

In the previous daf we learned הבודק צריך שיבטל –
One who did בדיקת חמץ, must also be מבטל - nullify the חמץ, right away.



The Gemara explains;

The Chachamim did not set the time of ביטול in the fourth or fifth hour in the morning - 9 to 11 AM, sometime before זמן - 9 to 11 AM, sometime before איסורו - because he might forget, since there is no related activity to remind him - as opposed to the evening when he is בדיקת חמץ in conjunction with בדיקת חמץ.

The Gemara asks;

- וניבטליה בשית

Why didn't the Chachamim set the time of ביטול for the sixth hour, 11 AM to 12 noon, when people are engaged in שריפת - דמץ - the burning of the יחמץ?



The Gemara answers;
During the sixth hour the אסור מדרבנן is already אסור מדרבנן, and he can no longer be מבטל it, because it no longer belongs to him.









This is supported by רב 's statement; המקדש משש שעות ולמעלה אפילו בחיטי קורדנייתא אין חוששין – לקידושין

Rashi says that Rav is speaking of the sixth hour when חמץ is only אסור מדרבנן. Nevertheless, if somebody tries to be מקדש a woman at that time, the קידושין is completely invalid because the חמץ no longer belongs to him.

Tosfos says that Rav is speaking of after the sixth hour, when אסור is אסור מדאורייתא. However, חמץ קורדנייתא are חמץ נוקשה which is only חמץ דרבנן.

The מבטל challenges this rule that one cannot be מרא after the מרא from a ברייתא that mentions that somebody who was יושב בבית המדרש - sitting in the יושב סוב on בית מדרש when he remembers that he has חמץ in his house, should be מבטל ב.

Supported by...
המקדש משש שעות ולמעלה...
אפילו בחיםי קורדנייתא
אין חוששין לקידושין
אין חוששין לקידושין
אין חוששין לקידושין
חמץ נוקטה
חמץ נוקטה
No longer
belongs to him!

One cannot be מבטל?

after the זכון איסור?

ביייגא:

היה יושב בבית המדרש...

When he remembers,

he has חכוץ in his house

The גמרא explains, ברייתא בחלמיד יושב לפני רבו עסקינן specifically says that the person is sitting in a בית מדרש to indicate that he is sitting in front of his רבי and cannot leave, and he remembers that he has a rising dough in his house. Since it is not אים ישכו ול.









7 אמר רבה בר רב הונא אמר רב הפת שעיפשה כיון שרבתה מצה מותרת – After some discussion, the Gemara explains this Halachah as follows:

If on פסח one found a moldy piece of bread - which cannot be determined whether it is מצה - in a box where he keeps the מצה - it is מנה - he can assume it is מצה.

The Gemara elaborates on the possible indicators either way; The general rule of

- בתר בתרא

that an unknown is assumed to be from among the last things that were here - and since this box has last been used for מצה this piece must be מצה as well - does not apply in our case, because

- עיפושה מוכיח עילויה

The mold indicates that it is old, and probably המץ from before המס.

However, Rav is speaking of when it was found towards the end of ספח, and we say;

Even if it's very moldy, which again indicates that it's חמץ, we may assume it's מצה, because hot מצה placed over it throughout פסח causing it to become very moldy.

Parenthetically the גמרא questions -

פתר בתרא – do we always identify something based on the last thing? After all, ברייתא teaches in a יוסי ברבי יהודה that unidentified money found in a box where both מעשר and money were kept, is assumed to be from whichever was the majority in the box, and not whichever came last?





The גמרא gives three answers:

- -1- אין יודע איזה מהן בסוף he does not know whether the last money in the box was מעשר ס חולין.
- -2- כגון שנשתמשו בה ציבורין יציבורין they would use the box simultaneously for both חולין and מעשר money in separate piles.
- -3- כגון דאשתכח בגומא the coin was found stuck in a crevice of the box where it could have been for a long time.









שיברך שיברך שיברך שיברך - before אמר רב יהודה הבודק צריך שיברך - we recite a ברכה.

מאי מברך - What is the specific text of the

While all agree that לבער would be an appropriate text since it definitely implies a future action, the בדיקת חמץ he's about to perform.

The Machlokes is whether על ביעור is also an appropriate text. רב פפי holds it is not appropriate, because לשעבר משמע – it rather implies that we are speaking about something that was already done.

רב פפא holds it is appropriate, because הבא משמע - it indicates the future.

It is incumbent upon the father to circumcise his son, and indeed, when the father does the מילה he would say למול, and NOT. על המילה.

Second, על השחיטה is said BEFORE the שחיטה?
Here too ארב פפי שטוע would answer that שחיטה is not an option, because there is no obligation to do שחיטה. Rather, if one wants to eat meat, he must Shecht. If a person is shechting a קרבן that he is ארבן to bring, he would say של לולב. Third, לולב is said BEFORE shaking the לולב would answer that ארב פפי שידנא דאגביה נפק ביה שידנא ברכה ארב פפי בידנא דאגביה נפק ביה מצוה sactually said AFTER performing the לולב is done at the very moment that a person lifts the ידי מינים. די מינים

12 ההלכתא על ביעור חמץ ב the גמרא paskens like רב פפא that we say













13 The Gemara continues;

- דכולי עלמא מיהא מעיקרא בעינן לברוכי - מנלן

All agree that the ברכה must be said BEFORE the מצוה, based on the following teaching:

- אמר רב יהודה אמר שמואל כל המצות מברך עליהן עובר לעשייתן

All מצוות require the ברכה to be recited immediately before their performance.

However, the Gemara makes one exception;

הטבילה - where the ברכה is recited after immersing, because

- אכתי גברא לא חזי

Because certain people -

According to Rashi - a בעל קרי - one who had a seminal emission -

According to Tosfos - a גר - a convert -

Are not yet fit make a ברכה.

The Gemara now returns to the Mishnah which ruled that we must do בדיקת חמץ

לאור הנר - by the light of a candle.

אמר רב חסדא מנא הני מילי - למדנו

We learned -

מציאה ממציאה - two פסוקים which both contain the word ימצא - finding.

- שבעת ימים שאור לא ימצא בבתיכם

- ויחפש בגדול החל ובקטן כלה וימצא

רודיה מחיפוש - The second Posuk has both the word

ימצא - and he found - and the word יחפש - and he searched.

מנרות - and we find the Posuk

- בעת ההיא אחפש את ירושלים בנרות

- אחפש - I will search - בנרות - with candles.

ונרות מנר - And another Posuk which associates searching with a candle -

נר השם נשמת אדם חפש כל חדרי בטן







