ּוְלָכֵן הָאַגָּנוֹת וְהַמַּחֲבַתּוֹת שֶׁאוֹפִין בָּהֶן חָמֵץ, צְרִיכִין לְבּוּן. וְהַלִּבּוּן צָרִידְּ לִהְיוֹת לְכַתְּחִלָּה לִבּוּן חָזָק עֵד שֶׁיָּהְיוּ נִיצוֹצוֹת נִתָּזִין מִמֶּנוּ. וְהַמַּרְדֶּה שֶׁל עֵץ אֵין לוֹ תַּקָּנָה.

ר׳ ניסן ה) כְּלִי שָׁיֶשׁ בּוֹ טְלַאִי, אָם הוּא בְּעִנְיַן שֶׁיֵשׁ לְחוּשׁ שֶׁמָּא יֵשׁ תַּחַת הַטְּלַאִי מַשֶּׁהוּ חָמֵץ בְּעַיִן, אֲזַי צָרִיךְ מִקֹּדֶם לְלַבֵּן אוֹתוֹ מָקוֹם עַד שֶׁיִדַע בְּבֵרוּר, שֶׁאִם הָיָה שָׁם מַשֶּׁהוּ חָמֵץ הָיָה נִשְׂרָף, וְאַחַר כָּךְּ יַנְעִשֶׂה קֶּם אֵין חֲשָׁשׁ שֻׁיְּהֵא שָׁם חָמֵץ בְּעִיּן, אֲזִי אִם הָיָה הַטְּלַאִי נַעֲשֶׂה קֶּם שֶׁהִּשְׁתְּ שֵׁי שָׁהוּא, דְּכְמוֹ שֶׁבּלֵע אֶת הֶחָמֵץ, שֶׁהִּלְּה בָּבְּלִי חָמֵץ, וְאַחַר כָּךְּ שָׁמוּ כָּךְּ יִפְלְטֵנוּ בְּהַגְעָלָה. אֲבָל אִם נִשְׁתַּמֵשׁ תְּחִלָּה בַּכְּלִי חָמֵץ, וְאַחַר כָּךְּ שָּׁמוּ בָּן יִפְלְטֵנוּ בְּהַגְעָלָה. אֲבָל אִם נִשְׁתַּמֵשׁ תְּחִלָּה בַּכְּלִי חָמֵץ, וְאַחַר כָּךְּ שָּׁמוּ אֶת הַטְּלֵאי, אֲלָא אָת הַטְּלֵאי, אֲלָא צְרִיךְּ לְתֵּן גַּם כֵּן קֹדֶם הַהַּגְעָלָה גָּחָלִים עַל הַטְּלֵאי לְלַבֵּן אֶת הַמְּקוֹם צְּרִיךְ לְּהִ גְעָלָה גָּחְלִים עַל הַטְּלֵאי לְלַבֵּן אֶת הַמְּקוֹם בְּרִיל אוֹ כֶּסֶף וְכַדּוֹמֶה, יָכוֹל לְהַגְעִילוּ הַהָּתְכַת בְּדִיל אוֹ כֶּסֶף וְכַדּוֹמֶה, יָכוֹל לְהַגְעִילוּ הַהָּמְרָת הָחָבֵר בְּהַתָּכָת בְּדִיל אוֹ בָּסֶף וְכַדּוֹמֶה, יָכוֹל לְהַגְעִילוּ הִּ מְמִיך הָּנִילוּ אָז בְּהַתְּכָה.

- ו) מְדוֹכָה בְּמָקוֹם שֶׁדַּרְכָּן לָדוּךְ בָּהּ דְּבָרִים תֲרִיפִים עִם חָמֵץ בְּיַחַד, צְרִיכָה לִבּוּן קַל, דְּהַיְנוּ שֶׁמְּמֵלְאִין אוֹתָהּ גֶּחָלִים בּוֹצֵרוֹת שֶׁתְּרְתַּח כָּל כָּךְּ עַד שֶׁהַקַשׁ נִשְּׂרָף עָלֶיהָ מִבַּחוּץ. וּבְמָקוֹם שֶׁאֵין דַּרְכָּן לָדוּךְ בָּהּ רַק פִּלְפְּלִין וְכַדּוֹמֶה, סַגִּי בְּהַגְעָלָה.
- ז) כֵּלִים שֶׁהֶחֶזִיק בָּהֶם יֵין־שָּׂרָף לְקִיּוּם, אֵין טַעַם וְרֵיחַ יֵין־הַשְּׂרָף נִפְּלָט עַל יְדֵי הַגְּעָלָה, רַק אִם בִּשֵּׁל אוֹתָן הֵיטֵב בְּמִיִם עִם אֵפֶּר עַד שַּׁנִּסְתַּלֵק מֵהֶם הָרֵיחַ לְגַמְרֵי, מוֹעִילָה לָהֶם אַחַר כַּּךְּ הַגְּעַלָה.
- ח) הַגְעָלַת הָחָבִית יַצְשֶׂה בְּדֶרֶךְ זֹה, יְלַבֵּן אֲבָנִים וִישִּׁימֵן בָּהּ, וִיעָרָה עֲלֵיהֶן מַיִּם רוֹתְחִין מִפְּלִי רִאשׁוֹן, וִיגַלְגּּל אֶת הָחָבִית כְּדִי שֶׁתַּגִּיעַ הַהַּגְעָלָה לְכָל מָקוֹם. וְחָבִיּוֹת שֶׁלָנוּ שֶׁהֵן צְשׁוּיוֹת מִכַּמָּה דַפִּים מְחֻבָּרִים בַּחֲשׁוּיִקים, אִם עָמַד בָּהֶן חָמֵץ, כְּגוֹן יֵין־שָׂרָף אוֹ שֶׁהֶחֵזִיק בָּהֶן קָמַח, לָא בַּחֲשׁוּקִים, אִם עָמַד בָּהֶן חָמֵץ, כְּגוֹן יֵין־שָׂרָף אוֹ שֶׁהֶחֵזִיק בָּהֶן קָמַח, לָא מַהַנֵּי לְהוּ הַגְּעָלָה.
- ט) כָּל דָּבָר שֶׁצָּרִידְ הַגְעָלָה, לָא מַהֲנֵי לֵהּ קְלִיפָה, אֶלָּא דַּוְקָא הַגְעָלָה.
- י) כָּל כְּלִי שָׁאִי אֶפְשָׁר לְנַקּוֹתוֹ הֵיטֵב, כְּגוֹן הַנָּפָה, וְכִיס שֶׁל רֵחַיִם, וְכֵּן סַלִּים שֶׁמִּשְׁתַּמְשִׁים בָּהֶם חָמֵץ, וְכֵן מִגְרֶרֶת, וְכֵן כְּלִי שֶׁפִּיו צַר וְאִי אֶפְשָׁר לְשַׁפְשָׁפוֹ מִבְּפְנִים, אוֹ שֶׁיֶשׁ לוֹ קָנִים, לָא מַהֲנֵי לֵהּ הַגְעָלָה.

Therefore, baking and frying pans, in which *chametz* was baked,<sup>6</sup> require glowing. Initially, the vessel must be heated so intensely, that it shoots off sparks. A wooden peel cannot be *kashered*.

- April 15 5) If a vessel has a patch, and there is reason to suspect that underneath the patch, some *chametz* may have become trapped, that place must first be glowed until you are certain, that if there was a trace of *chametz*, it was burned; and then it should be *kashered* in boiling water. But if there is no reason to suspect that a trace of *chametz* was trapped there, then, if the patch was put on before the vessel was used for *chametz*, you may *kasher* it as is, because, just as the vessel absorbed the *chametz*, so it will expel it with the boiling water (used in the *kashering*). However, if the vessel was first used for *chametz*, and the patch was put on afterwards, then the *kashering* has no effect on the place underneath the patch, and in this case, too, before *kashering*, you must place hot charcoal on the patch, to glow that spot. If the patch was soldered with lead, silver, or similar solder, it may be *kashered* as is, since the *chametz* that has been absorbed, was burned by soldering.
  - 6) A mortar, which is ordinarily used for pounding sharp tasting spices together with *chametz*, requires *libun kal*—"simple glowing", that is, it should be filled with burning charcoal, until it is hot enough to burn a piece of straw placed on the outside of the vessel. But in a community, where it is customary to pound in it, only pepper and similar spices, *kashering* with boiling water is sufficient.
  - 7) In vessels that were used to age whiskey, the taste and aroma of the whiskey is not eliminated by *kashering* with boiling water. Only if you first boil them thoroughly in water and ashes, until the aroma has disappeared completely, can they then be *kashered* in boiling water.
  - 8) The *kashering* of a barrel, should be done as follows: place heated stones in it, and pour boiling water on them out of the vessel, in which the water was boiled; then roll the barrel, so that the hot water will reach every part of it. The type of barrels which we use, are made of many planks hooped together and if they contained *chametz*, such as whiskey, or if flour, *kashering* is of no avail.
  - 9) When a vessel requires *kashering* with boiling water, merely scouring the surface is of no avail, <sup>7</sup> it must be immersed in boiling water.
  - 10) Kashering is of no avail regarding vessels that cannot be thoroughly cleaned, such as a sieve, the receptacle of a grinder, baskets used for keeping *chametz*, a grater, as well as any vessel that has a narrow opening, which is impossible to clean on the inside, (or a vessel) that has a spout.

<sup>6.</sup> If, however, they were used for meat or fish and you are certain that *chametz* was never baked in them, it is sufficient to immerse them in boiling water. (*Ibid.* 451:27)

<sup>7.</sup> Because the entire thickness of the walls have absorbed the chametz. (Ibid. 451:26)

- יא) הַתּבוֹת שָׁמַּצְנִיעִים בָּהֶן מַאֲכָלִים כָּל הַשְּׁנָה, וְלִפְּעָמִים נִשְּׂפָּדְּ
  שָׁם מָרָק מִן הַקּדֵרוֹת, צְרִיכִין הָכְשֵׁר קַל, דְּהַיְנוּ שֶׁמְּעָרִין עֲלֵיהֶן רוֹתְחִין.
  וְדַוְקָא מִתּוֹדְ הַכְּלִי שֶׁהְרְתִּיחוּ בּוֹ אֶת הַמָּיִם. וְלֹא יִזְרוֹק אֶת הַמַּיִם, אֶלָּא
  יִשְׁפְּכֵם עֲלֵיהֶן בְּקְלוּחַ. וְהַשֻּׁלְחָנוֹת, נוֹהֲגִין גַּם כֵּן לְלַבֵּן אֲבָנִים וּמַנִּיחָן
  עַל הַשְּׁלְחָן, וְשׁוֹפְכִין עֲלֵיהֶן רוֹתְחִין, וּמוֹלִיכִין אֶת הָאֲבָנִים מִמְּקוֹם
  לְמָקוֹם בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁיּהְיוּ מֵיִם רוֹתְחִים עַל פְּנֵי כַלוֹ. וּצְרִיכִין לְשַׁפְּשְׁפָן מִקּדֶם,
  וְאָחַר מֵעֵת־לְּעֵת יַכְשִׁירוּם. וּמִכָּל מָקוֹם יֵשׁ נוֹהֲגִין שָׁלֹא לְהִשְׁתַּמֵשׁ גַּם
  וְאַחַר הַהֶּכְשֵׁר בְּשֻׁלְחָנוֹת וּבְתֵבוֹת, אֶלָּא בְּפְרִיסַת מַפָּה אוֹ דָבָר אַחֵר.
- יב) יְדוֹת הַכֵּלִים צְרִיכוֹת גַּם כֵּן הֶכְשֵׁר. וּמִכָּל מָקוֹם אִם אֵין הַיָּד נְכְנֶסֶת לְתוֹךְ הַיּוֹרָה, יָכוֹל לְהַכְשִׁיר אֶת הַיָּד בִּשְׁפִיכַת רוֹתְחִין עָלֶיהָ.
- יג) כָּל כְּלֵי שְׁתִּיָּה וּכְלֵי הַמְּדּוֹת, צְּרִיכִין גַּם כֵּן הַגְּעֶלָה. וּכְלֵי זְכוּכִית, נוֹהֲגִין בְּמְדִינוֹת אֵלוּ דְּלָא מַהֲנֵי לְהוּ הַגְעֶלָה. וְכֵן כְּלֵי מַתֶּכֶת שֶׁהֵן מֻתָּכִין מִבְּפְנִים בְּהִתּוּדְ זְכוּכִית, אֵין לָהֶם תַּקָּנָה בְּהַגְעֶלָה, אֲבָל סַגִּי לְהוּ בְּלְבּוּן קַל, כְּמוֹ מְדוֹכָה בְּסָעִיף ו׳.
- יד) אֵין מַגְעִילִין אֶלָּא בְּמַיִם וְלֹא יְהֵא בָהֶם שׁוּם תַּעֲרֹבֶת, אֲפְלוּ אֵפֶר וְכַדּוֹמֶה. אָם הִגְעִיל הַרְבֵּה בְּיוֹרָה עַד שֶׁנֶּעְכְּרוּ הַמַּיִם כְּעֵין צִיר, אֵין מַגעִילִין עוֹד בָּהֶם.

ז ניסן טו) אָם מַגְעִיל עַל יְדֵי צְבָת שֶׁמַחְזִיק בָּהְּ אֶת הַכְּלִי, צָרִיךְּ לְרַפּוֹת אֶת הַכְּלִי וְלַחֲזוֹר וּלְתָפְסוֹ. דְּאָם לֹא כֵּן, הָרֵי לֹא בָּאוּ מִימִי הַהַּגְעָלָה בָּמְקוֹם הַצְּבָת. וְטוֹב יוֹתֵר לָשִׁים אֶת הַכְּלִי בְּמַחֲרוֹזָה אוֹ בְּתוֹךְ סָל. וְלֹא יַנִּיחַ כֵּלִים הַרְבֵּה בְּפַעֵם אַחַת לְתוֹךְ הַכְּלִי שֶׁהוּא מַגְעִיל בּוֹ, כְּדֵי שֶׁלֹא יִגְּעוּ זֵה בָּזָה. דְּאָם כֵּן, בְּמְקוֹם נְגִיעָתָן אֵינָן מַגְעַלִין.

טז) אֵין לְהַגְעִיל אָלָא כָּלִי שֵׁאֵינוֹ בֵּן־יוֹמוֹ, דְהַיִנוּ שֵׁכְּבַר עָבַר

<sup>8.</sup> This is only when hot foods are kept in them, but otherwise, they do not require kashering. (Ibid. 451:113)

<sup>9.</sup> Others hold that since hot puddings, that contain *chametz*, are sometimes placed there, they require that hot stones be placed on them, (similar to *kashering* tables, that are discussed in this paragraph). (*Ibid.* 451:114)

<sup>10.</sup> You must not use another vessel to dip into the vessel containing the boiling water and then pour it onto the surface from the second vessel. (*Ibid.* 451:20)

- 11) A cabinet, in which food is kept<sup>8</sup> the entire year, and soup is sometimes spilled there from the pots, requires simple *kashering*, that is pouring boiling water on it;<sup>9</sup> but it must be poured out of the vessel, in which the water was boiled. <sup>10</sup> The water should not be thrown, but it should be poured in a steady stream. (As for *kashering*) tables, it is also customary to place glowing hot stones on the table, and pour boiling water on them, and then to move the stones from place to place in such a manner, that the boiling water covers the entire surface. The table must be scrubbed first, and after twenty-four hours, it should be *kashered*, in the manner described above. Nevertheless, some people are accustomed, not to use tables and chests even after *kashering*, without covering them with a cloth or something else.
- 12) Handles of vessels also require *kashering*. However, if the handle does not fit into the *kashering* pot, you should *kasher* the handle, by pouring boiling water on it. 11
- 13) Vessels used for drinking or measuring, also require *kashering*. <sup>12</sup> As for glassware, it is the custom in these regions not to *kasher* them. <sup>13</sup> Vessels made of metal, glazed on the inside, cannot be kashered by immersion in boiling water; but "simple glowing" is sufficient, just as with a mortar, see par. 6.
- 14) Only water should be used for *kashering*, and nothing should be mixed with it, not even ashes or similar substances. If you *kashered* many vessels in one *kashering* kettle, so that the water became thick and filmy like soup, you should not continue to *kasher* with it.
- April 16 15) If you *kasher*, using a pair of tongs, to hold the vessel, you should relax your hold on the vessel, and then grip it firmly again; otherwise, the *kashering* water would not reach the spot held by the tongs. It is better to put the vessel in a net or in a basket. You should not put many vessels at one time into the kettle in which you *kasher*, so that they should not touch each other; otherwise, the place where they touch, would not be *kashered*.
  - 16) You should not kasher a vessel that has been used the same day, that is, unless

<sup>11.</sup> However, if you know, for certain, that the handles were immersed in boiling liquid, containing *chametz*; pouring hot water over them will not help, but they must be *kashered* in the regular way by immersion, then in boiling water. (*Ibid.* 451:71)

<sup>12.</sup> There is another method for *kashering* drinking glasses. If they have not been used during a twenty-four hour period, you may fill them, even with cold water, allowing the water to overflow, and then leave the water in the glasses for twenty-four hours. After twenty-four hours, you spill out the water and refill the glasses with new water. After twenty-four hours, you spill out the water and repeat the process a third time. This need not be done in consecutive days, so long as it was repeated thrice, as outlined. (*Ibid.* 451:150)

<sup>13.</sup> In a situation where new glasses cannot be purchased, and you have no other drinking vessels, the *Chayei Adam* writes that you may rely on the *kashering*, described in note 12 above. (*Ibid.* 451:156)