

## Menachos – Simanim

### פרק ה – כל המנחות באות מצה

#### דף סג – Daf 63

##### 1. The difference between a מנחת מרחשת and a מנחת מחבת

The next Mishnah states that if one said *להביא במחבת* – *"I take upon myself to bring (a minchah prepared) in a machavas, he may not bring one prepared in a marcheshes, and vice versa.* Rebbe Yose HaGlili describes the difference between them: *מרחשת יש לה כיסוי – a marcheshes has a cover, whereas מחבת אין לה כיסוי – a machavas has no cover.* The Gemara later concludes that *מרחשת גמירי לה – she knows through tradition that a מרחשת has a cover and a מחבת does not.* Rebbe Chanina ben Gamliel says that a מרחשת is *עמוקה – deep, ומעשיה רחשין – and its products shake* when touched, because its depth prevents the oil from being burned off. He says that a מחבת is *צפה – shallow, ומעשיה קשין – and its products are hard.* He holds that since the *passuk* refers to a *minchah* being prepared *במרחשת – in a marcheshes,* whereas another *passuk* refers to a *minchah* prepared *על מחבת – on a machavas,* this indicates that a מרחשת is a deep pan and a מחבת is a flat griddle.

##### 2. Machlokes if a מנחת מאפה can be brought as half חלות and half ריקין

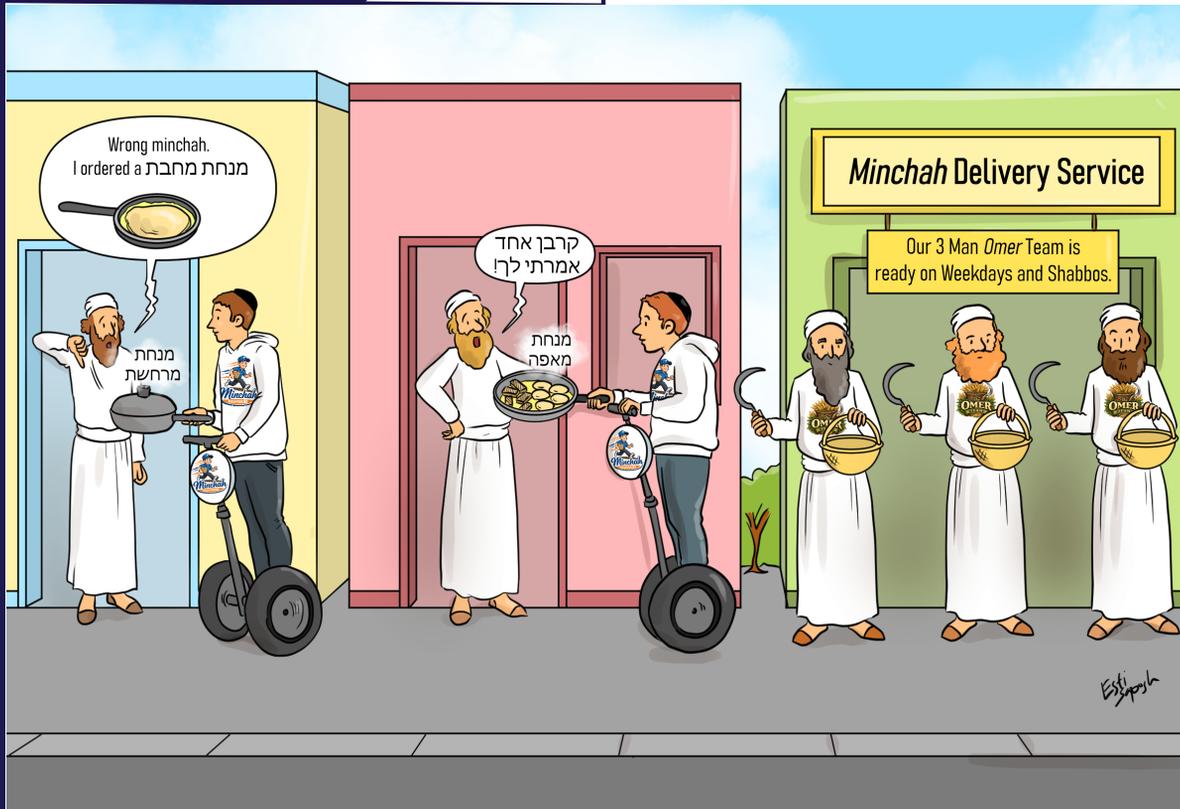
The next Mishnah states that one who pledges to bring a *minchah* baked in a *תנור* cannot bring one baked in other types of ovens. If he pledged to bring a "מנחת מאפה" – *baked minchah,* the Tanna Kamma says: *לא יביא מחצה חלות – he may not bring half as loaves (baked with oil) and half as wafers (baked without oil), but must bring all ten as either חלות or ריקין.* Rebbe Shimon permits bringing a combination of both types, *מפני שהוא קרבן אחד – because it is one offering.* The Tanna Kamma's opinion is derived from the singular "קרבן מנחה", teaching: *קרבן אחד – I have only told you to bring one offering,* and *ולא שנים ושלושה קרבנות – and not two or three offerings.* Rebbe Shimon responds that the word *korban* is only written once regarding חלות and ריקין, proving they are considered a single type of offering. Thus, he may bring them all as חלות, ריקין, or half as חלות and half as ריקין. Rebbe Yose bar Rebbe Yehudah derives from a different source that one cannot bring a combination of חלות and ריקין, and the Gemara clarifies that he holds such a combination is invalid even *בדיעבד – after the fact.*

##### 3. Harvesting for the עומר on Shabbos vs. a weekday

The sixth Perek begins: *עומר היה בא בשבת משלש סאין – the omer was brought on Shabbos from three סאה of barley, sifted to one עשרון of fine flour, ובחול מחמש – but when brought during the week, it was brought from five סאה of barley.* But the Chochomim say that whether on Shabbos or a weekday, it was always brought from three סאה. Rebbe Chanina S'gan Hakohanim says that on Shabbos, it was cut by one person with one sickle and put into one basket (to minimize מלאכה), but during the week, it was cut by three people, and put into three baskets, using three sickles. The Chochomim say that it was always cut in this second manner. The Gemara explains that the Rabbonon hold that three סאה suffice for an עשרון of fine flour, but wonders why Rebbe Yishmael requires different amounts for Shabbos and weekdays. Rava explains that he holds *עשרון מובחר בלא טירחא – an issaron of choice flour comes from five סאה without effort, and from three סאה with effort (i.e., more sieving).* Therefore, during the week, five סאה are used, *דהבי שביחא מילתא – because this is the better [flour].* On Shabbos, three סאה are used to reduce the number of מלאכות required (although it will require more sieving).

##### Siman – Segway

The *minchah* delivery man on a **Segway** who **messed up** an order and **brought a מנחת מרחשת instead of a מנחת מחבת** while his partner **messed up** his order for a **מאפה תנור by delivering half as loaves and half as wafers, had three workers ready to cut the three se'ah for the omer, using three baskets and three sickles, whether it was a Shabbos or a weekday.**



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### 3 things to remember

1. The difference between a מנחת מחבת and a מנחת מרחשת
2. *Machlokes* if a מנחת מאפה can be brought as half חלות and half ריקיין
3. Harvesting for the עומר on Shabbos vs. a weekday

