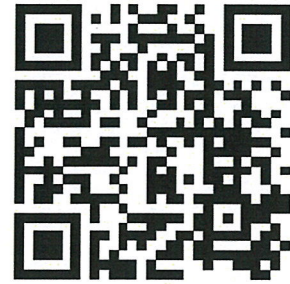




**GAWANDE COLLEGE OF  
PHARMACY.**

Sakharkherda, Lavala Road, Tq.  
Sindkhed Raja  
Dist.Buldhana



Department: **Pharmaceutics**

Name of the instrument: **Oil Bath temperature Control**

S.O.P. No.: GCP/PH/032

Stock Register No.:PH00-39/01

Effective date:28/2/14

Review date:6/3/14

**Procedure:**

1. Do not place a flat-bottom Pyrex glass oil bath directly on a stirring/hot plate, as this is a fire hazard. Oil baths prepared with Pyrex glass should be placed within a metal secondary container to prevent the glass from breaking and spilling the hot oil.
2. The desired oil temperature **MUST BE** lower than the flash point of the oil. Avoid overheating the oil bath. Smoke indicates that the current temperature is above the safe operating range and smoking oil is highly susceptible to ignition. Do not exceed the recommended temperature limits of the oil. Discard oil that was overheated or appears dark brown in color.
3. The oil bath must be monitored using a thermometer. For unattended reactions, oil baths should be fitted with a temperature monitoring device and timer/automatic shut off for the heating operation. This must be set to maintain the heat well below the flash point of the oil.
4. Do not overfill the oil bath. Safe depth for an oil bath is no more than two-thirds of the container height when the reaction flask is immersed in the oil.
5. Use thick-walled, round-bottom flasks in oil baths for reflux or distillation reactions. Clamp the reaction flask at a safe bath height with an adjustable clamp. If the reaction begins to overheat, the bath height can be immediately adjusted and replaced with a cooling bath.
6. Make sure to prevent water from leaking into hot oil baths, which can cause the oil to pop.

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