

In the previous אד we established that that רבי יהודה holds that one may not do דיקת חמץ after אסור becomes אסור, out of a concern that he might inadvertently eat the איסור while handling it. The Gemara asks from איסור חדש, regarding which the Mishnah says;

- משקרב העומר יוצאין ומוצאין שוקי ירושלים שהם מלאים קמח וקלי After the קרבן עומר was brought, flour and toasted grain were readily available in the marketplaces of ירושלים. Obviously, the flour was harvested, ground and sifted before פסח when אסור was still אסור.

רבי מאיר says;

חכמים - The חכמים indeed did not approve.

However, רבי יהודה says;

ברצון חכמים היו עושין - They did this with the approval of the חכמים. Apparently, according to חבי יהודה, the חכמים were not concerned that they might eat שאווף while handling it.

The אמרא offers three answers, of which two are rejected.

2 אביי answers;

- חדש בדיל מיניה חמץ לא בדיל מיניה

People are used to keeping away from אדש all winter, and will not eat from it, but people are not used to keeping away from המץ throughout the year, and they might very well forget and eat from it.

- דרבנן אדרבנן נמי לא קשיא

In the case  $\sigma$  חדמים, R' Meir said the חכמים were indeed concerned that they might eat from it - but they do allow doing זכן איסורו בדיקת חמץ, because זהוא עצמו מחזר עליו לשורפו מיכל קאכיל מיניה -!?הוא עצמו מחזר עליו לשורפו

Since he's involved in getting rid of the חמץ, it's unlikely that he will forget and eat it.

The אמרא asks two questions on אבי's distinction between. לא בדיל מיניה

First - in מסכת שבת the Mishnah says;

לא יקוב אדם שפופרת של ביצה וימלאנה שמן ויתננה על פי הנר בשביל -שתהא מנטפת –

One may not make a hole in an eggshell, fill it with oil and place it over a lamp so that it will drip oil into the lamp. We are concerned that he might remove some oil from the eggshell for other use - and reducing the supply of oil will either diminish the flame, or cause the fire to go out earlier, which is considered מכבה - extinguishing.

- ורבי יהודה מתיר

R' Yehudah permits it - for he is not concerned that one will remove oil on Shabbos from the lamp extension, even though

- people are not used to keeping away from oil?













The Gemara answers;

Regarding בכור שאחזו דם, which requires bloodletting - רבי יהודה does not allow it even in a place where it will not cause a blemish, lest one do it in a place where it will be a מום, even though a בכור is בדילי מיניה

The אדם בארא בארא - people generally are anxious about losing their money or possessions, we are especially concerned that in an effort to make sure his animal doesn't die, the כהן might do the bloodletting in a spot that will make a מום.

The next משנה quotes three opinions about when חמץ becomes יערב פסח חמץ:

Rashi explains, as per the Gemara -

חצות - Chametz becomes אסור באכילה ובהנאה only after מדאורייתא only after - חצות prohibited the חמץ earlier, because people might be mistaken about the precise time.

Before proceeding, it must be pointed out that when the משנה refers to hours of the day it refers to שעה זמניות. It considers each hour to be 1/12th of the time between morning and night, regardless of the amount of minutes in each hour. For the sake of brevity, we will explain the משנה as if the day and night are equally long, when each hour is 60 minutes, and midday is at 12 noon.

6 Zugt di Mishnah;

- רבי מאיר אומר אוכלים כל חמש ושורפין בתחלת שש

R' Meir holds that חמץ may be eaten through the first five hours of the day - until 11AM, and then burned in the sixth hour - 11am to 12 noon.

In other words:

Until 11AM it is מותר באכילה ובהנאה.

After 11AM it is אסור באכילה ובהנאה.

רבי יהודה אומר אוכלין כל ארבע ותולין כל חמש ושורפין בתחלת שש R' Yehuda holds that חמץ may be eaten only through the first four hours - until 10AM. During the fifth hour, 10 to 11AM, it may not be eaten, but we do not burn it until after 11am. As Rashi explains; during the fifth hour it until after 11am. As round but אסור באכילה וו חמץ for example, he may feed it to his animals. At the beginning of the sixth hour it becomes אסור בהנאה as well. רבן גמליאל אומר חולין נאכלין כל ארבע ותרומה כל חמש ושורפין בתחלת R Gamliel holds that regular food may only be eaten through the first four hours, but תרומה may be eaten through the fifth hour. Rashi explains;

דאסור שיכול אכלן שיכול בידים בידים - One may not - One may not destroy חרמה if it can be eaten. Therefore, the חכמים allowed מותר באכילה to be מותר באכילה for an additional hour.

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7 רבי יהודה adds; Two חלות תודה פסולות were placed on a bench in the הבית.

- כל זמן שמונחות כל העם אוכלין

As long as both were there, all would continue to eat חמץ. ניטלה אחת תולין לא אוכלין ולא שורפין -

When one was removed, people stopped eating, but did not burn it yet.

- ניטלו שתיהן התחילו כל העם שורפין

When the second one was removed, all would begin burning their you.

The סנהדרין, which on the following Daf will be compared to our משנה. The משנה in סנהדרין discusses the issue of two witnesses who contradict each other's testimony about the timing of the event that they witnessed. רבי מאיר would accept a discrepancy of one hour as a mistake by one of them, but would not accept a discrepancy of two hours. He considers that a contradiction, and hours. He considers that a contradiction, and עדותן בטלה would accept a discrepancy of even two hours, and

עדותן קיימת - their testimony is valid.

We will review 'אב" explanation in the following Daf as part of the complete discussion about the reasoning of this Machlokes.







