

Our shiur began with the gemara referring to that which the Mishnah said:

עור כדי לעשות קמיע - The minimum amount of leather that one would be חייב if he carried it out on שבת is the size needed for an amulet, which people used to wrap in leather.

The גמרא begins with a few questions that רבא asked about different types of עור.

First he asked in general, עור בכמה - what is the minimum amount of שבת one would be חייב for carrying on שבת? מרב נחמן answered, as stated in the Mishnah, the size needed to make an amulet.

Then לעבדו בכמה asked - לעבדו – what's the minimum amount if you carry עור that has not been tanned yet?

רב נחמן again answered, the size to make an amulet.

And then עור what about - ושלא לעבדו בכמה what about עור that one does not intend to tan?

Again, רב נחמן answered אשנא - there's no difference. It is also the size to make an amulet.

The גמרא asks; ולא שנא בין מעובד לשאינו בעובד -

Is there indeed no difference between עור that's processed or unprocessed?

The Gemara cites several Mishnayos and Braisos regarding three types of items where we find that the minimum amount to be חייב for carrying is larger before it's processed and smaller after it's processed.

First, regarding סמנין - herbs that people use for dyeing clothes, if the herbs are processed they are more significant, and one would be חייב for carrying a smaller amount. Shouldn't that be true for עור as well?













So too regarding,

ה אכעוני גינה - seeds, where processing means planting. A processed seed is a plant. And we learned that if you carry one seed, you are not אייב, but if you carry enough fertilizer for one stalk of cabbage or leek, you are אייב. So we see that there is a smaller minimum amount for a processed seed than an unprocessed one.

Similarly, regarding טיט - clay, we had learned that the שיעור of שופכין - waste water, which is used to mix with clay - is a רביעית, and the שיעור for prepared טיט is a lot less.

- The אמרא gives ONE answer. In all those cases, in its unprocessed state you need a larger amount for it to be considered significant, because אין אדם טורח people will not bother to prepare or process small amounts. But in our case, unprocessed or is just as useful for making amulets, and the same size is just as significant whether processed or not.
- There מלשה עורות הן then cites a ברייתא, which says; שלשה עורות הן There are 3 stages in the processing of hides for parchment. Each stage has a different שיעור regarding carrying it on Shabbos, going from larger to smaller.

Before any processing was done it is called מצה - Matzah - כמשמעו - Says Rashi - שאין לה שום תיקון nothing was done, it's in its most simple state.

At that point it has the largest שיעור -

- כדי לצור בו משקולת קטנה - To wrap a small weight in it. This is a bigger size than the amount needed to make an amulet. It seems that unprocessed עור has a bigger minimum than processed עור.

The גמרא answers that החם בבישולא – In that case the ישוי is very fresh and moist, and cannot to be processed yet. That's why it has a different measurement. But אור that is dry, and can be processed and used, is treated the same way as עור that was already processed, and they have the same minimum amounts.

The Braisa continues; After the first step of processing it reaches the second level called חיפה, at which point it has the same שיעור as general hides - tanned or not tanned - כדי לעשות קמיע - to make an amulet, which is smaller than the previous שיעור.

After the second step, it reaches the third level called דיפתרא, when its שיעור is - a piece large enough to write a גי - a divorce document. This שיעור is the smallest of the three. After the third part of the process mentioned before it is now קלף, which we will soon discuss.



But in our case....
Same size is significant
whether processed or not





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7 The gemara also cites a Mishnah in Maseches שלים which says; העור חמשה על חמשה - Regarding שיעור the טומאת מדרס is 5 by 5 טפחים. The Mishnah adds; משיעור לטומאה כך שיעור להוצאה - The same שיעור לחומאה כר שיעור להוצאה regarding carrying.

The Gemara answers - that Mishnah is referring to hide that was boiled specifically to be used for chair coverings and other furniture use, which therefore has its own שיעור.



We continue with the next part of our Mishnah; אין כדי לכתוב עליו פרשה קטנה שבתפילין שהיא שמע ישראל – the minimum amount of קלף, parchment, that you can be חייב for carrying on שבת is the amount needed to write the smallest paragraph of עפילין, which is

Our ברייתא asks ורמינהו - we have a ברייתא which contradicts our משנה. The ברייתא says the minimum for לף and דוכסוסטוס says the minimum for מזוזה the amount needed to write a מזוזה, in which we write two - which is obviously a bigger amount than what you need to write the smallest paragraph of שמע ישראל which is לף.

The אמרא at first answers, the word "מזוזה" just refers to a scroll. The אברייתה is also referring to a scroll that you use to write אברייתה, just like our משנה But the אברייתה אברייתה ווא רפילין הפילין הפילין הפילין ברייתה ווא ברייתה ווא ברייתה instead.

ברייתה אם - The ברייתה is actually teaching the minimum amounts for both קלף and דוכסוסטוס It's saying that the minimum for דוכסוסטוס is the amount to make אמוזה, and the minimum for קלף is the amount to make the smallest paragraph in אבריית הפילין ווא הפילין של הפליף הלמשה מסיני, because that's what they were used for. As we find in another Braisa; הפילין על הקלף הקלף - T'fillin must be written on Klaf, דוכסוסטוס - Mezuza must be written on דוכסוסטוס - Mezuza must be written on

To explain; The hide is peeled apart into two layers. The outer layer is called קלף, and the inner layer is called דוכסוסטוס.

As to which side of the parchment we write on, the Braisa continues; קלף במקום בשר - On the קלף we write on its inner side which was toward the meat.

שיער - On the דוכסוסטוס we write on its outer side which was toward the hair.











The גמרא then gets into a discussion whether these specifications are only

- אונה which means, למצוה it is preferred to write them as specified. However,

אם שינה - if he did differently - he wrote אם חפילין, or תפילין on קלף, it's also valid and כשר - OR it's if not done as specified.

This will determine how we understand the following statement of Rav.

- אמר רב דוכסוסטוס הרי היא כקלף

רב said that דוכסוסטום is the same as קלף.

At first the גמרא assumes that דב means that just like you can write אמרא חפילין, you can also write them on דוכסוסטוס. In other words, regarding הלכה למשה מסיני the למצוה is only הלכה למשה מסיני - if you ברייתא, which says - שינה בזה ובזה פסול - if you change this or this it's פסול is referring to מאוזה. The two things that disqualify מאוזה are the wrong material or the wrong side.

The גמרא then cites a Braisa regarding מזוזה that רבי מאיר היה כותבה על הקלף - R' Meir would write Mezuzos on קלף.

According to this opinion we can say that when Rav said קלף - He meant - דוכסוסטוס הרי היא כקלף - אם - אם ביני נולין מזוגד אף הלף נותרין נולין מזוגד - אם - אם ביני נולין מזוגד או היא ביני נולין מזוגד או ביני נוליי נול

מזוזה עליו פותבין עליו מזוזה עלי פותבין עליו מזוזה - you can write a מוזה even on קלף.

As part of this discussion the Gemara quoted a Braisa as follows;

תפילין שבלו וספר תורה שבלה אין עושין מהן מזוזה -One may not cut out sections from T'fillin or a ספר תורה מזוזה which were worn out, and use them for a מזוזה - because מזוזה – לפי שאין מורידין מקדושה חמורה לקדושה קלה and me may not lower something from a higher level of - קדושה - sanctity - to a lower one.













We should also review here, a Braisa mentioned earlier on top of Amud bais, as part of this overall discussion.

We learned in the first Perek about the י"י - The Eighteen decrees of the בית שמאי - One of which was - והספר - מטמא את הידים - all sacred scrolls are טמא את הידים - One who touches them, his hands become Tamei.

Regarding תפילין the Braisa teaches a 3-way machlokes.
-1- רצועות את הידים - even the רצועות הפילין עם התפילין מטמאות את הידים - even the straps are מטמא את הידים - provided the תפיליו

- -2- הנוגע שיגע שיגע ברצועה Only the בתים the leather boxes are מטמא את הידים.
- -3- עד שיגע במזוזה עצמה Only the written parchments are מטמא את הידים.





