

1.1. Glass wool can be a loose fill material, blown into attics, or, together with an active binder sprayed on the underside of structures, sheets and panels that can be used to insulate flat surfaces such as cavity wall insulation, ceiling tiles, curtain walls as well as ducting. The cylindrical vessels are calculated on the principles of thin-walled cylinders.[3] The first step in designing a container is choosing the best type for the service for which it is intended. Process pressure vessels have multiple and varied uses, among them we can mention heat exchangers, reactors, fractionating towers, distillation towers, etc. Introduction A pressure vessel is considered as any closed vessel that is capable of storing a pressurized fluid, either internal or external pressure, regardless of their shape and dimensions. The factors influencing the choice of type are the function of the container, the location, the nature of the fluid that has to be stored, the temperature and operating pressure and their ability to store the volume needed by the process.[3] Figure 1.1: Pressure vessel. The former may be horizontal or vertical, and in some cases may have coils to increase or lower the temperature of the fluid.[3] Figure 1.3: Spherical/cylindrical pressure vessels. Spherical pressure vessels are usually used as storage tanks, and are recommended for storing large volumes. Pressure vessels can be classified according to their intended service, temperature and pressure, materials and geometry. Different types of pressure vessels can be classified as follows: Figure 1.2: Pressure vessels classifications. The first classes are only used for storing fluids under pressure, and in accordance with the service are known as storage tanks. According to the intended use of the pressure vessel, they can be divided into storage containers and process vessels. It is also used to insulate piping and for soundproofing.[10] According to the shape, pressure vessel may be cylindrical or spherical.??