

Our Shiur began with the Gemara referring to the משנה on קד מ"ה ע"א, which said about dough stuck in the cracks of a כלי: - וכן לענין הטומאה אם מקפיד עליו חוצץ ואם רוצה בקיומו הרי הוא כעריבה The same is true with regard to טומאה. If a person does not want the dough there it is a חציצה, but if he wants it there it is not a חציצה, because it becomes part of the bowl.



The גמרא asks מי דמי - Why the word וכן? How is this similar to the previous הלכה in the משנה about the יאמץ issue?

With regard to חמץ,

- בשיעורא תליא מילתא

The determining factor is the amount of dough - כזית, or less than a כזית

With regard to טומאה,

- בקפידא תליא מילתא

The determining factor is whether the person would prefer that the dough not be there, or that it be there!?

The גמרא suggests four answers:

First, משנה should – אימא ולענין הטומאה אינו כן should be changed to reflect, not a comparison, but a contrast between חמץ and טומאה.

- The next 3 תירוצים all interpret the Mishnah similarly, that the Mishnah is speaking of a given Halachah of טומאה which depends on whether the dough is considered separate and not part of the כלי or part of the כלי.
 - -1- מצרף combining the piece of dough in the crack with other food in the bowl to make up the שיעור of a כביצה, so that if they become טמא they can be מטמא other food.

If it's not בטל to the כלי it can be מצרף with the other food - if it is נטל to the מצרף it cannot be מצרף.

-2- חציצה for טבילה - in a case where the bowl is טמא and requires טבילה.

If it's not part of the כלי it is a חציצה - if it is part of the כלי it is not

-3- The משנה is speaking about the bowl becoming טמא if a טומאה touches the piece of dough that's in the crack, but does not touch the bowl itself. If it's not part of the כלי will not become טמא - if it is part of the כלי will become טמא.









4 Now, the question is;

What criteria determine whether it's considered part of the כלי?

Therefore, the Mishnah says;

- וכן לענין הטומאה

DURING פסח, the criteria of ביעור חמץ will apply to אומאה as well.

Dough the size of a כזית requires בטל, because it's NOT בטל to the כלי. Therefore,

- --- It is מצרף
- --- It is a חציצה -
- --- And the טמא does NOT become טמא.

As Rashi explains, since the איסור חמץ makes it משוב and distinct from the כלי, it is also considered significant and distinct regarding טומאה.

Less than a כזית does NOT require בטל, because it IS בטל to the כלי. Therefore,

- --- It is not מצרף
- --- It is not a חציצה -
- --- And the טמא DOES become טמא.

The Mishnah then continues;

However, during the year, when there is no איסור חמץ, the criterion is קפידא.

If he's מקפיד עליו - he does NOT want it there, it is NOT בטל to the כלי. Therefore,

- --- It is מצרף
- --- It is a חציצה -
- --- And the טמא does NOT become טמא.

If he's רוצה בקיומו - he DOES want it there, it IS כלי to the כלי. Therefore,

- --- It is not מצרף
- --- It is not a חציצה -
- --- And the כלי DOES become טמא.

אגט the משנה:

- בצק החרש אם יש כיוצא בו שהחמיץ הרי זה אסור

If a dough has turned white, but has not developed any cracks after some time, and we don't know whether it has become אחסי – if there is another dough that was kneaded at the same time, which is clearly אחסי, we assume that this dough is also חסיף.

The גמרא adds that if there is no other dough to compare it to if the amount of time it takes to walk a מיל has passed we assume that it is חמץ.











Once we mention the מיל of a מיל, the גמרא mentions that according to ריש לקיש one would have to travel four מיל for the following 3 Halachos.

- One who was hired to knead dough - to be מטהר the utensils provided -

- To Daven in a Shul with a Minyan -

ידים - To wash his hands for a meal.

However, regarding נטילת ידים and נטילת ידים,

- לא שנו אלא לפניו

This is only when the Shul or available water is in front of him - in the direction that he's traveling anyway, אבל לאחריו אפילו מיל אינו חוזר - אבל לאחריו אפילו מיל אינו חוזר

But he does not have to go back - or in any other direction - even one מיל.

The Gemara adds; הא פחות כוכיל חוזר - But less than a כויל he must go back. Rashi points out that a גבל must go 4 מיל in any direction, since he's not traveling.

7 היל andds another הלכה that relates to four כיל מיל - מיל that relates to four הלכה - מיל animal skins are made inedible and become עיבוד - animal skins are made inedible and become מיל when trampled on for the amount of time it takes to walk four מיל.





ליצד מפרישין חלה בטומאה ביום טוב – the משנה discusses the dilemma of somebody who is baking a מסת dough on טמח מסח. Normally he would separate some of the dough as חלה and bake it so that it does not become חלה. However, it is אטר אסור מון, because even a כהן במחח ממחח חלה טמאה.

There are three opinions in the משנה as to how to best deal with the situation:

-ו- שתאפה עד שם לה לא תקרא לא שם עד שתאפה -ו-

She should not do הפרשת until after the dough is fully baked. This way she will not be baking חלה.

-2- בן בתירא אומר תטיל בצונן - she should separate חלה from the dough, and then stunt the leavening process by putting the dough in cold water until after יום טוב.









-3 - אמר ר' יהושע לא זה הוא חמץ שמוזהרין עליו בבל יראה ובל ימצא -3-R' Yehoshua holds that one is not עובר בבל יראה ובל ימצא for having in his possession חלה that is חמץ, based on the exemption of

- שלך אי אתה רואה אבל אתה רואה של אחרים ושל גבוה

Because as soon as it is separated it is no longer his - the חלה belongs to שבט הכהנים.

Therefore, there is no problem with doing the הפרשה and allowing it to become חמץ.

לא זה הוא חמץ שמוזהרין עליו בבל יראה ובל ימצא שלך אי אתה רואה אבל אתה רואה של אחרים ושל גבוה

Apparently ר' יהושע disagrees with the earlier תנאים whether you can have חלה that is פסח in your house on הפסח.

The גמרא has two suggestions as to what they are arguing about:

- לימא בטובת הנאה קמיפלגי



Maybe ר' אליעזר holds טובת הנאה ממון -

The ability to earn the gratitude of the כהן להן for choosing to give the חלה specifically to him, is considered a substantial stake in the הלה, to be considered his, and that is why he cannot allow it to become חמץ, while י יהושע holds

The ability to earn gratitude is NOT considered a substantial stake in the האה, to be considered his, and therefore he can allow it to become אמץ in his possession.







whereas ר' יהושע holds



12 Alternatively, ר' אליעזר holds הוא holds הואיל ואי בעי איתשיל עליה ממוניה הוא –
Since he can undo its status as חלה, it is considered his money, and therefore he cannot allow it to become חמץ,

לא אמרינן הואיל - the ability to undo its status does not make it his, and therefore he can allow it to become חמץ.

רבי אליעזר הואיל לא אמרינן לא אמרינן הואיל עליה בעי איתשיל עליה הוא ממוניה הוא Since he can undo its status as מוניה הוא it's considered his money

He CAN allow it to become fin

Once we mention the concept of גמרא, the גמרא mentions another type of הואיל.

Generally, we may not do מלאכות on יום טוב, based on the Posuk

כל מלאכה - which is punishable by מלקות. However, the Torah made an exception for work done יים טוב - for the purpose of eating on יים טוב.



14 Now, in a case of

יום טוב לחול - One who bakes on יום טוב לחול for the purpose of the weekdays - as Rashi explains, once he has completed his meal, this food is obviously intended for the evening, after יום טוב or the next day - It would seem to be אסור, or the principle of

הוא ליה אורחים חזי ליה – Since, if many guests would arrive unexpectedly on יו"ט he would need the food for יו"ט, we can view this baking as being done for יו"ט.

This is actually a Machlokes:

רב חסדא אמר לוקה לא אמרינן הואיל - He gets מלקות, because Rav Chisda does NOT subscribe to the principle of הואיל.

He does NOT get - רבה אמר אינו לוקה אמרינן הואיל - He does NOT get חלקות, because Rabbah DOES subscribe to the principle of הואיל. However, it remains אסור מדרבנן, because, right now, he does not yet have guests.





Dedicated By: _

Review
DafHachaim.org



The Gemara next addresses the question האיך אופין מיום טוב לשבת -

When יום טוב falls on Friday - based on what do we cook and bake for שבת.

As the Gemara points out

עירובי תבשילין is a תקנה תקנה, which cannot be מתיר an איסור איסור.

However, according to רבה, the principle of הואיל removes the איסור איסור - and the איסור is removed by making עירובי תבשיליו.



According to רב חסדא, the Gemara says that he holds מדאורייתא צרכי שבת נעשין ביום טוב -

As Rashi explains;

שבת ויו"ט חדא קדושה היא דתרוייהו שבת איקרו וכי היכי דמותר לבשל לבו ביום מותר לבשל למחר

Shabbos and Yom Tov are one קדושה - therefore, מדאורייתא one may cook on יו"ט for שבת. The Chachamim, however, did not allow it because

- גזירה שמא יאמרו אופין מיו"ט אף לחול

People might erroneously think that one may bake on י"ט for the weekdays.

- וכיון דאצרכוה רבנן עירובי תבשילין אית ליה הכירא

The requirement of עירובי תבשילין will remind people that only

מיום טוב לשבת is מיום, but אסור is אסור.





