

In the previous Daf the Gemara pointed out a contradiction between two ברייתות about a new oven that was fueled with wood of איסורי, הנאה,

and resolved it as follows:

- הא רבי אליעזר הא רבנן

The first Braisa which says;

יחדש יותץ - the oven must be broken, follows ר' אליעזר who holds

- זה וזה גורם אסור

When an מותר and מותר item, jointly produce something, the product is אסור.

The second Braisa which says;

חדש יוצן - the oven only has to be cooled, follows the רבנן who hold

זה וזה גורם מותר.

2 The מסכת עבודה זרה a Mishnah in מסכת עבודה ירה - regarding an oven which was heated with עצי אשירה - in which R' Eliezer holds that the oven is אסור.

The Gemara also quotes a Braisa;

- וכן היה רבי אליעזר אוסר בכל איסורין שבתורה

ר' אליעזר held זה גורם אסור אהור by all איסורים, not just by עבודה, מעבודה איסורים.





In the Braisa on the previous Daf we also learned אפה בו את הפת - If one baked bread while the forbidden wood was burning in the oven,

רכה הפת אסורה - Rebbe holds the bread is אסור אסור, because - יש שבח עצים בפת - יש שבח עצים בפת

Benefiting from the bread is tantamount to benefiting from the wood of איסורי, because the bread was baked from the heat produced by the wood.

חתתת הפת אומרים - The Chachmim hold the bread is מותר, because

- אין שבח עצים בפת

Benefiting from the bread is not tantamount to benefiting from the wood of איסורי הנאה t









אמר אב" – Abayei points out that Rebbe's opinion regarding the new oven is not clear, because we have no indication as to Rebbe's position regarding זה וזה גורם.

If Rebbe were to hold like R' Eliezer that אה גורם אסור, we would consider Rebbe to be the author of the beginning of the Braisa - אה וזה גורם מותר, If Rebbe were to hold, אה וזה גורם מותר, he obviously disagrees with the איז יותץ of דישיא.

He only holds הפת אסורה, because the bread baked with the forbidden wood has only one איסור 60 גורם.

Similarly says Abaye, even if we hold זה ווה גורם מותר - Bowls, cups, or flasks - and according to the איכא דאמרי - Bowls, cups, or flasks - and according to the איכא דאמרי, even קדירה, pots, that were completed by baking them in an oven heated up by wood of איסורי, would be איסורי הנאה to be used, because they have only one איסור איסור איסור איסור איסור איסור איסור הנאה, since they are used by themselves as containers. The oven, however, always needs to be heated with new permissible wood, making its products איסותר זה וזה גורם.

שמואל taught a version of the ברייתא about שמואל - where

- רבי אומר הפת מותרת וחכמים אומרים הפת אסורה

רבי allows the bread and the חכמים do not allow it. The Gemara explains;

Either שמואל איפכא חני - he had learned this Machlokes in the reverse - OR - Shmuel purposely switched them because, although he generally holds

הלכה כרבי מחבירו ולא מחביריו - We Pasken like Rebbe Vis-a-Vis an individual, but not Vis-a-Vis a majority, but in this case he held הלכה כרבי אפילו מחביריו - we Pasken like ביריו פיפרי Vis-a-Vis the majority opinion. Therefore, he attributed ירבי's opinion to the הכמים so people would follow that opinion.

The above-mentioned Braisa also taught;
העל גבי גחלים דברי הכל הפת מותרת – even though there is a – even though there is a whether bread baked using forbidden fuel is אסור, Rebbe agrees that if it is baked over already burnt coals

The Gemara cites two opinions:

One - Rebbe is מתיר only

the bread is מותר.

עוממות - smoldering coals, which have no fire. Only then is the wood considered burned. However,

גחלים לוחשות - Flickering coals, which have some fire, would אסר the bread, because they are considered to have some wood left, and יש שבח עצים בפת.

Two - Rebbe וא מתיר even החלים לוחשות - Flickering coals. They are also considered burned. Rebbe אסר 's only כשאבוקה - when there are actual flames, and actual wood. According to this opinion, the רבנן permit even this, because fire of any burning wood comes from the burnt part. איסור of wood is only from non-burning wood, such as, שרשיפא - when using wood as a bench etc.









Review



7 The Gemara next returns to the Mishnah at the beginning of the Perek:

- רבי יהודה אומר אין ביעור חמץ אלא שריפה

ר' יהודה holds that the only way to destroy המץ is with burning it.

The גמרא suggests two ways that נותר can be the source for this rule and rejects each one:

First - a קל וחומר - if -



The אמא rejects this because כל דין שאתה דן תחלתו להחמיר וסופו להקל אינו דין –

A חומרא which is meant to teach a חומרא, but can also lead to a קל וחומר, is not a valid קל וחומר. In this case קולא היהא יושב ובטל 
If he found no wood, shall he sit idly and not get rid of his you at all? That would be a great leniency. After all 
In התורה אמרה תשביתו שאר מבתיכם בכל דבר שאתה יכול להשביתו 
The Torah commanded you to get rid of the you any which



Second - נותר and אסיר have many similarities. They are both אסור to eat and to benefit from it, carry a penalty of כרת, and have an בל תותירו of בל תותירו - to leave over from it.

Therefore, just like נותר must be burned,

The אכזרא rejects this as well, because the Chachamim say to R' Yehuda, חטאת העוף הבא על הספק and מותר also have all these characteristics, ואתה אומר בקבורה - yet according to היוב own opinion, there is no חיוב to burn it, but to bury it.





way you can.





Tosfos cites a חטאת העוף אשם תלוי of נותר and חטאת העוף and חטאת העוף מיעוט of נותר בי יקודש הוא of מיעוט of מיעוט - - כי קודש הוא הוא בשריפה ולא חטאת העוף ואשם תלוי בשריפה - And R' Yehuda can indeed learn נ



