



בס"ד Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn דף נ"ב of מסכת בבא מציעא of מסכת בבא מציעא. Some of the topics we will learn about include.

In the time of the Mishnah the face value of the coin reflected the value of the amount of metal in it based on weight. After some time, the coins would become diminished by erosion due to handling and would contain less metal.

The Mishnah therefore discusses אונאה למטבעות

If a person paid someone with a coin that was חסר, partially eroded, at what point is he liable for the Issur אונאה, of deceiving someone in monetary matters? רבי מאיר holds

אחד מכ"ד

If the חסרון was 1/24th of its weight;

holds רבי יהודה

אחד מי"ב

If the חסרון was 1/12th of its weight;

רבי שמעון holds

אחד משתות

Only if the חסרון was 1/6th of its weight;

The מחלוקת אביי ורבא in whether these opinions also apply to אונאה of a טלית, garment.

#### The Halachah of

פחות מכן יקוץ

If the סלע diminished to less than half its weight, the owner must destroy it, because עשוי לרמות בו בני אדם

One can deceive others into accepting the סלע in lieu of a שקל in lieu of a

The Machlokes regarding

יתר על כן יקוץ

If the סלע was חסר and was more than half its original weight, must it be destroyed, or may it be kept and traded at its current worth?

עד מתי מותר להחזיר

The time-limit for the seller to return the coin to the buyer and exchange it for another coin;

בכרכים עד כדי שיראה לשולחני

In the big cities, until the time it would take for the seller to show the coin to a money changer.

בכפרים עד ערבי שבתות

Dedicated By: \_

In the small towns where there is no שולחני, until Erev Shabbos when the seller goes to the marketplace and attempts to spend the coin for food.











So let's review ...

In the time of the Mishnah the face value of a coin reflected the value of the amount of metal in the coin based on weight. After some time, the coins would become diminished by erosion due to handling and contain less metal.

The Mishnah therefore discusses אונאה למטבעות

#### Zugt Di Mishnah

כמה תהא הסלע חסירה ולא יהא בה אונאה

Regarding a סלע coin that has eroded, up till what point is there no Issur אונאה and the owner may trade it for its full value?

רבי מאיר says

ארבע איסרות

איסר לדינר

If the סלע was חסר up to four איסרות, or up to 1 איסר per each דינר, which is 1/24th of its weight, there is no Issur אונאה.

There are four סלע in a איסרות, and twenty four איסרות in each דינר. Therefore, four out of ninety-six איסרות is 1/24th of a סלע.

However, if the סלע was 1/24 סדל or more of its weight, there is an Issur אונאה.

says רבי יהודה ארבע פונדיונות

פונדיון לדינר

רבי יהודה allows a greater amount of loss;

Even if the סלע was חסר up to four פונדיונות, one פונדיון per פונדיון, which 1/12th of its weight, there is no אונאה.

There are four דינר in a טלט, and twelve פונדיונות in each דינר. Therefore, four out of forty eight פונדיונות is 1/12th. However, if the טלע was 1/12 אחסר or more, there is an Issur אונאה.

רבי שמעון says שמונה פונדיונות

שני פונדיונים לדינר

רבי שמעון allows an even greater loss;

Even if the סלע was חסר up to eight פונדיונות, two per דינר, which is 1/6th of its weight, there is no אונאה.

There are four דינר in a טלע, and twelve פונדיונות in each דינר. Therefore, eight out of forty eight פונדיונות is 1/6th. However, if the טלע was 1/6 שחחר or more, there is an Issur אונאה.









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The Gemara asks

מאי שנא בסלע דפליגי

ומאי שנא בטלית דלא פליגי

Why regarding coins, such as a סלע, there IS a Machlokes in the אונאה amount, while in the previous Mishnah regarding merchandise, such as a garment, there is NO Machlokes and all agree that the שתות, amount is a שתות, the?

The Gemara offers two תירוצים:

1.

answers רבא

מאן תנא טלית רבי שמעון היא

The Machlokes is actually regarding both טלית and orbit, and the previous Mishnah is אונאה who holds the אונאה amount for both טלית is a 1/6 אשתות, 1/6.

However, according to רבי מאיר the אונאה amount for both of and טלית is 1/24th, and according to אונאה אונאה the אונאה amount for both טלית and טלית both טלית both טלית.

2.

אביי disagrees and answers that the Machlokes is only regarding סלע, and רבי מאיר and רבי hold that for a סלע the אונאה is even less than a שתות, because סלע כיון דלא סגי ליה

לא מחיל

The benefit of the סלע is merely for trade, and since this סלע will not be readily accepted everywhere, a person is not willing to accept its lesser value even if only less than a שתות.

However, there is NO Machlokes regarding טלית, and all agree that the אונאה amount is only a שתות, because טלית עד שתות מחיל איניש

A person is willing to accept up to a שתות, because there is a personal benefit from the actual garment.

As people say;

עשיק לגביך

ושוי לכרסיך

Pay a high price to cover your back with a garment, but pay only the market price to fill your stomach with food.

### מאי שנא בסלע דפליגי ומאי שנא בטלית דלא פליגי

Why regarding coins, there is a Machlokes in the אונאה amount, while in the previous Mishnah regarding merchandise, such as a garment, there is no Machlokes and all agree that אונאה is a ישתות - a 1/6th?



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## מאן תנא טלית רבי שמעון היא

The Machlokes is actually regarding both שלית and מלית and the previous Mishnah is רבי שמעון who holds the אונאה amount for both סלית and נילית is a 1/6th.

However, according to רבי מאיר is 1/24th. amount for both טלית and מלית is 1/24th.

And according to רבי יהודה is 1/12th. amount for both טלית and טלית is 1/12th.



אקיי

The Machlokes is only regarding סלט, and רבי יהודה and רבי יהודה hold that for a שתות is even less than a שתות, because

#### סלע כיון דלא סגי ליה לא מחיל

The benefit of the שם is merely for trade, and since this שלם will not be accepted everywhere, a person is not willing to accept its lesser value even if only less than a שתות.

However, there is NO Machlokes regarding טלית, and all agree that the אונאה amount is only a שתות, because

## טלית עד שתות מחיל איניש

A person is willing to accept up to a שתות, because there is a personal benefit from the actual garment.

As people say

עשיק לגביך – ושוי לכרסיך

Pay a high price to cover your back with a garment, but pay only the market price to fill your stomach.







The Gemara now proceeds to discuss a coin which has lost more than כדי אונאה, more than 1/6th of its original weight, according to רבי שמעון, and is now worth less than 5/6th of its face value;

May it be kept? Or must it be destroyed?

The Gemara cites a Mishnah in מסכת כלים.

עד כמה תיפחת ויהא רשאי לקיימה?

לסלע שני דינרים

If the סלע eroded up to two דינרים, half its original weight, it may still be kept.

פחות מכן יקוץ

If the סלע eroded to less than half its weight, it must be destroyed.

As the Braisa explains

עד כמה תיפחת

ויהא רשאי לקיימה

בסלע עד שקל

If a סלע was סלע until half its original weight, it may be kept, because as Rashi explains

לפי שפחת שלו ניכר

ואין עשוי לרמות בו בני אדם

The חסרון is obvious, and one cannot deceive others into accepting the coin for a סלע.

However, if the סלע was חסר to less than half its original weight, it must be destroyed, because

עשוי לרמות בו בני אדם

One can deceive others into accepting the שקל for a שקל for a שקל because as Rashi explains;

דמתוך שבא ממטבע עבה ורחבה

טועין בו לאמדו בשקל

Since this coin originated from a סלע, a thick and wide coin, people might mistakenly think that it still has half its original weight, the metal equivalent of the more valuable שקל.

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#### עד כמה תיפחת ויהא רשאי לקיימה



#### לסלע שני דינרים

If the דערים eroded up to two דערים, half its original weight, it may still be kept.

#### פחות מכן יקוץ

If the אסט eroded to less than half its weight, it must be destroyed.

## עד כמה תיפחת ויהא רשאי לקיימה בסלע עד שקל

If a חסר was חסר until half its original weight, it may be kept,

As Rashi explains לפי שפחת שלו ניכר

ואין עשוי לרמות בו בני אדם The חסון sobvious, and one cannot deceive others

into accepting the coin for a y/o.

However, if the y/o was non to less than half its weight

it must be destroyed, because

עשוי לרמות בו בני חדם

One can deceive others into accepting the Ylo for a Ipl, because as Rashi explains;

דמחוך שבא ממטבע עבה ורחבה טועין בו לאמדו בשקל

Since this coin originated from a y/o, a thick and wide coin, people might mistakenly think that it still has half its original weight, the metal equivalent of the more valuable be.







The Gemara cites a Machlokes regarding

יתר על כן מאי

What is the Halachah if the סלע eroded to a point where it lost more than כדי אונאה, but retained more than half its original weight?

רב הונא says

פחות מכן יקוץ

יתר על כן יקוץ

In both cases it must be destroyed.

At less than half its original weight, because as Rashi explains,

דאתי לאפוקה בשקל

It will be mistaken for a Shekel which is half a Selah, and others might be deceived into accepting it as a Shekel. At more than half its original weight, it must also be destroyed, because

מחליפה בסלע

Others might be deceived into accepting it as a Selah.

Therefore, that which the Mishnah taught תיפחת סלע שני דינרים

רשאי לקיימה

If it eroded to half its weight, it may be kept;

Must be referring only to a case of where it eroded all at once, as in a fire, but if it eroded gradually, תקוץ

It must be destroyed at the point of less than a sixth, but more than half, of its face value.

רבי אמי disagrees and says

פחות מכן יקוץ

יתר על כן יקיים

Only if the סלע was less than half its weight, it must be destroyed, because

דאתי לאפוקה בשקל

As explained earlier;

But if the סלע was more than half its original weight, it may be kept, and be used for its current actual value,

because

לא מחליפה בסלע

It will not be mistaken for a סלע, because that difference is obvious.

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Dedicated By: \_

# יתר על כן מאי

What is the Halachah if the סלע eroded to a point where it lost more than כדי אונאה, but retained more than half its original weight?



### פחות מכן יקוץ יתר על כן יקוץ

In both cases it must be destroyed. At less than half its original weight,

> , As Kashi explains א דאתי לאפוקה בשקל

It will be mistaken for a Shekel which is half a Selah, and others might accept it as a Shekel.

At more than half its original weight, it must also be destroyed, because

מחליפה בסלע

Others might be deceived into accepting it as a Selah.



## תיפחת סלע שני דינרים רשאי לקיימה

Must be referring to a case of where it eroded all at once, as in a fire, but if it eroded gradually, it must be destroyed at the point of less than a sixth, but more than half, of its face value.



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### פחות מכן יקוץ יתר על כן יקיים

Only if the שלם was less than half its weight, it must be destroyed, because

דאתי לאפוקה בשקל

As explained earlier

But if the סלט was more than half its original weight, it may be kept, and be used for its current actual value, because

לא מחליפה בסלע

It will not be mistaken for a סלע, because that difference is obvious.







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רבי אמי makes a similar distinction

דינר הבא משקל

מותר לקיימו

If a שקל coin diminished to a דינר, half its original weight, it may be kept, and used in lieu of a דינר, because it will not be mistaken for a שקל since the חסרון is noticeable.

However

דינר הבא מסלע

אסור לקיימו

If a סלע coin diminished to a דיגר, one-quarter of its original size, it may not be kept and used in lieu of a דיגר, because as explain earlier

דמתוך שבא ממטבע עבה ורחבה

טועין בו לאמדו בשקל

Since this דינר originated from a סלע, a thick and wide coin, people might mistakenly think that it still has the metal equivalent of the more valuable שָׁלָל.

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אר הבא משקל makes a similar distinction

מותר לקיימו

If a שקל coin diminished to a דיכר - half its original weight, it may be kept, and used in lieu of a דיכר, because it will not be mistaken for a שקל since the מחלרון is noticeable.

However

דינר הבא מסלע אסור לקיימו

If a סלע coin diminished to a דינר, one-quarter of its original size, it may not be kept and used in lieu of a דינר, because as explain earlier

דמתוך שבא ממטבע עבה ורחבה טועין בו לאמדו בשקל

Since this דער originated from a סלע, a thick wide coin, people might mistakenly think that it still has the metal equivalent of the more valuable .







6 Let's summarize:

--- If the coin is worth more than כדי אונאה, it may be used at face value, full value.

--- If it is worth less than כדי אונאה but more than half its original value, it is a מחלוקת

רב הונא

יקוץ

ורב אמי

יקיים

--- If it is worth half its value, מותר לקיימו, it may be kept and used it at its current actual value.

--- If it is worth less than half, יקוץ, it must be destroyed.



The Mishnah continues עד מתי מותר להחזיר

What is the time-limit for the seller to return the coin to the buyer and exchange it for another coin? בכרכים עד כדי שיראה לשולחני

In the big cities, until the time it takes for the seller to show the coin to a moneychanger.

בכפרים עד ערבי שבתות

In the small towns where there is no שולחני, until Erev Shabbos when the seller goes to the marketplace and attempts to spend the coin for food.









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#### The Gemara asks

מאי שנא בסלע דמפליג ומאי שנא בטלית דלא מפליג

Why does the Mishnah of סלע differentiate between כרכים and כפרים, while the previous Mishnah of טלית does not differentiate between כפרים and for both the time-limit is עד כדי שיראה לתגר או קרובו?

#### The Gemara offers two תירוצים:

1.

אביי says

כי תנן נמי מתניתין בטלית בכרכין תנן

This distinction applies to both טלית and טלית and the Mishnah of טלית refers only to כרכין, however regarding כפרים

עד ערבי שבתות

2.

רבא says regarding טלית there is no distinction and in both כפרים and כפרים כפרים  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Cer}}$ 

בכדי שיראה לתגר או קרובו

Because

טלית כל איניש קים ליה בגוה

Most people can evaluate a garment.

However, regarding טלע there is a distinction, because סלע כיון דלאו כל איניש קים ליה בגוה סלע כיון דלאו כל איניש אולחני

Most people cannot evaluate a coin; only a money changer.

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## מאי שנא בסלע דמפליג ומאי שנא בטלית דלא מפליג

Why does the Mishnah of סלע differentiate between כפרים and כפרים while the previous Mishnah of טלית does not differentiate between כפרים and for both the time-limit is עד כדי שיראה לתגר או קרובו

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Regarding טלית there is no distinction and in both כפרים and

בכדי שיראה לתגר או קרובו

Because

טלית כל איניש קים ליה בגוה Most people

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כי תבן נמי מתביתין בטלית בכרכין תבן This distinction applies טלית and טלית and טלית and the Mishnah of יפרין כרכין אוריים, however regarding

עד ערבי שבתות

However, regarding אסט there is a distinction, because

סלע כיון דלאו כל איניש קים ליה בגוה אלא שולחני

Most people cannot evaluate a coin; only a money changer.





The Mishnah continues
אם היה מכירה אפילו לאחר שנים עשר חדש
מקבלה הימנו

ואין לו עליו אלא תרעומת

As רב חסדא explains

מדת חסידות שנו כאן

The Mishnah refers to a pious person who goes beyond the letter of the law, and even long after the time-limit expired

מקבלה הימנו

He should accept the coin and exchanges it for another. However,

אחר אע"פ שאין מקבלה הימנו

אין לו עליו אלא תרעומת

A common person does not have to accept the coin, and the seller can only bear a grudge, but he has no claim,

because

שלא החזירו בזמנו

He did not return the coin within the time-limit.



