

דרך קצרה

Brief summaries of cRc Kashrus Policies

LEVELS OF HAG'ALAH

The *Gemara* states the principle of כבולעו כך כולטו teaches that if a utensil was used on the fire then it must be *kashered* with "fire" (*libun gamur*), and if there was a liquid medium between the utensil and food then it should be *kashered* with *hag'alah*. *Rishonim* extend that to say that even within the category of *hag'alah* there are also levels, and we must also apply the principle of כבולעו כך כולטו, to *kasher* as a *kli rishon*, *kli sheini*, or *irui kli rishon*.

In modern times, *Poskim* have taken this one step further. Not only does כבולעו כך כולטו teach us to differentiate between a כלי *kli* and a כלי שני *kli sheini*, but even to *kasher* differently based on the temperature at which the *ta'am* was absorbed. If a kettle is only used at 160° F, then it can be *kashered* at 160° F and there is no need for the water to be boiling.

Although the above is the letter of the law, the *minhag* is to always perform *hag'alah* in a *kli rishon* which is on the fire at *roschin*. Of course, since this is a *minhag* it only applies in situations where this is reasonably possible. So, for example, a countertop, sink, or microwave, cannot possibly be *kashered* in a *kli rishon*, so we can rely on the primary halacha that *irui kli rishon* is effective. But wherever possible, one should *kasher* at *roschin* in a *kli rishon*.

Some exceptions to the above rules are (a) a *davar gush* has the status of a *kli rishon* even when it is moved out of the pot in

which it was cooked, (b) a hot *davar charif* has the status of being in a *kli rishon* even if it is in a *kli sheini*, and (c) sometimes a "hot stone" (even *m'lubenes*) is used in conjunction with *irui kli rishon* to create something akin to a *kli rishon*.

It is also noteworthy that *kashering* something which (only) became non-kosher as a *kli sheini* is a *l'chatchilah* requirement, but *b'dieved* if the utensil was used without *kashering* the food remains kosher. But there is a *chumrah* for *Pesach* that if a utensil had been used for *chametz* in a *kli sheini* and was then used on *Pesach* without *kashering*, the food is forbidden even *b'dieved*.

CRC POLICIES

61. If a kettle was never used at about 160° F (for example) can it be *kashered* at 160° F or must it always be at a רותחין temperature?

Yes, *b'dieved*, in cases where רותחין cannot be achieved.

62. Is there a preference to always *kasher* in a *kli rishon* at *roschin*, or can one *l'chatchilah* rely on כבולעו כך כולטו?

Yes, *l'chatchilah* every *hag'alah* should be at רותחין.

63. Can a sink [which is not חרס] be *kashered* with *irui kli rishon*?

Yes



64. When *kashering* a sink, is one required to submerge the spout in *hag'alah* water?

No, it is not required, but מה טוב for those who can safely add this step.

65. A hot non-kosher דבר גוש was transferred from the pot it was cooked in, onto a tray, and then onto a plate.

a. Must the tray be *kashered* as a *kli rishon* or as a *kli sheini*?

L'chatchilah it should be *kashered* as a *kli rishon*.

b. Must the plate be *kashered* as a *kli rishon*?

L'chatchilah it should be *kashered* as a *kli rishon*.

66. What are some examples of a דבר גוש?

A whole potato or a sizeable chunk of meat.

A cut-up potato or small pieces of meat do not retain enough heat to qualify as a דבר גוש. Similarly, thin/stringy items (e.g., rice, spaghetti) and watery mixtures (e.g., *cholent*, soup that contains chunks of meat) are not considered a דבר גוש.

67. What are some examples of a דבר חריף?

Garlic cloves, horseradish, onion, radish, sour apple, vinegar, and whisky.

Some ground spices, such as black pepper and hot paprika, qualify as דבר חריף, but most other spices and herbs, such as garlic powder, paprika, or oregano are not.

68. A utensil became non-kosher as a *kli sheini* and (within 24 hours) was used for kosher food without *kashering*. What is the *b'dieved* status of the food?

It is permitted.

מראה מקומות

שולחן ערוך סימן תנ"א סעיף ה'
גמרא פסחים עה:
אגרות משה יו"ד א' סימן ס'
מנחת יצחק חלק ג' סימן ס"ז אות ז'-י"ג
ש"ך יו"ד סימן ס"ט ס"ק ל"ח
רמ"א יו"ד סימן ס"ח סעיף י"א
משנה ברורה תנ"א ס"ק י"א