The Chicago Center
Digest
Mishna Berura
THE DAILY RESOURCE FOR MISHNA BERURA YOMI
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סימן שי"ח סעיף י"א-ט"ו

Overview

Siman 318 Seif 11:

One may not add water to a tub (a utensil used for bathing) **from a bathhouse that is filled with hot water** (even if it is a *kli sheni*) **since it will become heated to a large degree. It is permitted to take hot water from one tub and pour it into another tub that contains cold water.**

- One must first transfer the hot water to a *kli sheni* and then add cold water and this is permitted even if there is less cold water than hot water. (M.B. 75)
- The restriction is against adding a small amount of cold water that could become cooked but if one adds a large quantity of water so that the mixture will be warm it is permitted. If the tub is a *kli rishon* one should avoid adding cold water since there are authorities who maintain that one may never add cold water to a *kli rishon*. (M.B. 77)
- Even if the tub is a *kli rishon* it is permitted to add cold water if it is a greater quantity than the hot water. It is prohibited to add a hot piece of meat to cold gravy since it does not become intermingled and will cook some of the liquid. (M.B. 78)

Siman 318 Seif 12:

If one emptied hot water from a container it is permitted to add cold water (even a large quantity) **in order to warm the water. It is permitted to pour hot water into cold water or cold water into hot water as long as it is not poured into a *kli rishon* since it will become heated to a large degree.** If the water is a volume that it cannot become cooked and will only remove the chill from the cold water, it is permitted even in a *kli rishon* as long as it is not on the fire.

- If one adds a small volume of water that could be heated to *yad soledes bo* it is prohibited. If one adds cold water to a utensil to strengthen it, it is either Biblically or Rabbinically prohibited. (M.B. 80)
- Even if it is a small quantity of cold water and will remain *yad soledes bo* after the waters are mixed it is permitted. (M.B. 81)
- Chaye Adam writes that when adding cold water to hot water it must be poured at once because if he pours small amounts at a time each small amount will become cooked as it is added and the fact that it will eventually cool down is irrelevant. (M.B. 83)
- One must be certain that the mixture does not become *yad soledes bo*. (M.B. 84)
- It may also not be placed near the fire where it could become cooked if one forgets it there. (M.B. 85)

Halacha Highlight

Pouring hot water onto cold water droplets

Shulchan Aruch Siman 318 Seif 12

ומתר לצוק מים חמין לתוך מים צונן

It is permitted to pour hot water into cold water

Shulchan Aruch (סעי' י"ב) rules that it is permitted to pour hot water into cold water or cold water into hot water. Mishnah Berurah (ס"ק פ"א) explains that it is permitted even if one uses only a small amount of cold water that becomes heated to *yad soledes bo* since the intermingling occurs in a *kli sheni* and a *kli sheni* does not have the capacity to cook. Shulchan Aruch adds that one may not mix hot and cold water in a *kli rishon* since the cold water will become heated considerably when poured into a *kli rishon*. Mishnah Berurah (ס"ק פ"ב) adds that it is also prohibited to pour hot water from a *kli rishon* onto a small volume of cold water since the cold water will become cooked.

The issue of pouring hot water onto a small volume of cold water is relevant when one pours hot water from a kettle or an urn and the cup already has liquid in it. Does one have to be concerned that he will cook those droplets? When those droplets are from a liquid that was already heated, e.g., one is making a second cup of coffee and some coffee that has cooled remains in the cup, Chazon Ish (זה השלחן ח"א סי' שי"ח) maintains that it is permitted. Whatever droplets that become heated provide no benefit so that even though it is inevitable it is permitted (פסיק רישא דלא ניחא ליה). Teshuvas Minchas Yitzchok (ח"ט סי' ל') adopts a stringent position about this matter and writes that one should wipe out the droplets that remain in a cup before refilling it with hot water. If the droplets that are in the cup were never heated, Rav Moshe Feinstein (אג"מ או"ח ח"א סי' צ"ג וח"ד סי' ע"ד בישול אות י"ט) writes that it is prohibited to pour hot water directly onto those droplets since they will become cooked in the process. If after wiping the cup some moisture remains, Rav Nissim Karelitz (חוט שני ח"ב פכ"ט סק"ז) rules that one need not be concerned to pour water on that moisture.