

– קושרת אשה מפתח חלוקה וחוטי סבכה 🛮

A woman may tie the straps on her shirt and her hat on שבת, since they are only temporary knots. The אמרא explains the חידוש of each of these הלכות:

מפתח חלוקה teaches that even in a case where there are two knots on her shirt, and she can remove the shirt by just untying one of them, מנייהו בטולי מבטיל - מהו דתימא חדא מינייהו בטולי מבטיל

We might think to forbid tying the shirt because she will not bother to untie both knots, and leave one knot tied over a longer period of time, which would make it a קשר של קיימא.

קא משמע לן - The Mishnah teaches, nevertheless, she's allowed to tie both knots, because we assume she will generally untie both knots. The same reasoning applies to the following cases. או דוטי סבכה teaches that a ladies hat that is tied somewhat loose, so that she is able remove it without untying the knot, nevertheless, she may tie it and we are not concerned that it will become a permanent knot. At the end of the או גמרא offers similar explanations as to why you may tie knots on wine and oil flasks, on pots of meat, and on ropes to hold animals in.

The Mishnah also allowed רצועות מנעל וסנדל - tying straps of shoes and sandals - The gemora presents 3 שברייתות which seem to contradict each other.

תני חדא חייב חטאת ותניא אידך פטור אבל אסור ותניא אידך מותר לכתחילה

And the גמרא explains that there really is no contradiction between the ברייתות: With regards to shoes:

- -1- הא דקתני חייב חטאת בדאושכפי -The ברייתא that says there is a דרייתא is speaking about knots made by the shoemaker which is meant to be permanent.
- -2- פטור אבל אסור בדרבנן that says it is אסור מדרבנן The בדייתא that says it is speaking about knots on the shoes of the רבנן that are tied pretty loosely so the shoes can be removed without tying or untying.
- -3 מותר לכתחלה בדבני מחוזא that said it is מותר לכתחלה בדבני מחוזא speaks of knots of בני מחוזא who would tie their shoes very tightly and therefore would need to untie them every night when they removed their shoes similar to our shoes.

With regards to Sandals:

- -1- הא דקתני הייב חטאת בדטייעי דקטרי אושכפי The ברייתא that said הייב חטאת is speaking of the knots on sandals made by shoemakers for Arabian merchants which were made to last.
- -2- פטור אדקטרי אינהו That says פטור אבל אסור ברייתא ברייתא That says ברייתא speaks about knots on sandals made by the person who wears them not by professional shoemakers which only lasted for a week or so.
- -3- מותר לכתחילה בסנדל דנפקי ביה בי תרי The Braisa which says מותר that it's permissible is speaking of a case where the knots need to constantly be adjusted because the sandals are shared by two people as אביי

paskened for רב יהודה who shared his sandals with his child.













3 The gemora continues;

רבי ירמיה הוה קאזיל בתריה דר' אבהו בכרמלית איפסיק רצועה דסנדליה עבי ירמיה and the strap of his sandals snapped.

רבי אבהו did not consider the sandal רבי אם and permitted 'ירמיה to wear them by using a wet reed. However in a similar story where the strap of אב" s sandal snapped in the רב יוסף רב יוסף DID NOT allow אב" to touch them because he considered the sandal to now be מוקצה - just like any כלי that breaks on Shabbos.

The גמרא explains that everybody agrees it should be מוקצה, however התם לא מנטר –

In the case of ר' ירמיה it was allowed because it took place in a כרמלית where the sandal is not protected, andwe waive the איסור מוקצה to save the owner from losing his sandal.

Here in אב"s case it was not allowed because it happened in a courtyard - which is a protected place.

The גמרא points out that even though a sandal with a broken outer strap is usable by

switching it to the other foot, רבי יהודה holds like רבי holds like רבי holds like רבי that the sandal is considered

מוקצה.

Although we will later bring a statement that ר' יוחנן does not hold like ה' יהודה, we conclude

יוחנן what מחלוקת אמוראים - it is a מחלוקת אמוראים what ר' יוחנן held.













- תניא סנדל שנפסקו שתי אזניו

If both the inner and outer straps of a sandal snap, if it was previously טמא - it is now טהור, because the sandal loses its status of a כלי.

If only one side snapped - the Chachomim hold that it still טמא because it can still be worn on the other foot, however Ray Yehuda holds that if the outside strap snapped then it loses its status as a sandal and is now טהור. But if only the inside strap broke it retains its טומאה, because it still has the status of a כלי.

ר' יוחנן points out that just like רבי יהודה no longer considers it a sandal with respect to the טומאה of הלכות,

כך לענין שבת – it will also not be considered a כלי with respect to שבת and would be מוקצה. The גמרא concludes that וכן לחליצה - even with respect to חליצה it will not be considered a shoe anymore, and cannot be used for חליצה.

Although סתם משנה generally paskens like a סתם משנה and we have a סתם משנה that implies that if only the outer strap broke it is still considered a כלי and would be טמא and not מוקצה, that משנה must be speaking about a sandal that had at least two outer straps and two inner straps to begin with.

טהור It loses its It still has the בלי status of a בלי status of a סתם משנה Outer strap broke, it is still considered a בלי משנה must be speaking

– תנן התם כל כלי בעלי בתים שיעורן כרמונים

The Mishnah says that כלי בעלי בתים - a privately owned pot loses its טומאה if it developed a hole large enough for a pomegranate to fall out of it.

- בעי חזקיה ניקב כמוציא זית וסתמו וחזר וניקב כמוציא זית וסתמו asks about a כלי that keeps developing smaller holes which are immediately patched, but the combination of all those holes equal or exceed the size of a pomegranate. Would this כלי also lose its טומאה status?

מחנן - ר' יוחנן ממר לנו - ר' יוחנן answers this question based on the משנה that if a sandal's strap broke and was repaired, and then the second strap broke and was repaired, the sandal loses its טומאה status since both straps had broken at some point - because we say - פנים חדשות באו לכאן - the sandal is an entirely remade כלי with a new status. Similarly, the כלי that went through several minor repairs to the point that much of it is new, would be considered פנים חדשות , a new כלי without any of the old טומאה.



תניא סנדל שנפסקו שתי אזניו

ONE snapped

It can be worn

on the other foot

INSIDE

snapped

חכמים

רב יהודה

BOTH snap

טהור

It loses its

status of a כלי

OUTSIDE

snapped









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איניש - אינש אינע אינע מלית דין בר אינע איניש אינים was so impressed by אר' יוחנן 's answer that he gave him a great compliment - that he is not human - Rashi adds - אלא מלאך - but an angel. OR אלא מלאך - he is the epitome of a human being. This corresponds to the general attitude that we have toward great people of earlier generations when we say אם ראשונים בני מלאכים אנו בני אנשים ואם רמטונים בני מלאכים אנו בני מלאכים אנו בני מלאכים אנו ב-

If earlier generations were sons of angels we are sons of men, if they were sons of men we are like donkeys - ולא כחמורו של ר' חנינא בן דוסא ושל ר' פנחס בן יאיר אלא כשאר חמורים

And not even like the donkeys of those great Tzadikim, but like ordinary donkeys.







