



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Shabbos Daf Ayin Daled

- A Braisa says, if one has a mix of foods in front of him on Shabbos, he may pick out a food ("borer") and eat it, and he may pick out a food for others to eat, but he may not pick out any one food, and if he does, he is chayuv a chatas.
 - **Q:** This Braisa is contradictory! First it says one can pick a food, then it says that he cannot!? **A: Ulla** says, the Braisa means that one may pick a food from the mixture to eat that day, but not to put away for the next day.
 - **Q: R' Chisda** asks, no other melacha is mutar if done for Shabbos but assur for the next day (e.g., baking is not mutar if done for Shabbos), so why would this be different?! **A:** Rather, **R' Chisda** says it means one may do "borer" less than the shiur, but not more than the shiur.
 - **Q: R' Yosef** asks, no other melacha is mutar less than the shiur (e.g., baking is not mutar if done less than the shiur), so why would this be different?! **A:** Rather **R' Yosef** says, it means one may do "borer" by hand, but using a funnel or a plate is patur, but assur. If one uses a sifter, he is chayuv a chatas.
 - **Q: R' Hamnuna** asks, the Braisa doesn't make any mention of a funnel or a plate!? **A:** Rather, **R' Hamnuna** says, it means that one may do "borer" by taking the good from the bad, but not the bad from the good.
 - **Q: Abaye** asks, the Braisa doesn't say anything about the good and the bad?! **A:** Rather, **Abaye** says, it means that he may do "borer" for immediate consumption, but not for consumption later on that day.
 - **Rava** said, **Abaye** is correct in his explanation of the Braisa.
- If one had a mixture of 2 foods in front of him and he was "borer" one of them, **R' Ashi** says he is patur (but it is assur) and **R' Yirmiya** says he is chayuv a chatas.
 - **Q:** How does **R' Ashi** say patur? The Braisa said he is chayuv!? **A: R' Ashi** is discussing using a funnel or plate and the Braisa is discussing using a sifter.
- **R' Dimi** said, it was the Shabbos of **R' Bibi**, and **R' Ami** and **R' Assi** were visiting. **R' Bibi** threw a basket of fruits in front of everyone, but **R' Dimi** was not sure if he did so because it was a mixture and he didn't want to choose, or if he did so because he wanted to show that he was giving generously.
- **Chizkiya** said, one who takes "turmusim" (a type of bean) from their shell is chayuv. It could be he typically says choosing the good from the bad is ok, but turmusim are different because they must be cooked 7 times to be edible. Therefore, until it is cooked that many times, it is considered like picking the bad, which is prohibited.

V'HATOCHEN

- **R' Pappa** says, one who chops beets into small pieces is chayuv for "tochen".
- **R' Menashe** says, one who chops wood into thin pieces is chayuv for "tochen". **R' Ashi** says, if he is particular about the size of the pieces, he is also chayuv for "mechatech" (cutting).

V'HALUSH, V'HA'OFEH

- **Q: R' Pappa** asks, why did the Mishna list "baking" (which includes "cooking") and not list it as "cooking", which is what was done in the Mishkan (baking was not done in the construction of the Mishkan)?! **A:** The Mishna was listing the processes involved in the making of bread, so it lists the melacha as "baking".
- **R' Acha bar R' Avira** said, if someone throws a peg into an oven to harden it, he is chayuv for "cooking", because it first gets soft and then gets hard (getting soft is "cooking").
- **Rabbah bar R' Huna** said, one who heats pitch is chayuv for cooking, although it eventually hardens, the temporary softening is enough to be chayuv for cooking.

- **Rava** said, one who makes an earthenware barrel is chayuv 7 chataos (grinding the earth, borer of the pebbles, sifting the earth, kneading the earth with water, smoothing the earth, lighting an oven, baking the barrel). One who makes an oven is chayuv 8 chataos (the same 7 plus he was “makeh b’patish).
- **Abaye** said, one who makes a basket for reeds is chayuv 11 chataos (cutting, planting, gathering, borer, smoothing, grinding, mechatech, meisech, setting up 2 batei nirin, weaving and makeh b’patish). If he sews the opening closed he is chayuv 13 chataos (same 11 plus sewing and tying).

HAGOZEZ ESS HATZEMER V’HAMILABNO

- **Rabbah bar bar Chana in the name of R’ Yochanan** said, one who spins the wool from the back of an animal is chayuv 3 chataos: gozez (shearing), menapetz (beating) and toveh (spinning).
 - **R’ Kahana** says this is not the normal method of performing any of these melachos and he is therefore not chayuv for any of them.
 - **Q:** A Braisa says that they spun the hair on the goats when they built the Mishkan?! **A:** Those people were very skilled. Normal people do not do that, so it is not the normal method.
- A Braisa says, one who plucks a feather, cuts off the top, and pulls off its hairs is chayuv 3 chataos. **Reish Lakish** explains, the melachos are gozez, michatech, and mimachek (smoothing), respectively.

HAKOISHER V’HAMATIR

- **Q:** Where was “keshira” (tying) done in the Mishkan?
 - **Rava** says the curtains were tied down to the pegs.
 - **Q:** That was a tying that was meant to be untied?!
 - **Abaye** says the weavers would tie threads that ripped.
 - **Rava** asks, that is tying, but where did they do untying? It can’t be that if there were multiple knots near each other they would untie them and join them into one knot because that would leave holes which would not be done for the curtains in the Mishkan!?
 - Rather, **Rava** says, the tying and untying was done by the catchers of the “chilazon” fish.

V’HATOFER SHTEI TEFIROS

- **Q:** Two stitches alone would not last!? **A: Rabbah bar bar Chana in the name of R’ Yochanan** said that the Mishna is referring to where he ties the threads after performing the two stitches.