דרך קצרה

Brief summaries of cRc Kashrus Policies

COVER ON BAKING TINS

Shulchan Aruch says that the cover on a baking tin must be *kashered* with *libun gamur*. Typically, the cover on a baking tin sits well above the food and never touches what is being baked. If so, how is this consistent with the principle we saw in DK 18 that *libun* is only required when there is direct contact between the food and the utensil?

Magen Avraham offers two answers to this question. His first answer is that this halacha is specific to a type of baking tin which has contact with the bread or other food being baked. In that case, it understandable that *libun gamur* is required.

The second answer is that even if the bread would not touch the cover, *libun* is required because the vapor/זיעה which rises from the bread hits the cover and that contact demands *libun*. But did we not see in DK 54 that זיעה has the status of a liquid, and equipment which had contact with non-kosher זיעה can be *kashered* with *irui kli*

rishon? *Pri Megadim* says that the answer is that there is a difference between vapors coming from a liquid or moist food as compared which comes from a solid, dry food. זיעה from a liquid has the status of "liquid" and can be *kashered* with *irui kli rishon*, while זיעה from a dry food has the same status as the original dry food, and demands *libun* for *kashering*.

According to this second answer, an oven chamber would also require *libun gamur*. The chamber never has food-contact, but since the vapors of dry non-kosher (or *chametz*) food encounters the walls of the chamber, *libun gamur* is required. In fact, mainstream halacha does not accept this position but rather follows other *Acharonim* who argue that vapor is inherently a liquid item even if it comes from a solid food, and therefore any contact with vapor cannot demand more than *hag'alah*. This is reflected in *Mishnah Berurah* who only cites *Magen Avraham's* first answer noted above.

מראה מקומות

שולחן ערוך סימן ותנ"א סעיף ט"ו
משנה ברורה תנ"א ס"ק פ"ה
מגן אברהם סימן תנ"א ס"ק ל'
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