

1 Zugt de mishne: נכרי שהדליק את הנר

The מלאכה משנה teaches that if a non-Jew does a מלאכה for himself on אבר, משתמש לאורו ישראל - a Jew may benefit from that - דנכרי לצורכו הדליק - since he did the מלאכה - דנכרי לצורכו הדליק - since he did the מלאכה - for his own benefit. But if the non-Jew did it for a Jew, the Jew may not benefit from it. The משנה gives three examples of מלאכות that we may benefit from if he does for himself but not if he does it for us:

1 which was just mentioned. - נכרי שהדליק את הנר – נכרי שהדליק את הנר – when a non-Jew lights a candle

- 2. he draws water from a well for the ינכרי o he draws water from a well
- 3. הוב לירד בו he made a ramp to disembark from a ship just like רבן גמליאל and the זקנים once did.
- 1. The גמרא begins by explaining why the mishna needed to give us 3 examples of the same halocho. The example of the non-Jew lighting a candle for himself teaches that האדונה למאה the same candle that provides light for one person can provide light for many people, whereas the second case teaches when the non-Jew draws water from a well for his own benefit we are not concerned that he might draw a higher volume of water to provide for the Jew. The third example of the ramp on the other hand is only mentioned to introduce the story of אדונים and the בין גמליאל.

תנו רבנן... במה דברים אמורים שאין מכירו אבל מכירו אסור the Braisa teaches that a Jew can only benefit from a מלאכה done by a non-Jew if the non-Jew does not know the Jew. The אסור asks: רבן גמליאל מכירו הוה – How was רבן גמליאל מליאל מכירו הוח – How was אמרא allowed to benefit from the plank that the non-Jew made, if the non-Jew must have known him from their boat trip together?

The גמרא gives two answers:

אמר אביי שלא בפניו הוה – since the non-Jew made the ramp when רבן גמליאל wasn't there, he had no intention of benefitting רבן גמליאל.

בא אמר... נר לאחד נר למאה - since the same ramp that the non-Jew made for himself could be used by the Jew without any extra exertion on the non-Jews part, it is permissible to use it.

שבת in משנה teaches that if a bathouse was heated on שבת by non-Jews in a town where the majority of the population is Jewish, not only may a Jew not benefit from it on Shabbos - but even after Shabbos he would need to wait the amount of time that it takes to heat up the bath before he may use it. The אמרא explains that this is so because since when the water is heated, the bath house workers have in mind to do the מלאכה for the majority of the population. The same is also true for a candle lit at a large gathering of people.

הדרן עלך כל כתבי















- 3 The first משנה in the 17th פרק teaches two הלכות הלכות: בילם פרק teaches two בלים בילים ניטלין בשבת ודלתותיהן עמהן כלים a person may move כלים a long with the doors that had fallen off of the שבת or name they fell off before.
 The משנה then gives a long list of משנה at the verse means like word.
 - The משנה then gives a long list of כלים שמלאכתן לאיסור, various utensils that are מוקצה since they are normally used to do a forbidden מלאכה, which may be moved לצורך גופו if if one decides to use them for activities that are permissible on שבת. The list includes moving: a hammer to crack nuts, a hatchet to cut pressed figs, a sewing needle to remove a splinter, among several other examples.
- 2 Since the משנה spoke about the doors of כלים, the אכזר, the ברייתא begins by quoting a ברייתא that discusses whether attaching and detaching doors is a violation of the ברייתא of מלאכה. The ברייתא ברייתא ביד ושל מגדל נוטלין אבל לא מחזירין teaches: איד ושל שידה ושל תיבה ושל מגדל נוטלין אבל לא מחזירין we may remove the doors of different closets on שנת שנד של but we may not reattach them. The אמרא asks that if אין סתירה בכלים by removing it's door, why would we hold כלי בכלים that there is a violation of disassembling a יש בנין בכלים that there is a violation of ctry? The אמרא gives two answers:

אמר אביי לעולם קסבר יש בנין בכלים ויש סתירה בכלים ושניטלו קאמר – there is indeed a violation in both assembling and disassembling utensils. When the ברייתא said "נוטלין" it didn't mean that one may remove the door, just that if it were removed one may not put it back on.

אמר רבא קסבר אין בנין בכלים ואין סתירה בכלים וגזרה שמא יתקע - really there is no violation of בנין המירה in building or disassembling utensils. The only reason we aren't permitted to attach the doors is that we are afraid - שמא יתקע - somebody will wedge it in well in a permanent way, in violation of מכה בפטיש, putting the finishing touches on something.

The gemora then returns to discuss the second part of our mishna - נוטל אדם קורנס - that one may use a hammer to open nuts even though a hammer is considered כלי שמלאכתו לאיסור, a utensil whose primary use is forbidden is מוקצה on shabbos, nevertheless since it is used יל בורך גופו – it is now used for a permissible act it not be considered.

אמר רב יהודה קורנס של אגוזין Rav Yehuda however holds that our mishna is referring only to a כלי שמלאכתו להיתר such as a nut cracker to crack open nuts but not a regular or blacksmith's hammer - because as the gemorah explains Rav Yehuda holds that a לצורך גופו even כלי שמלאכתו לאיסור would he אסור א

However הבה holds that if you look through all the cases in the Mishna it can only be referring to כלי שמלאכתו לאיסור. Therefore Rava holds that the mishna does indeed hold that through לצורך גופו on shabbos לצורך גופו for a permissible act.











