

In the previous דף we learned a Machlokes חזקיה and חזקיה whether אגד כלי שמיה אגד כלי בילי שמיה אגד כלי are considered to be in the רשות where the כלי is located.

Our Shiur began with the Gemara continuing this discussion; וכן אמר רבא לא שנו אלא בקופה מלאה קישואין ודילועין – Rava also said that when the משנה said that one is פטור for bringing a basket of fruit from a דיחי to an area straddling the רשות היחיד and בים, it was only speaking about a basket of long vegetables which are not entirely in the בשות הרבים.

If the basket, however, had הרדל - mustard seeds - where many of the seeds are entirely in the תייב, he'd be חייב, he'd be אגד כלי לא שמיה אגד -

We do not go by the placement of the כלי, but the location of the fruit.

2 אביי אמר אפילו מליאה חרדל פטור – Abayei holds that even if the כלי שמיה אגד במור since פטור, since אגד כלי שמיה אגד כלי מיד אגד - as long as the utensil that holds them is still partially in the רשות היחיד , they are also considered to be partially in the היחיד

3 Ultimately קם אביי בשיטתיה דרבא וקם רבא בשיטתיה דאביי - As Rashi says; שניהם חזרו בדבריהם והחליפום - Abayei and Rava switched their opinions.

The Gemara says, therefore, other statements of Abayei and Rava that seem to conform to their original positions should be changed to reflect their final opinions.











Abayei and Rava also have a Machlokes whether אגד יד שמיה.

A person is in a רשות היחיד and sticks his hand out - with something in it - into the רשות הרבים.

רבא holds he is חייב, because the item has been transferred to the אגד יד לאו שמיה אגד, and אגד יד לאו שמיה.

אב" holds he is פטור - the item is considered to still be in the החיד his hand is connected to his body which is in the - רשות היחיד.



The Gemara points out that we cannot prove אגד יד שמיה אגד יד שמיה from the first Mishnah at the beginning of Maseches Shabbos,

פשט בעל הבית את ידו לחוץ....פטור - that it's considered as still inside.

Rather, there he is פטור for a different reason, because his hand is יפחים - above three טפחים from the ground and the object was never placed down in the ...

In our case, his hand is ילמטה מיג - within three טפחים of the ground. It's considered a הנחה, based on לבוד - anything within three טפחים of the ground is considered as if it's on the ground. Therefore, if you hold חייב אגד יד לאו שמיה אגד יד.



The next משנה lists normal ways of carrying for which one would be חייב, and a number of other ways which are considered to be unusual ways to carry, and therefore, one would be פטור.

Zugt di Mishnah;

משא בני שכן חייב של כתיפיו או על בתוך בתוך בשמאלו בשל ביט בין בימינו בין בשמאלו בתוך המוציא בין בימינו ביוני ביוני

As Rashi explains, carrying in one's right or left hand or in one's bosom is obviously the way people carry things. Even carrying on the shoulder is considered normal since we find the בני קהת carried the כלי המשכן on their shoulders. Therefore, he's חייב.





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7 However, במרפקו באזנו בשערו - י in his mouth, armpit, ear or hair, among other ways, he is י פטור, שלא הוציא כדרך המוציאין - because he carried it in an unusual manner.

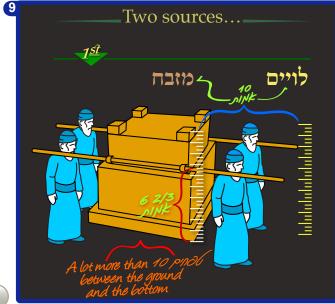


The Gemara teaches the following Halacha.
ביים חיים חיים – אמר רבי אלעזר המוציא משאוי למעלה מעשרה טפחים חיים –
If one carries an item ten or more טפחים off the ground he's still ,חייב,

ההת שכן משא בני קהת - because this is how the family of קהת carried the כלי המשכן. We know this from two sources:



The first proof assumes that the שייט שער נמות tall just like אמות אהל who had to be that tall to spread the משה כינו אהל over the משה, as the קרשים were ten אמות tall. Similarly, the אמות also ten אמות tall. It was carried using poles which would leave two thirds of the height of the 6 - אמות 2/3 מובח אמות מוב מובח below the shoulders of the ליים who were carrying it. This would leave a lot more than 10 טפחים between the ground and the bottom of the



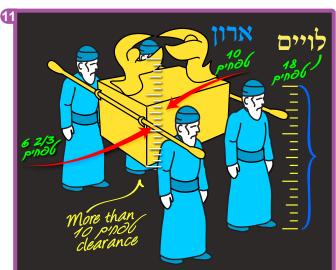




The second proof is even if the לויים were of average height - אמות - 18 אמות - 18 אמות ששה was ten אמות tall because אמות השכינה שורה אלא על חכם גבור ועשיר ובעל קומה - The Divine presence rests only on one who is wise, strong, wealthy, and tall.



Now, the טפחים in height and was carried with poles that were two thirds up. This would leave 6 and 2/3 ביוים hanging below the shoulders of the שפחים who were carrying it, which would mean that even if they are of average height - ארון there would be more than ten טפחים of clearance between the ground and the bottom of the



The Gemara next discusses another unusual way of carrying.
– המוציא משאוי בשבת על ראשו פטור
– If somebody carries something on their head on שבת they are

If somebody carries something on their head on שבת they are for carrying. Although the פטור normally carry things on their head,

- בטלה דעתן אצל כל אדם

Their way of doing things is considered unusual because the vast majority of people do not carry this way.







We proceed with the next Mishnah. Zugt di Mishnah;

- המתכוין להוציא לפניו ובא לו לאחריו פטור

If somebody intends to carry something in front of him but it shifts to be carried behind him, he is פטור. However, פטור - if he tries carrying behind himself and it shifts to the front he is חייב.



There are two basic approaches in the אמר המרא to resolve the discrepancy between the two cases:

אמר רבי אלעזר תברא מי ששנה זו לא שנה מוכד במא לעזר תברא מי ששנה זו לא שנה זו



רבא, however, distinguishes between the two cases. When something shifts from in front of him to in back of him, it became less protected, which of course he does not want. Therefore, he is פטור.

As Rashi says in the Mishnah,

- דלא נעשית מחשבתו והוי ליה כמתעסק ולא מתכוין

However, when it went from the back to the front, the protection was actually upgraded, with which he's satisfied, and therefore ¬¬¬.







Where he intended to carry something behind him and indeed carried it behind him, all agree that he's חייב. As Rashi explains,

- דיש מוציאין כן בשמירה פחותה

Some people carry things this way, even with a lesser degree of protection. Also, נעשית מחשבתו - his intention was fulfilled.



---- לאחר ידו ורגלו דברי הכל פטור---If he carries it on the back of his hand or foot all agree he's רטטור. This is clearly unusual.



There is, however, a מחלוקת תנאים in a case of – בפונדתו ופיה למטה---

When he carries something in his money belt with the opening facing down -

רבי יהודה מחייב - R' Yehuda compares it to רבי יהודה מחיים. It's a lesser degree of protection, but nevertheless, not so unusual, and he's חייב.

The חכמים compare it to לאחר ידו ורגלו, that it's highly unusual, and therefore פטור.









The next משנה and ensuing ברייתא outline the rules of two people doing a מלאכה together.

Zugt di Mishnah;

- המוציא ככר לרשות הרבים חייב

If one person carries out a loaf of bread he's חייב. הוציאוהו שנים פטורין -

If two people carried it out together, they are both exempt.



However, לא יכול אחד להוציאו והוציאוהו שנים חייבין -If each one is unable to carry it out by himself, they were only able to carry it out together, they are both liable. ר ור' שמעון פוטר - R' Shimon exempts them even in this case.



21 The Gemarah elaborates;

וזה יכול וזה יכול חבי מאיר מחייב ורבי שמעון פוטרים – זה יכול וזה יכול רבי מאיר מחייב ורבי מאיר – If each person could have carried the item himself, רבי מאיר says they are both רבי יהודה and רבי שמעון say they are both פטור.

- זה אינו יכול וזה אינו יכול רבי יהודה ורבי מאיר מחייבים ורבי שמעון פוטר - If neither person was able to carry the item himself, רבי יהודה say they are both חייב and R' Shimon says they are both פטור.

- זה יכול וזה אינו יכול דברי הכל חייב

If one person can do the מלאכה on his own, but the other person cannot, all agree that one of them is הייב.

The source and explanation of this Sugya are on the next daf.



