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Sukka 18

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

More details about invalid סכך mixed with valid סכך and when this can invalidate the entire סוכה

Gaps in the סכך, and how and when they can be rectified to make the סוכה valid

Invalid סכך mixed with valid סכך

Gaps in the סכך

В

Gaps in a roof as they relate to the laws of טומאה

The כשר status of certain fish that could possibly get mixed with similar non-kosher fish

Gaps in a roof

as they relate

to the laws of skyll

Fish that could possibly get mixed with similar non-kosher fish

Creating a סוכה across a courtyard and how and when that could be valid.









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

סוכה גדולה - a large סוכה. One that is larger than seven by seven טפחים

- סוכה - a small סוכה. One that is seven by seven טפחים, the minimum size for a valid סוכה

ב - a crossbeam. It is Rabbinically forbidden to carry on Shabbos in a מבוי - a walled street or alley that is completely open on one side, and closed on three sides. A קורה - a beam placed over the opening, or a לחי, a side post placed next to the opening, makes the מבוי permissible to carry in, because it no longer resembles a public domain.

פי תקרה יורד וסותם - The edge of the roof extends downward and seals. This is a special application of the rule of גוד אחית, extend downward. The edge of roof can be viewed as if it extends downward and creates a valid partition.











1 So let's review...

The גמרא begins a discussion about open gaps in the סכך. אמר אביי אויר שלשה בסוכה גדולה ומיעטו בין בקנים בין בשפודין הוי מיעוט

אב"י says that a three טפח gap in a סוכה גדולה can be fixed by placing valid or invalid סכך in the gap. Either way the open space is reduced. As to the סכך פסול, the Gemara on the previous Daf teaches that איר מצטרף פסול are not סצטרף - they do not combine to invalidate the Sukkah.

בסוכה קטנה בקנים הוי מיעוט בשפודין לא הוי מיעוט

In a טפחים – a Sukkah of seven by seven טפחים - he can only reduce the space to less than three טפחים with valid, סכך, and then utilize סכך to fill the gap and validate the סכך, but with סכך שטול שיש we cannot utilize לבוד, because the סכך is there. Although it does not Pasel the Sukkah at less than four טפחים - the Sukkah remains Posul, because he does not have ספרן סלך סלך הוא סלך. The Gemara qualifies the case of שיעור סוכה, and the Sukkah is Kosher based on ילבוד, והני מילי מן הצד

This would only be accepted by all when the gap is on the side, near the wall,

אבל באמצע פליגי בה רב אחא ורבינא

חד אמר יש לבוד באמצע

וחד אמר אין לבוד באמצע

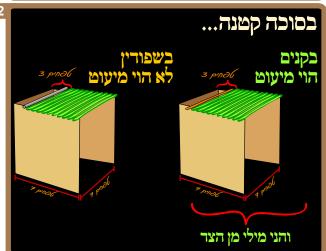
But if the gap is in the middle, there is a Machlokes of רב אחא רב אחא;

One says the Sukkah is Kosher, because לבוד applies even in the middle, and the other says the Sukkah is not Kosher, because לבוד only works on the side.

The גמרא cites ברייתא ברegarding מבוי to support the opinion of שלבוד באמצע יש לבוד באמצע.

A קורות that does not reach the opposite wall, or two קורות that don't reach each other, are considered as if they touch, if the gap between them is less than three טפחים.













The proof is refuted, because, perhaps we are lenient and say שי only regarding קורות דרבנן, but אין לבוד באמצע אין לבוד באמצע.

The משנה then cites a משנה to support the other opinion of אין אין.

If there was a טמא in a house with a skylight, everything in the house is טמא except for what is directly under the skylight, since that is not a covered area like the roof. Also, if the טמאה itself was under the skylight, everything is טמאה because there is no roof over the actual משנה. The משנה makes it clear that this rule applies even when the skylight is less than a שפח squared. Apparently, the skylight is considered a gap in the roof because אין לבוד באמצע.

The באין then cites a אין ארב אין ארב

This proof is refuted as well, because שאני הלכות טומאה שאני הלכות טומאה דהכי גמירי להו These laws of טומאה מסיני are הלכה למשה הלכה למשה. and cannot be extended to other cases like סוכה.









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The גמרא quotes two teachings from רבי יהודה בר אלעאי where his student, רבי ישמעאל ברבי יוסי, added clarification from his father יוסי: ברבי יוסי:

דרש רבי יהודה בר אלעאי

- בית שנפחת וסיכך על גביו כשרה

If there was a roof of a house with an opening and someone placed סכך over it, it is valid for a סוכה, similar to the משנה on Daft".

רבי ישמעאל ברבי יוסי added;

כך פירש אבא

ארבע אמות פסולה

פחות מארבע אמות כשרה

His father said this is only true if there are less than four אמות between the סכך and the wall of the house, when we can utilize דופן עקומה.



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דרש רבי יהודה בר אלעאי

אברומא שריא

An אברומא fish is של when caught in a mixture of other fish, because it's unlikely that non-kosher fish got mixed in the batch. רבי ישמעאל ברבי יוסי added

כך אמר אבא

של מקום פלוני אסורה

של מקום פלוני מותרת

His father said in certain places, the אברומא could be mixed with non-kosher fish, in other places it does not get mixed up.

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The משנה on Daf ז"י. The Mishnah taught;

וכן חצר שהיא מוקפת אכסדרה

A courtyard that is surrounded with porches and roofs above them, which are סכך פסול, and he put סכך כשר over the courtyard – if the roofs are less than four אמות wide, it would be a Kosher Sukkah, based on דופן עקומה - the roofs are considered part of the walls of the houses. However,

אם יש תחתיו ארבע אמות פסולה

If the roofs are four אמות wide, the פסול is פסול, because we cannot utilize דופן עקומה.



The Gemara now adds to this scenario:
אתמר סיכך על גבי אכסדרה שיש לה פצימין כשרה
אתמר סיכך על גבי אכסדרה שיש לה פצימין כשרה
If the edges of the porch roofs had columns in front of them, it is אפסיס, because these columns are positioned with less than three ספחים between them, and לבוד makes them as if they are a solid partition. The walls of the Sukkah are now at the front of the porches. Therefore, it's Kosher even if the porches are four אמות wide, because we're not using the walls of the houses as the walls of the Sukkah. However,



אביי אמר כשרה אמרינן פי תקרה יורד וסותם רבא אמר פסולה לא אמרינן פי תקרה יורד וסותם

If there are no such columns, "אב" says it's still valid because we say

- פי תקרה יורד וסותם

The edge of each roof is considered to extend down to create the partitions in front of the porches. רבא says, without the columns, this סוכה is שפול eo because we do not say פסול in this case.









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רבא asked אב" asked אב" that according to פי תקרה יורד וסותם, even if the middle wall of a Sukkah collapsed, it should still be a valid סוכה, because the remaining edge of סכך extends downward. אב" says that in that case, even he would agree that it's פסול – דהוה ליה כמבוי המפולש

because it's like an alleyway open on both ends, and since people can walk right through it, we cannot consider that side closed



The גמרא tries to determine if this Machlokes is the same as that of אכסדרה. They argued about an אכסדרה, a pavilion, in an open field. It has a roof on four poles, and no walls. בי מקרה יורד וסותם said we can carry in it on שבת, because שמואל weorn carry within four אכסדרה שמואל under the אכסדרה שמואל ecause we don't say.



The גמרא says this is not the same argument. אליבא דשמואל כ"ע לא פליגי – According to the opinion of שמואל שמואל, both רבא and רבא would agree that the פסול is .









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כי פליגי אליבא דרב

According to רב's opinion, אביי, would agree with a that יפי תקרה that יורד וסותם would say that רבי nonly holds פי תקרה יורד וסותם in the case of אכסדרה,

דמחיצות לאכסדרה הוא דעבידי

The roof was made to cover the interior of the אכסדרה.

Therefore, פי תקרה יורד וסותם encloses the אכסדרה.

However, in our case of the סוכה,

דלאו להכי עבידי

The roof was not initially made for the courtyard, which is now the סוכה. It was made to cover the porch. Walls that extend downward from it by way of פי תקרה יורד וסותם are part of the porch and they are not considered to enclose the סוכה.

Therefore regarding the Succah לא אמרינן

פי תקרה יורד וסותם

The Gemara asks according to Abaye, why the Mishnah on אדף said

חצר שהיא מוקפת אכסדרה אם יש תחתיו ארבע אמות פסולה And does not utilize פי תקרה יורד וסותם?

The gemara answers - כשהשוה את קירויו

The Mishnah is speaking of a case where the סכך was put flush with the edge of the roof. Since it's not visible, we cannot utilize פי תקרה יורד וסותם. Whereas in the case of Abaye, the ends of the were placed ON the roof, and the edge is visible inside the Sukkah. Therefore, we CAN utilize פי תקרה יורד וסותם.

It must be pointed out that both Shmuel and Rava agree with the principle of הולם יורד וסותם, which is יפי תקרה יורד וסותם. It is only in certain cases, where in their opinion it cannot apply. Rashi notes the Gemara in מסכת עירובין דף צ"ד ע"ב on all four sides. There must be at least one actual wall. So too, Rava says that in THIS case we cannot utilize יורד וסותם, because יירד וסותם. דלאו להכי עבידי because, שי תקרה יורד וסותם.





