

A

Sukka 22

Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn מס' סוכה of סוכה

Some of the topics we will learn about include the following:

How much סכך is needed and how it should be arranged on the סוכה

B

Some laws of טהרה and טהרה as they relate to shelters that cover parts of a corpse.

When a קורה can permit carrying on שבת and when it must be adjusted.

How much סכך is needed

How it should be arranged on the סוכה

טהרה and טהרה as they relate to shelters that cover parts of a corpse

קורה

When it must be adjusted





C

Places where one built a סוכה that may or may not be usable on יוח כוור

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

המדובללת - There is a disagreement in the גמרא between ב and about the definition of this term.

Places where one built a סוכה that may or may not be usable on יום טוב

מדובללת



Review



D

- חבוט רכזי - lower and cast. When a covering is placed directly over a gap in a roof below it, the covering, no matter how high up it is, is considered to be lowered and resting over the space below, as if it has closed the gap.

איסתרא - An Istara coin is the same as a סלע.









So let's review...

-זאגט די משנה

סוכה המדובללת ושצילתה מרובה מחמתה כשרה

A סוכה that is מדובללת, which will be explained in the גמרא, and if there is more shade than sunlight, is כשר.

המעובה כמין בית אע"פ שאין הכוכבים נראין מתוכה כשרה

A סוכה that is thickly covered like a house, even though the stars are not visible from inside of it, is כשר

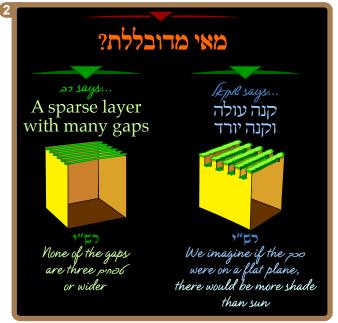
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The gemara begins by asking מאי מדובללת, what is a סוכה, what is a סוכה

סכך says מדובללת means a סכר covered by a sparse layer of סכך with many gaps between the pieces. יש"י points out - though none of these gaps are three טפחים or wider.

שמואל says אכר חדר means מכך, one piece of אכר חקנה עולה וקנה יורד, one piece of אספפ goes up and one goes down, the אסכן is staggered, and although there's more sun than shade, יש"ט explains that it's שטכ because we imagine that if the אסכן were on a flat plane, there would be more shade than sun.



3 The אמרא elaborates on this disagreement. מדובללת says the מדובללת is describing one case: A סוכה that is מדובללת means מדובללת, meager, but since משרה מחמתה מחובה מחמתה כשרה, there is more shade than sun, it is כשר Whereas שמואל says the משנה is talking about two cases: A סוכה

סוכה says the משנה stalking about two cases: A סוכה that is מדובללת means מבולבלת, staggered, but it's still כשר, and also in a case where סוכה מחמתה כשרה שצילתה מרובה שצילתה מרובה משמתה כשר that has more shade than sun it is כשר as well.

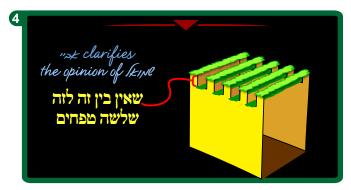








אביי sonLy אביי is ONLY מדובללת is ONLY שמואל as such, מדובללת is ONLY valid ישאין בין זה לזה שלשה טפחים, where there is less than three טפחים of empty space between the layers of staggered pieces. If there are three or more טפחים between the staggered layers, it's invalid.



קבא qualifies this further and says that it could be valid even if there are three טפחים or more between the staggered layers. If the pieces on top are a שטפ wide the gap between the layers can be any size because we say חבוט רמי, we consider the upper layer as if it is lowered down to the bottom layer and there is no gap.



א רבא knows this from a אהלות in אהלות that describes an unfinished, two story house. Where the beams which are at least a שפט wide, are still visible with no plaster on them. The beams for the upper story will eventually become the roof of the entire house and the lower beams will be the roof of the lower story.

The משנה outlines two cases of קורות הבית והעלייה שאין עליהם מעזיבה the beams of a lower and upper story.

In the first case, הן מכוונות, the lower and upper beams are vertically lined up with each other. If a corpse-type טומאה were below any of the lower or upper beams it would only convey to anything susceptible to טומאה underneath the entire length of that particular beam and only on that level. But, if there is corpse-type טומאה above the top level of beams, anything above it will become איסט, even up to the sky.

In the second case, היו העליונות כבין התחתונות, when the upper beams are directly above the gaps between the lower beams, and the upper beams are exactly the same size as the gaps beneath them. If there is a corpse-type אומאה underneath any of the beams, it would convey אומאה to anything susceptible to under any of the remaining beams because we say חבוט under any of the remaining beams because we say אומאה above any of the beams, anything above will become אטמא even up to the sky.









ת quotes a ברייתא that clarifies this משנה. When do we apply the rules of the משנה, only if the upper beams and the gaps below them are a טפח wide. If they are less than a שט wide, the rules there do not apply. באן quotes this as proof and says, we see from here that if a covering is at least a שפח wide, only then do we say חבוט רמי. We do not apply that rule when the covering is less than the width of a שפח.

A Esura clarifies this aylu...

Only if the upper beams and the gaps below them are a PDV wide

When רב רפא repeated this teaching, רבא challenged רב להנא challenged רב להנא from a ברייתא that deals with a לחי and קורה needed to permit carrying in a שבת on שבת on.

עפחים holds that if there is a space of less than three טפחים between a קורה and the wall or between two קורות on opposite walls, אינו צריך להביא קורה אחרת, it is not necessary to bring another another another of to close the gap because we apply the law of לבוד the space is three טפחים or wider, קורה אחרת צריך להביא קורה אחרת says the gap can be up to four טפחים before another מקורה before another מקורה אחרת before another מקורה אחרת שפעון בן גמליאל.



The מבוית ברייתא continues that if an entrance to a טפר מבוי was closed with two חום מפח and neither was a טפר wide by itself but was a טפר אריח and neither was a אינו שלול by itself but was a אריח אריח אונו צריך להביא קורה אחרת. If together they are still not a אינו צריך להביא קורה אחרת צריך להביא טפח שלוא טפח a טפר wide, אינו צריך להביא קורה אחרת says even if the combined width is less than a חפר, the two קורות can be spread apart in order to create a gap of up to three טפרים which could then hold an אינו engthwise אריר אחרת.









The final case in the ברייתא is the one רבא עואס said that רבא חבוט רמי only applies to a beam that is at least one חבוט רמי only applies to a beam that is at least one חטר. If these two קורות which are each less than a יטפח so, were placed with one higher and one lower so that there was a gap between them vertically but not horizontally and if they either were raised or lowered, there would be no gap, רבי יהודה, we view the upper one as if it were lower and the lower one as if it were higher ובלבד שלא תהא עליונה למעלה מעשרים אמה והתחתונה אמטר משטרה ובלבד שלא תהא עליונה למעלה מעשרים אמה והתחתונה אמוסר משטרה אמור from the ground and the lower one was no lower than ten שם above the ground. רבי יוסי בר' יהודה as long as the upper חבוט רמי per board is within twenty אמות from the ground even though that



1 רב כהנא answers this challenge and says the phrase ובלבד שלא answers this challenge and says the phrase תהא עליונה למעלה מעשרים means the upper beam is no higher than twenty אמות off the ground and the lower one is within three טפחים of the upper one.

is less than a טפח wide?

Or it could mean that the lower one is no lower than ten טפחים off the ground and the upper one is within three טפחים of the lower one. In either of these options, we would apply the law of לבוד and consider both beams as one single beam that is a טפח wide. If there was a space of three טפחים or more between the two beams, they cannot be combined and we do NOT apply since the upper beam is not the width of a חבוט רכיי stated!

OR...
The lower one is no lower than
10 טפחים off the ground
and the upper one is
within 3 טפחים of the lower one

We apply the law of אבוד





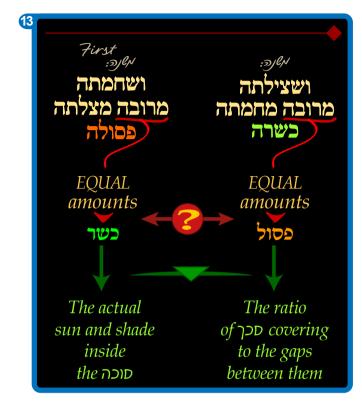




Our משנה said that if there was more shade than sunlight in the סוכה, it is כשר. It would seem that if there were equal amounts of shade and sunlight, it would be פסול. However, that seems to contradict the first מסכת in the מסכת where we learned that if there is more sunlight than shade, it is פסול, implying that if there were equal amounts, it IS כשר.

The אמרא says there's no difficulty. When our משר says it's only כשר when there's more shade than sun, it's talking about the ratio of סכך covering to the gaps between them. The solid parts of סכך cover more area than the gaps in between. If there were exactly equal amounts of סכך and gaps, there would definitely be more sunlight on the floor of the סוכה because, as "רש" explains, the sunlight spreads out as it descends to the ground and would increase beyond the amount of shade causing the סוכה to be invalid.

The other משנה that says equal amounts of sun and shade is valid is referring to the actual sun and shade inside the מוכה. Seeing equal amounts of shade and sun, proves that there is enough סכך on top. This idea that the sunlight spreads out as it moves further from the sun is referenced in a common phrase as not relates. The size of a zuz, a small coin, above, is like the size of an איסתרא, a larger coin, below.





The משנה said a thickly covered סוכה is valid.

A ברייתא ביריתא is quoted that provides more detail. ברייתא אע"פ שאין הכוכבים נראין פיפה even though the stars cannot be seen, it is valid. סכך אין כוכבי חמה נראין מתוכה בית שמאי פוסלין ובית הלל מכשירין, if the אין כוכבי חמה נראין מתוכה בית שמאי בית שמאי בית שמאי בית שמאי בית שמאי says that it is פית הלל שיש even the rays of the sun cannot be seen, כשר בית שמאי שמאי בית הלל בית הלית הלל בית הל

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זאגט די משנה זאגט די משנה העושה סוכתו בראש העגלה או בראש הספינה כשרה ועולין לה ביום טוב

If one makes their סוכה on top of a wagon or a ship, it is valid and we may enter on יום טוב.

בראש האילן או על גבי גמל כשרה והאין עולין לה בי"ט ואין עולין לה בי"ט

If it was made in a tree or on the back of a camel, it is valid but we may not enter on יום טוב.





שתים באילן ואחת בידי אדם שתים בידי אדם ואחת באילן או שתים בידי אדם ואחת באילן כשרה ואין עולין לה ביום טוב

If two walls of the סוכה were from a tree and one was man-made or if two were man-made and one was from a tree, it is valid but we cannot enter on יום טוב.

שלש בידי אדם ואחת באילן כשרה ועולין לה בי"ט

If three walls were man-made and one was from the tree, it is valid and we may enter on יום טוב.









זה הכלל כל שינטל האילן ויכולה לעמוד בפני עצמה כשרה ועולין לה ביום טוב.

The general rule is that if you took the tree away and the סוכה could stand on its own, it is valid and we may enter on יום טוב.

כל שינטל האילן ויכולה לעמוד בפני עצמה כשרה ועולין לה ביום מוב



