והלכתא אידי ואידי ברותחין –

And the law is, each of them with boiling water

OVERVIEW

רב אשי ruled that in order to *Kasher Chometz* knives for הפסה, it is necessary to preform ליבון (making it glowing hot by using a torch) for the metal blade, and to immerse the handle in boiling water (הגעלה); there is no need to preform ליבון for the handle. The אמרא concluded however that הגעלה is sufficient for both the handle and the blade; חוספות is not necessary (even) for the blade. תוספות דוספות with other seemingly contradictory rulings.

מוספות asks:

תוספות cites another (contradictory) גמרא:

ובפרק קמא דחולין (דף ח,ב ושם) אמר כגון שליבנה באור אלמא צריך ליבון And in the first מסכת חולין מסכת מסכת אמרא states; for instance he performed ליבון in fire for this knife; it is evident from these two אמרות that ליבון is required in order to Kasher a knife; why does the גמרא rule here that הגעלה is sufficient?!

תוספות answers:

- מתירץ רבינו תם דאמר בירושלמי דמיירי בסכינים ארוכים שצולין בהם בשר דומיא דשפוד ותירץ רבינו תם דאמר בירושלמי דמיירי בסכינים ארוכים שצולין בהם בשר דומיא אחל it states regarding the תוספתא (mentioned above) that it is discussing long knives which are used to roast meat on them, similar to the spit which is also mentioned there -

וכן ההוא דחולין -

And similarly that גמרא in הוליך is also discussing knives upon which meat is roasted; however here we are discussing knives which are used merely to cut חמץ המץ products), but

¹ פ"ט ה"ב.

² This is referring to one who bought these items from a נכרי; he must *kasher* them through ליבון.

 $^{^3}$ The גמרא there (ה,א) stated that one is permitted to use the knife of an עכו"ם to *Shecht*. The גמרא explains how this is possible since there may be fats from נבילות which were absorbed in the knife.

⁴ The knives (in the תוספתא and (הולין) are like spits; the meat is roasted on them, therefore there is much absorption and they need to be *koshered* in same manner they were used; namely on the fire (which is ליבון). However regular knives used for cutting meat (or hot המץ) since they did not absorbed the meat on the fire, but merely by cutting hot meat, in that case הגעלה is sufficient.

are not used on the fire directly.

חוספות offers another distinction between the cases:

רב אשי בשילהי מסכת עבודה זרה זרה זרה זרה יש לחלק בין התירא בלע ובין איסורא בלע כדמחלק רב אשי בשילהי מסכת עבודה זרה את And furthermore we can distinguish between a case (המץ) where the knife absorbed something permissible (the המץ is permissible when it was absorbed; in which case ע"ז) where the knives absorbed something prohibited (in which case ליבון is required) as הגעלה is sufficient – התירא בלע bat מסכת ע"ז is sufficient –

תוספות responds to an anticipated difficulty:

והא דמצריך להו רב אשי הכא ליבון מחמיר על עצמו ֿ היה:

And the reason רב אשי here required for them to do ליבוך (even though it was that is because he was strict regarding himself; however according to the letter of the law, התירא בלע would be sufficient since התירא בלע.

SUMMARY

ליבון is required for knives either where it was used directly on the fire or where it was איסורא בלע ; otherwise הגעלה is sufficient.

THINKING IT OVER

- 1. What will be the ruling if the knife was בולע on the fire; however it was התירא ; or the reverse, it was not בולע through fire (just heat) but איסורא בלע? 6
- 2. Why is there a difference if התירא (like המץ) or איסורא (like נבילה); if it is something after the הגעלה, it should be אסור even if התירא בלע, since now it is 7

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 $^{^{5}}$ When רב אשי responded to רבינא, he was not merely telling ארבינא what to do, but rather he explained to אוא רבינא he (רב אשי) does, as is evident from the final response of רב אשי (saying אנא כעין חדתא כעין הדתא כאמינא).

 $^{^{6}}$ See שם וסעיף שם אבק"א של סעי' יג בקו"א של מיף כה". שו"ע אדה"ז סי' חנא סעי' יג

 $^{^{7}}$ See (בד"ה ותירוץ) דבר שמואל.