

# HISTORIE ODPADŮ A OBALŮ

## Pravěk

Ufí v pravku lidé uchovávali potraviny v obalech. Ulovili mamuta, poufívali pro uchování bylinky koení, maso sušili a udili. Syké potraviny skladovali v pytlích z kfe nebo v koích. Postupn vynalezli keramiku a mohli skladovat vodu, víno, olej, mléko. Pozd ji tekutiny skladovali v sudech.

## Antika

Ve starém ecku a ím ufl m li úklidové slufby, které tvo ily p ívle ní zajatci a otroci, fungovala kanalizace a n kdy se ve m stech provád í úklid, odpadky se odvářely za m sto a sypaly se do jam. Tak vznikaly první skládky.

## Stedovk

Opadky i lidské exkrementy se vyhazovaly z oken. Na ulicích voln lefel odpad. Lidé flili spole n s domácími zvíaty, nedodrřovali základní hygienická pravidla. Tento nepo ádek zp sobil ásté epidemie moru a cholery.

## 19. století

Hygiena m la podstatný vliv na Pasterovy výzkumy. Odpadky se nevářely po ulicích, ale dávaly se do ur ených nádob a pak se vozily na hromady za m sta.

## 20. století

Na po átku 20.století se začaly sbírat a svářet domovní odpady. První ízené skládky a spalovny vybudovali v Anglii. V sou asnosti je sb r odpadu samoz ejmostí. T íd ní odpadu a recyklaci známe jifl ádu let.

## Sklo

V roce 1250 p .n.l. se objevily první sklá ské výrobky. Sta í Sy ané začali vyráb t sklen né výrobky.

## Lednice

Pro zní ení -kodlivých bakterií na potravinách pom flé snížení teploty. Nejprve se jídlo chladilo studenou vodou, pak se poufíval led, í. chladni ka byla na sníh.

## Plechovka

Napoleon v kucha uchovával potraviny ve sklenicích s uzav eným víkem. Potom v Anglii vymysleli plechovku. První plechovky byly velmi t flké. Do plechovek se balily potraviny hlavn v období válek.

## Plast

Plast je jedním z nejmladích obalových materiál . Byl vynalezen na konci 19. století. Plasty jsou pevné, lehké, usnad ují mražení. Dnes jsou to nejroz í en j í obaly.

## Nápojový karton

Máslo a mléko se nejd íve balilo do papíru pot eného voskem. Potraviny byly tak chrán ny p ed hmyzem a ne ístotami. V kombinaci s papírem, plastem a hliníkem vznikl nápojový karton.

# History of waste and packing

People packaged their food as far back as in prehistoric times. They hunted mammoths, dried or smoked the meat, and used herbs to conserve the food. Loose materials were stored in leather bags or in baskets. The discovery of ceramics enabled the storage of water, wine, oil, and milk. Later on, barrels were used.

Cleaning services provided by prisoners of war and slaves were already known in ancient Greece and Rome. Sewerage systems also existed. Sometimes cities were cleaned and the litter was taken outside the city and disposed of in holes. This was the beginning of waste dumps.

Rubbish as well as human excrements were thrown out of windows. The waste was left on the streets. People lived together with domestic animals and their hygienic conditions were poor. Such mess caused numerous epidemics of plague and cholera.

Hygiene markedly affected Pasteur's research. Rubbish was not freely disposed in the streets any more. It was placed in designated containers and then taken to dumps located outside the towns.

Household waste collection and disposal appeared in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The first rubbish dumps and waste incinerators were built in England. Waste collection is nowadays taken for granted. Recycling has been known for many years now.

First glass products appeared in 1250 BC. Ancient Syrians began the glassware production.

Temperature reduction helps destroy harmful bacteria in foodstuffs. Food was initially cooled with cold water, then with ice. The first refrigerators used snow.

Napoleon's cook stored foodstuffs in tightly closed glass containers. Later, a can was invented in England. The first cans were very heavy. Cans were used for food storage especially during wars.

Plastics are relatively new package materials as they were invented in the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They are firm, light, and they aid freezing. Nowadays, plastics are the most widely used package materials.

Butter and milk was once wrapped in waxed paper to protect them from insects and dirt. A combination of paper, plastic, and aluminium gave rise to drinks cartons.

