Cellulases can be produced by a wide variety of microorganisms in nature. Screening and isolation of cellulase-producing microorganism from nature is one of the important steps for obtaining novel cellulases (Juturu and Wu, 2014). Both fungi and bacteria have been heavily exploited to produce cellulases which have different properties. Fungal cellulases are extensively used because of producing large amount of extracellular cellulases up to now, however, recently bacterial cellulases are attract great attention because of robust bacterial growth, survival in harsh conditions of bioconversion processes, stability and presence of multi-enzyme complexes which provides increased function and synergy (Acharya et al., 2011). The aim of this study is determined thermophilic Bacillus isolates which can be produced cellulase. For this aim, fifteen local bacteria isolates were used. These isolates were grown overnight on CMC agar at 50°C. Then, congo red staining was performed. Consequently, five isolates showed a clear zone on plate. It can be said these thermophilic isolates can be used as cellulase producer.