Why we use glass bottles

Best protected in a glass bottle

It’s the bottle that makes the difference. It goes without saying that Tethys is filled into a high-quality glass bottle. Its shape is reminiscent of a medicine bottle. The colour of the glass was chosen in order to retain the quality of Tethys completely. Glass is the only correct and healthy packaging material. Glass is impermeable and insoluble. This is why there is no interaction between the contents and the packaging material.
The main advantages of glass compared to other packaging materials are its absolute impermeability to all substances and the practically negligible interactions with food and other contents. The main disadvantages of glass are its fragility, relatively high weight and high brittleness, which make flexible packaging impossible.

Glass is inert. It is therefore the only packaging material in which food or beverages are not coated. Glass packaging is like a natural wrapping without the need of adding anything to preserve its protective properties.

Why does it taste better from the glass?
Glass does not contain anything that could affect the taste of the contents or your health in any way. Glass packaging never affects the product it contains, not even when heated in the microwave. Taste and vitamins are always preserved.

Why metals and PET are not suitable for Tethys.
Metals can be soluble in the contents, which can lead to migrations of these substances into the food. In order to prevent heavy metal contamination of foodstuffs, metal

packaging is generally coated with plastics. Plastics and plastic coatings (e.g. tinplate and aluminium cans) have tumorous, mutagenic and hormonal effects. They can also cause reproductive disorders.

All plastics are more or less gas-permeable. PET bottles are unsuitable for preserving gases such as hydrogen sulphide. At high temperatures, the PET material is not dimensionally stable, so temperatures above 60 degrees Celsius are unsuitable. The Tethys water is filled at a temperature of 65 degrees Celsius.

In contrast to glass, PET, like all plastics, has a certain absorption capacity for certain beverage ingredients. One problem with PET is the acetaldehyde content in the finished bottles. Austrian legislation prohibited the use of PET bottles for filling natural mineral waters until the end of 1996.

Interaction processes between packaging materials, contents and the environment:

Migration = migration of substances from the packaging into the foodstuff

Permeation = migration of substances through the packaging

Absorption = migration of substances from the product into the packaging