



בס"ד Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn מסכת בבא בתרא of קי"ט בבא בתרא Some of the topics we will learn about include.

The distinction regarding

נברכת כובסין

A person who wants to dig a pit for washing clothing; מן המחמצן

שלשה טפחים

For the pit that is used for soaking the clothing, a distance of three is sufficient.

אבל מן הנדיין

ד' אמות

However, for the pit that is used to scrub the clothing, a distance of four אמות is required

The distinction between our Mishnah and the Mishnah in Masechta שבת regarding the items that are מוסיף הבל, add heat

The Halachah of

לא ישתין אדם מים בצד כותלו של חבירו אלא אם כן הרחיק ממנו ג' טפחים

A person may not relieve himself near someone else's well, unless he leaves a distance of three טפחים, and the Braisa makes the following distinction

בד"א בכותל לבינים

ג' טפחים

Only if the wall was built with bricks, a distance of three טפחים is required, however

אבל בכותל אבנים

בכדי שלא יזיק וכמה טפח

If the wall was built with stones, a distance of only one nou is required.

The discussion regarding

חציצה בפני הטומאה

An item used to seal a wall or window to prevent טומאה from passing through to another house, is considered a valid sealant only if the following two conditions are met.

אינו מקבל טומאה

The item cannot become טמא, and

2.

בטולי מבטיל ליה

The owner abandoned the item permanently.

However

דבר שהוא מקבל טומאה

If the item can become טמא, such as food or clothing, OR לא מבטיל ליה

If the owner put the item there only temporarily אינו חוצץ בפני הטומאה

The item is not a valid sealant, and cannot prevent טומאה from passing through.











So let's review ...

The Gemara elaborates on the Halachos of the Mishnah at the beginning of the Perek:

ולא נברכת כובסין

אא"כ הרחיק מכותל חבירו שלשה טפחים

וסד בסיד

One may not dig a pit for washing clothing near his neighbor's brick wall unless he leaves a distance of three ספחים, or smears his pit's wall with lime.

רבה בר אבוה אמר חמן חמל makes the following distinction: לא שנו אלא מן המחמצן

שלשה טפחים

אבל מן הנדיין

ד' אמות

For the pit that is used for soaking the clothing, a distance of three טפחים is sufficient. However, for the pit that is used to scrub the clothing, a distance of four אמות is required, because as Rashi explains

שהמים נתזין למרחוק

The water is sprayed farther as a result of the scrubbing.



The Mishnah continues ומרחיקים את הגפת ואת הזבל

ואת המלח

ואת הסיד

ואת הסלעים

מכותלו של חבירו שלשה טפחים

וסד בסיד

The following items;

גפת, olive husks,

זבל, manure,

, salt,

סיד, lime,

סלעים, firestones,

Must be distanced from the neighbor's brick wall at least three טפחים, or the wall must be smeared with lime;

because as Rashi explains

שכל אלו קשין לכותל

שמוציאין הבל

These are all harmful to the wall, because they emit heat.









The Gemara questions our Mishnah from a Mishnah in מסכת שבת;

אין טומנין לא בגפת ולא בזבל ולא במלח ולא בסיד ולא בחול

בין לחין בין יבשין

One may not insulate his pots before Shabbos with olive husks, fertilizer, salt, lime, and sand, regardless whether they are moist or dry, because as Rashi explains;

אסור להטמין בדבר המוסיף הבל

גזירה שמא יטמין ברמץ

It is forbidden to insulate food with material that adds heat, out of concern that he might insulate with burning coals, and transgress the Issur.

The Gemara asks

מאי שנא הכא דקתני סלעים ולא קתני חול

ומאי שנא התם דקתני חול

ולא קתני סלעים

Why does our Mishnah include stones, but exclude sand, from the items that are מוציא הבל?

And why does the Mishnah in שבת include sand, but exclude stones, from the items that are מוסיף הבל?

The Gemara offers three answers:

1.

רב יוסף explains

לפי שאין דרכן של בני אדם להטמין בסלעים

The Mishnah in שבת does not mention סלעים, because people generally do not insulate with stones.

אביי however rejects this explanation because regarding שבת the Mishnah mentions

טומנין בגיזי צמר ולשונות של ארגמן

One may insulate with rolls of raw unprocessed wool, and tongues of purple wool, even though people generally do not insulate with these items?









2.

Therefore אביי explains תנא הכא סלעים וה"ה לחול תנא התם חול והוא הדין לסלעים

Each Mishnah mentions some of the items that are מוסיף, and those of the other Mishnah are included as well.

רבא however rejects this explanation, because if so, ליתנינהו לכולהו בחדא

וליתני חדא מנייהו באידך וה"ה לאידך

One Mishnah should have mentioned all the items, and the other Mishnah should have mentioned only one of those items, and we would have understood that the other items are included as well?

3.

Therefore, רבא explains התם היינו טעמא דלא קתני סלעים משום דמשתכי לה לקדרה

The Mishnah in שבת excludes stones, because they cannot be used for הטמנה, as they break the pots and cause them to rust.

הכא היינו טעמא דלא קתני חול משום דמחמימי חיים ומקרירי קריר

And our Mishnah excludes sand, because sand heats only something that is already hot, but it cools a wall that is cold. Therefore, one may place sand near his neighbor's wall.

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5 The Mishnah continues

מרחיקין את הזרעים

ואת המחרישה

ואת מי רגלים

מן הכותל שלשה טפחים

A person may not sow seeds, plow, or place urine near his neighbor's brick wall, unless he leaves a distance of three טפחים.

As the Gemara explains;

Regarding

זרעים

במפולת יד

The Mishnah refers to one who plants the seeds by hand, and covers them with a shovel, and since he does not plow, there would be a זרעים through זרעים alone without חרישה, and there would be no חרישה, watering the plants because the Mishnah refers to

בארץ ישראל

דכתיב למטר השמים תשתה מים

In Eretz Yisroel where the rain water is sufficient and watering is not required.

Regarding

מחרישה

בחורש לאילנות

The Mishnah refers to one who plows around his existing trees, and since he does not plant seeds, there would be a היזק through היזק alone without זרעים.

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6 Regarding

מרחיקין מי רגלים מן הכותל שלשה טפחים מן הכותל שלשה טפחים says מותר לאדם להשתין מים בצד כותלו של חבירו A person may relieve himself near someone else's well, because as Rashi explains דרך בני אדם כן People are accustomed to do so.

And the Mishnah refers to בשופכין

One may not pour out a container of urine, near someone else's wall, because as the Gemara mentioned in the previous Daf,

דמתונתא קשה לכותל

Because dampness is harmful to a wall;





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The Gemara however rejects this from the following Braisa

לא ישתין אדם מים בצד כותלו של חבירו

אלא אם כן הרחיק ממנו ג' טפחים

A person may not relieve himself near someone else's well, unless he leaves a distance of three טפּחים, and the Braisa makes the following distinction:

בד"א בכותל לבינים

ג' טפחים

Only for a wall of bricks, is a distance of three טפחים is required, because as Rashi explains

שהם של טיט שנתיבשו בחמה

והם נימוקים מחמת המים

The bricks are made out of clay hardened in the sun, and they will now soften from the urine.

אבל בכותל אבנים

בכדי שלא יזיק וכמה טפח

But for a wall of stones, a distance of only one now is required, because as Rashi explains

מפני שמטשטש את הקרקע סמוך ליסוד הכותל

The urine softens the earth near the wall's foundation.

However

ושל צונמא

מותר

For a wall of one large stone, no distance is required, because there is no damage.

Therefore, the Gemara concludes that the reason for מרחיקין מי רגלים

Is as implied by the Braisa – and as Rashi explains in the Mishnah, because

מרפה את יסודו ונופל

It loosens the earth beneath the wall and it might collapse.

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The Gemara proceeds with a discussion regarding חציצה בפני הטומאה

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אינו מקבל טומאה

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The item is not a valid sealant, and cannot prevent טומאה from passing through.

says שמואל

רקיק אינו ממעט בחלון

A thin cracker, although it cannot become טמא because it was אנילש במי פירות, kneaded with fruit juice which does not achieve a הכשר טומאה, nevertheless a רקיק cannot prevent טומאה from passing through, because as Rashi explains כיון דראוי לאכילה

לא מבטל להתם דנהוי כמחיצה

Since the cracker is somewhat edible and still has use, it is assumed that the owner was not מבטל it, and it is not a valid sealant.





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The Gemara questions שמואל from a Mishnah in Masechta אהלות;

קופה מלאה תבן

וחבית מלאה גרוגרות

המונחים בחלון

If someone sealed a window with a container of straw, or with a barrel of dried figs;

רואין כל שאילו ינטלו

ויכולין תבן וגרוגרות לעמוד בפני עצמן

חוצצין

If the straw and figs could stand on their own without their container, they are a valid sealant.

ואם לאו אין חוצצין

If the straw and figs cannot stand without their container, they are not a valid sealant.

The Gemara asks

תבן וגרוגרות הא חזי ליה

Why are straw and figs that stand on their own, considered a valid sealant?

They still have a use and the owner was not מבטל them? The Gemara answers that the Mishnah is referring to

דאית ביה קוצי

ובמתונא

The straw had thorns and was moist, and cannot be used even for animal feed or firewood:

גרוגרות

בשהתריפו

The figs were infested with worms and cannot be used even for animal feed;

And since they have no use the owner was certainly מבטל them.

This discussion continues in the next Daf.



Why are straw and figs that stand on their own, considered a valid sealant?

They still have a use

and the owner was not Row them?

The Mishnah is referring to

גרוגרות בשהתריפו

The figs were infested with worms and cannot be used even for animal feed

תבן דאית ביה קוצי ובמתונא

The straw had thorns and was moist, and cannot be used even for animal feed or firewood

And since they have no use the owner was certainly מבטל



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