT KRUŠEVAC	HEATING PLANT KARLOVAC	HEATING PLANT KRAGUJEVAC	HEATING PLANT GRADIŠKA	
HEATING PLANT "AERODROM"	HEATING PLANT ĐAKOVICA	HEATING PLANT BANJA LUKA		

MIK PROJEKT
Industrial Boiler Solutions

THERMAL POWER PLANT SENTA	TEHNOPROCES	THERMAL POWER PLANT SISAK	THERMAL POWER PLANT ZAGREB
STRAŽA GLASS FACTORY	HOUSING COMPANY NIŠ	GREENHOUSES SPLIT	SOSESKA	MUNICIPALITY OF BANJA LUKA
PALACE OF SERBIA	SGP NOVA GORICA	SUGAR FACTORY SENTA	SUGAR FACTORY SREMSKA MITROVICA	SARAJEVO
RTB-BOR	AGRICULTURAL ESTATE KRIVAJA	BREWERY TREBJESA	BREWERY APATIN	BREWERY PANČEVO	OBERHOF
PROLETER KOTOR VAROŠ	ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL BANJICA	THERMAL POWER PLANT SREMSKA MITROVICA	KOŠICE
SUGAR FACTORY BRANJIN VRH	MILOJE ZAKIĆ KRUŠEVAC	MERIMA KRUŠEVAC	GLASS INDUSTRY PANČEVO	LESONIT
MEBLO NOVA GORICA	MAKEDONSKA KAMENICA	LOFOLEN D.D.	LIPOVICA LIPLJAN	BOILER HOUSE ZVORNIK
BOILER HOUSE "FERONIKL"	BOILER HOUSE ZAGREB - ŠPANSKO	BOILER HOUSE SARAJEVO	BOILER HOUSE KOSOVSKA MITROVICA
ILR - ŽELEZNIK	G.S.SARAJEVO	BOILER HOUSE KIKINDA	BOILER HOUSE "JUGOTURBINA"	IMPROS BELGRADE
KOMGRAP KANAREVO BRDO	CITY HEATING PLANT BROD	INSTALATER SARAJEVO	INPRO DJAKOVICA	KOMPO
EL-TO ZAGREB POWER STATION	CITY HOUSING COMPANY	WAGON FACTORY KRALJEVO	OIL FACTORY KRUŠEVAC
GLASS FACTORY PARAĆIN	FORGING FACTORY JAŠA TOMIĆ	CABLE FACTORY JAGODINA	AUTOMOBILE FACTORY

ELEKTROPRIVREDA ZAGREB

"DSNO VMA"

HEATING PLANT BEČEJ

AGROEKONOMIK

HEINEKEN

TIGAR TYRES

"4 JULI TITOVO UŽICE"

"TOPLANA" AD BANJALUKA

"SOJA PROTEIN" AD BEČEJ

COCA-COLA

"MONTAVAR - LOLA"

MILITARY INSTITUTION "DEDINJE"

"NIS RAFINERIJA NAFTE" PANČEVO

"JASTREBAC" NIŠ

"HIP PETROHEMIJA" AD PANČEVO

"AGROVOJVODINA NOVI SAD"

SMURFIT KAPPA GROUP

ELEMIR PETROHEMIJA

KLINIČKI CENTAR SRBIJE

PIVARA ČELAREVO

BREWERY TREBJESA

THE UNIVERSITY CLINICAL CENTRE OF REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

OIL REFINERY BROD

HEATING PLANT ČELINAC

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO

OIL FACTORY KRUŠEVAC

MEDICAL CENTER PRIZREN

THERMAL POWER PLANT TRBOVLJE

ELEKTROVOJVODINA NOVI SAD

BOILER HOUSE BAJINA BAŠTA

MIK PROJEKT
Industrial Boiler Solutions

Tel:	**+381 11 366 00 30**
Tel/Fax:	**+381 11 306 51 06**
Address:	**Višegradska 6A, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia**
Email:	office@mikprojekt.com
Website:	www.mikprojekt.com