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Sukka 15

Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn מס' סוכה or מס' סוכה Some of the topics we will learn about include the following:

Further discussion about the use of boards as סכך and how they could be acceptable

Using invalid סכך together with valid סכך to make a valid סוכה



Some of the key terms and concepts we will learn about include:

אנשה ולא מן העשה ילא מן העשוי - You shall make it, and not use something which is already made. Those מצות that require an עשיה, something to be made, must be done initially in a way that is valid to fulfill the מצוה. If the item in question was made in an invalid way and then fixed, it remains Posul, unless we do a new act of making the Sukkah - in our case, a new placement of the אסכ.

בגרת כלים - the decree against using as סכך something that can be confused with utensils. The Rabbis were concerned that people might think smoothed wooden boards are actually utensils susceptible to סכך. If we were allowed to use them as סכך, people might assume that other utensils which actually can become אטכא, are also valid to be used as

פרוץ כעומד - The gaps equal the walled portion. On שבח, you cannot carry in an unwalled area. If the wall is made from vertical boards that are at least three טפחים wide with a space in between that is the same width as the boards, it is a valid wall according to רב פפא



פרוץ כעומד







1 So let's review...

זאגט the משנה מקרה שאין עליה מעזיבה תקרה שאין עליה מעזיבה רבי יהודה אומר בית שמאי אומרים מפקפק ונוטל אחת מבינתים ובית הלל אומרים מפקפק או נוטל אחת מבינתים רבי מאיר אומר נוטל אחת מבינתים ואינו מפקפק

A roof of boards with no plaster on it;
רבי שמאי says according to בית שמאי, you loosen all the boards
AND remove one board from between every two boards, where
he will put סכך כשר and according to גית הלל, you loosen OR
remove one board from between every two.
רבי מאיר says you remove one board from between every two
boards, but loosening them does not help.



2 The גמרא explains;

There are two possible Halachic problems with a תקרה שאין עליה - מעזיבה –

- תעשה ולא מן העשוי -1

You shall make it, and not use something which is already made. The Sukkah must be made initially in a way that it's Kosher - valid to fulfill the מצה. If it was made Posul - in an invalid way and then fixed, it remains Posul. The Sukkah can only become Kosher with a new עשיה - a new act of making the Sukkah - in this case, loosening OR removing some boards.

The גזירה of using boards that look like a roof-

Now, we can understand בית הלל's requirement to either loosen a board, or remove it completely, because otherwise, there's a problem of תעשה ולא מן העשוי – and the בית הלל are not concerned about אזרת תקרה.

However, why do the בית שמאי require both?

After all, to rectify - תעשה ולא מן העשוי - תעשה - פוther loosening or removing would be enough.

To rectify אזרת תקרה, only removing every other board would alleviate that problem, and loosening them would neither help, nor be necessary.











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The אמרא concludes that שמא is indeed concerned with אזרת as well, and they mean to say that every other board must be removed whether you loosen the boards or not.



This seems to be the opinion of R' Meir, נוטל אחת מבינתים ואינו

However, the גמרא explains that R' Meir is saying that בית שמאי and בית הלל do not disagree about this. R' Meir holds that the בית הלל are also concerned about ... Therefore, they both say that every other board must be removed, which will rectify both issues - גזרת תקרה AND תעשה ולא מן העשוי - but loosening them does not alleviate ... גזרת תקרה...



Since we generally follow the בית הלל, the Machlokes essentially is

דרבי מאיר אית ליה גזרת תקרה ורבי יהודה לית ליה גזרת תקרה

The Gemara asks that we already know this from the Mishnah on the previous Daf

מסככין בנסרים דברי רבי יהודה

ורבי מאיר אוסר

After rejecting one answer that the previous Mishnah is talking about smooth boards, and the issue is אזרת כלים,







the גמרא concludes that the Mishnah is repeated because רבי ישמאts to support his position by arguing האי סברא לבית שמאי הוא דאית להו ובית הלל לא גזרי

It is only בית שמאי – and not בית הלל – who subscribe to גזרת - who subscribe to תקרה.

רבי מאיר responds: לא נחלקו ב"ש וב"ה בדבר זה – לא also subscribe to גזרת תקרה.

This explanation is in accord with איר ורבי שאיר ורבי מאיר ורבי מאיר מידה argue regarding boards that are four יהודה wide, about גזרת גזרת.

However, according to שמואל, who says that רבי מאיר ורבי יהודה argue about boards that are less than four טפחים, but if they are four גזרת תקרה says they are אסור because of אזרת תקרה?

The Mishnah is repeated because...

רבי יהודה wants to support his position by arguing his position by arguing האי סברא לבית שמאי הוא דאית להו ובית הלל לא גזרי ובית הלל לא גזרי responds רבי מאיר לא נחלקו ב"ש וב"ה בדבר זה

This explanation is in accord with...

אמר רב מחלוקת שמואל אמר מחלוקת בנסרין שיש בהן ארבעה בשאין בהן ארבעה



The משנה resolves this by reinterpreting our משנה. משנה משנה משנה מדרא are actually arguing about בי מאיר ורבי יהודה does loosening the boards constitute nullifying their status as a roof. רבי מאיר says loosening them accomplishes this, and רבי מאיר says loosening them is not enough.

They're arguing about ביטולי תקרה רבי מאיר ורבי יהודה Loosening Loosening IS enough is NOT enough







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זאגט tthe משנה: המקרה סוכתו בשפודין או בארוכות המטה

אם יש ריוח ביניהן כמותן כשרה

Someone who covers his סכר with spits, or the sides of a bed-both of which are not Kosher for סכך if there is a space between each one that is equal to the size of the spit or side of the bed themselves, which he fills with סכך כשר, the Sukkah is valid.

The אמרא points out that our משנה seems to be saying that the invalid סכך is acceptable even if פרוץ כעומד, the invalid סכך is equal in quantity to the valid –

בשפורין
או בארוכות המטה
או בארוכות המטה
אם יש
אם יש
ריוח ביניהן כמותן
כשרה
Even if
פרוץ כעומד
The invalid סכך is equal in quantity
to the valid

upon which the Gemara cites a Machlokes regarding שבת. פרוץ כעומד פרוץ כעומד רב פפא אמר מותר

ורב הונא בריה דרב יהושע אמר אסור

An area enclosed by walls with gaps equal to the standing walls

רב פפא says one may carry there, and says one may not carry there. Our Mishnah seems to contradict רב הונא בריה דרב יהושע?



The Gemara provides two answers:

-1- בנכנס ויוצא – and the Gemara adds – במעדיף

The spaces are large enough for the spits to be removed and replaced easily without bumping the סכך. This means those gaps are actually wider than the spits so that when they are filled in with valid סכך, there is more סכך פטול, מכך פטול than סכך.

אם היו נתונים שתי נותנן ערב

The spits were placed lengthwise and the valid סכך was placed crosswise above it, or vice versa, and since the valid סכך is perpendicular to the spits it overlaps. In this way, there is more סכך פסול than סכך פסול.

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Review



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The Gemara proceeds to clarify that which the said that the sides of a bed are not valid as סכך.



The Gemara at first assumes that ארוכות המטה are סכך כשר are סכך כשר - because they are not מדאורייתא – because only the complete bed is a כלי, but not the parts by themselves.

However, they are סכך פסול מדרבנן because they come from a כלי which is מקבל טומאה.



This interpretation would support ר' אמי בר טביומי who said - סככה בבלאי כלים פסולה

You cannot use worn out scraps of clothing to cover your סוכה. As the Gemara on the next Daf explains, these are small scraps of less than 3 x 3 fingerbreadths, which are not מקבל טומאה because they have no use, but come from a garment which was מקבל טומאה.











The גמרא refutes this proof, because the sides of the bed ARE usable by themselves, and therefore, ARE a מקבל טומאה, and כלי מדאורייתא.



The KNY refutes this proof...

The sides of the bed ARE usable by themselves

Therefore...

כלי Are a מקבל טומאה &

סכך פסול מדאורייתא



They can be used

- ארוכה ושתי כרעים בקצרה ושתי כרעים

A long side with two legs or a short side with two legs - למסמכינהו אגודא ולמיתב עלייהו –

To lean them against a wall with two sticks, or משדא אשלי –

To weave ropes between the sides of the bed and the wall -

They can be used...

ארוכה ושתי כרעים בקצרה ושתי כרעים

למסמכינהו אגודא ולמיתב עלייהו OR משדא אשלי



