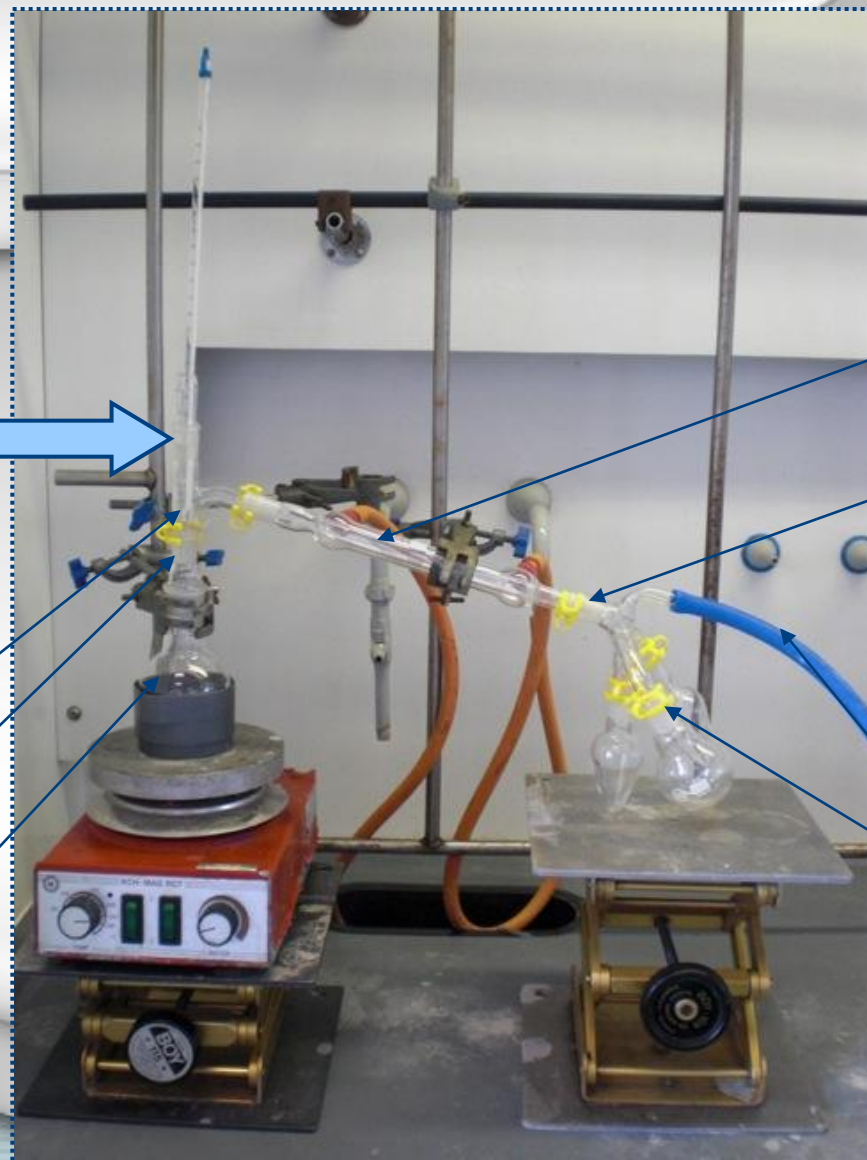
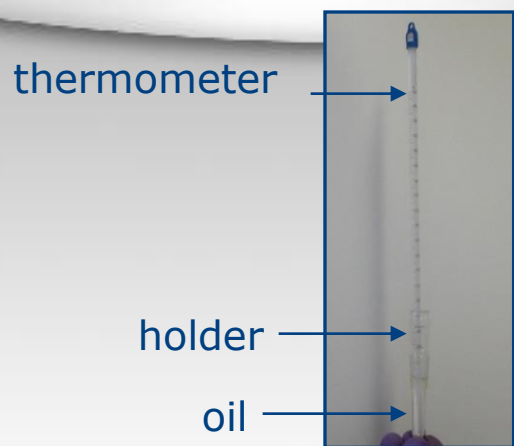


Setting up a vacuum distillation



Make sure you are familiar with the glassware and how each piece is used.



condenser

receiver adapter.
For a vacuum
distillation, this is
known as a pig.
See slides later

vacuum

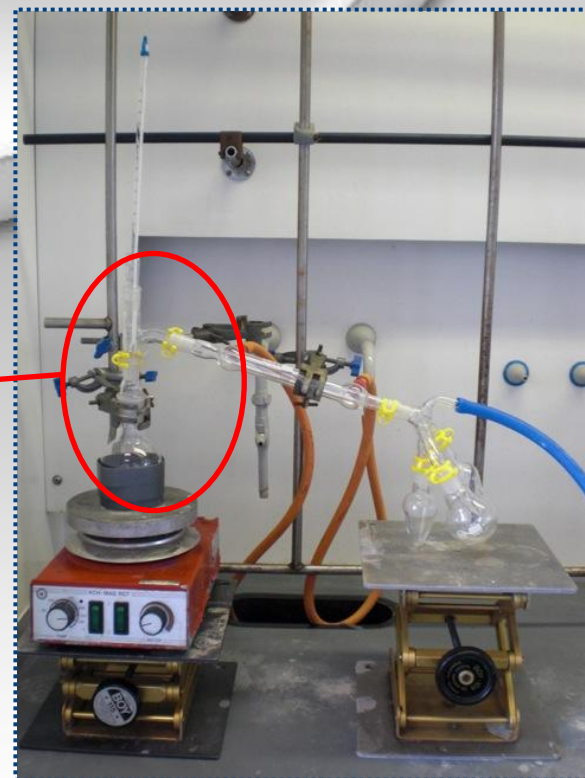
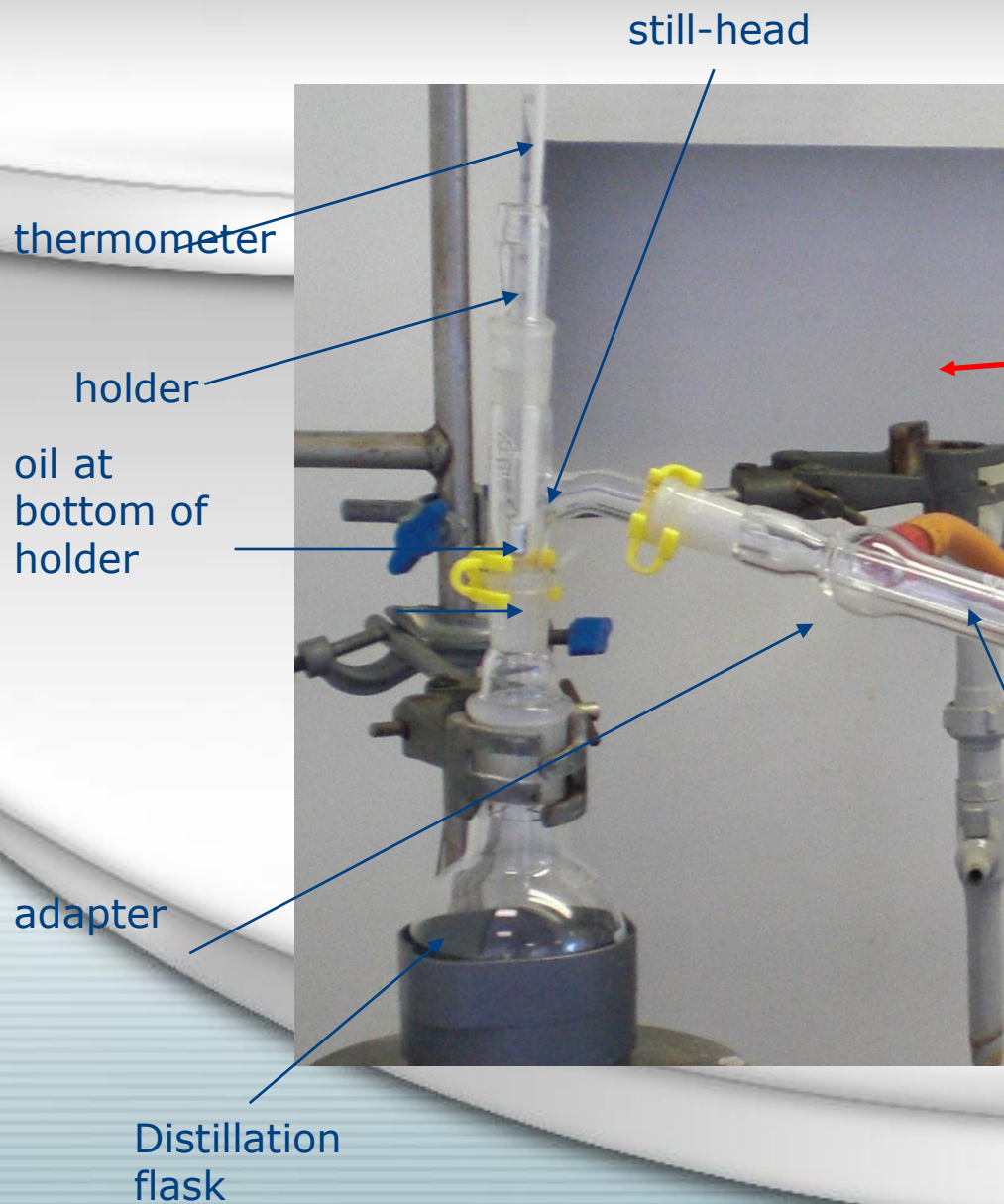
receiver
flask

still-head

adapter

Distillation
flask

Make sure you are familiar with the glassware and how each piece is used.



When setting up the condenser it is very important that you have the water flow in the correct direction.

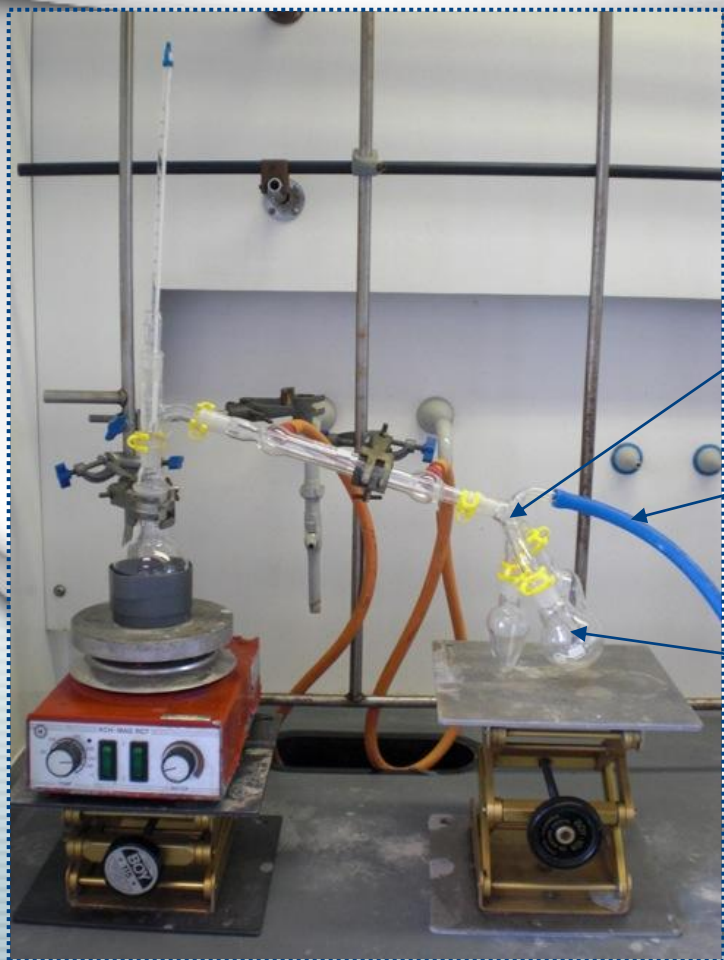
Water out

Water in



When running a vacuum distillation, it can be a good idea to use a 'pig' adapter. The 'pig' adapter rotates to allow you to collect three fractions into three separate receiver flasks, without having to stop the distillation.

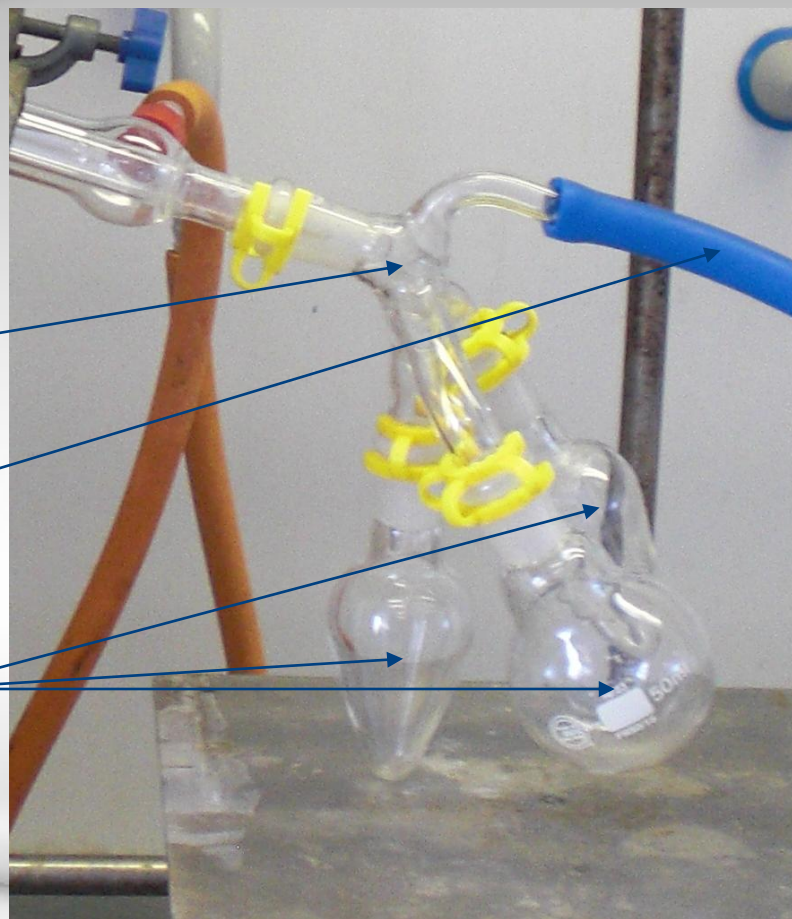
In a standard distillation, the flasks used to collect the distillate can be removed and added easily. This is not possible here since the system is under a vacuum.



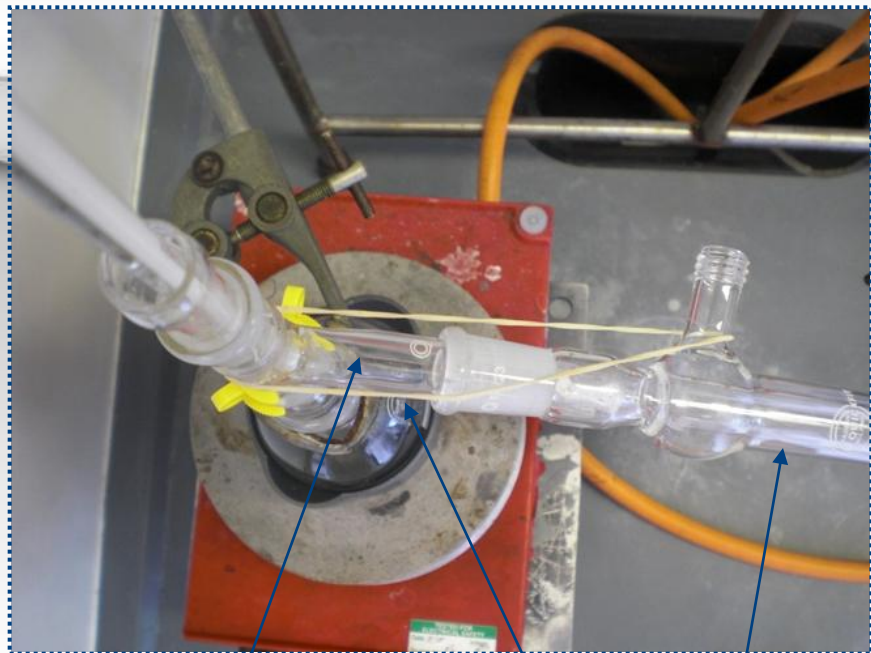
'pig' type
receiving
adapter

vacuum

receiver
flasks



When setting up a vacuum distillation it is important to ensure that all of the ground-glass joints are clipped and clamped firmly. This will ensure that there is no movement in the joints and no vapour can escape.



Ensuring a tight seal can be helped by the use of using elastic bands as shown in the two diagrams:
LEFT: Ensuring condenser held tightly to the still head.
BOTTOM: Ensuring the 'Pig' is held tightly to the condenser.

Still-head

Condenser

Elastic Band

'Pig' type
receiving adapter



When adding a heat source to the distillation set up, it is a good idea to use a lab jack, so the heat can easily be removed. An oil bath may be used instead of the heating blocks.

cotton wool. Used to insulate the glassware until the vapour path reaches the condenser. Ensures a more efficient distillation

heating blocks

heater stirrer

lab jacks



Remember to add either anti-bumping granules or a magnetic stirring bar to the distillation flask.