## © Document K-201 Kashering pipes which have a sight glass

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Rav Moshe Perlmutter asked the following question: It is common for pipes to have a sight glass (i.e. a viewing area which is made of glass). In light of the @ policy to not kasher glass, may one kasher such pipes?

Rav Belsky said that in this case there are three reasons to be lenient. We would not rely on any of these leniencies individually, but together they provide a basis for permitting hag'alah in this case. The reasons are:

- 1. The sight glass occupies a relatively small area in the overall length of the pipe such that any non-kosher flavor which is absorbed in the sight glass is surely *batel b'shishim* in the kosher product. Thus, using a sight glass which has not been *kashered* is similar to using a non-kosher utensil *b'shefah*.<sup>2</sup>
- 2. Hag'alah can only be performed to a utensil/pipe which is aino ben yomo or after a davar hapogem is introduced. Most Poskim hold that all opinions cited in #1 agree that one may use a utensil b'shefah if it is also aino ben yomo³ but there are those who disagree.⁴ Although we accept Taz et al., it is proper to kasher the entire utensil even if failing to do so would not jeopardize the food cooked in it. We learn this principle from the halacha that one must remove rust from a utensil before kashering.⁵ Thus, it would be improper use the equipment without kashering the sight glass if not for reason #3.
- 3. Although *Rema* 451:26 records a *minhag* to not *kasher* (or use) glass which absorbed non-kosher flavor, he agrees that *b'dieved hag'alah* is effective on glass. This indicates that *Rema's* ruling is merely a *chumrah* and not required by the letter of the law (see *Rema's* introduction to *Toras Chattas*).

Therefore, since the need to *kasher* the sight glass is merely a *chumrah* (as was outlined in #1 and #2) and the *minhag* to not *kasher* glass is also a *chumrah* (see #3), we may *l'chatchilah* rely on the *hag'alah* of the sight glass.

Rav Belsky and Rav Schachter read and signed this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> @ M-1 & X-1:33:c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Shulchan Aruch Y.D. 99:7 and the commentaries ad loc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Taz 99:15 cited in Chavas Da'as 99:18 (chidushim), Pischei Teshuvah 69:38, Aruch HaShulchan 99:49 and Chochmas Adam 52:10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See *Pri Megadim* (S.D.) 99:23 and others cited in *Darchei Teshuvah* \*\*. See also *Gilyon Maharsha* 99:20 and © K-129, 141, 183 and X-1:29.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Shulchan Aruch 451:3 and Rema 451:5 based on Sifri (Bamidbar 31:22) cited in Mishnah Berurah 451:22. Other proofs are cited in @ K-166:11; see also @ K-16 & 161.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See Magen Avraham 451:39 and Shach Y.D. 135:23 cited in Mishnah Berurah 451:155.