

Shabbos Daf Pey

D'YO KIDEI LICHTOV

- A Braisa says, one is chayuv for carrying out enough ink to write two letters, whether the ink is dry, in a quill or in an inkwell.
 - **Q: Rava** asked, one if one takes out enough dry ink to write one letter, and enough for another letter in a quill or an inkwell. Do they combine? **TEIKU**.
- **Rava** says, if one takes out enough ink for 2 letters and writes the letters as he is walking (he never put the ink down so there is no "hanacha"), he is chayuv because the writing acts as the hanacha.
 - **Rava** says, if one took out enough ink for 1 letter and wrote the letter. Then, in the same period of unawareness, he takes out ink for another letter and writes that one as well, he is patur. The reason is, when he takes out the second ink, the first has already dried and thereby shrunk, which means that less the shiur exists at the time the second ink is brought out.
 - **Rava** says, if one takes out half a "grogres" (dried fig) volume of an item and puts it down, and then takes out an identical amount and puts that down, it is as if the first amount was caught by a dog mid-air and never put down or totally burned before it was put down and he is therefore patur.
 - **Q:** But, he truly put down the first amount, so why is it considered as if he didn't? **A: Rava** means to say, that if before putting down the second piece he picks up the first piece, it is as if it was never put down (because the 2 pieces were never down at the same time, so they can't be combined) and he is patur.
 - **Rava** says, if one took out a half of "grogres" and put it down and he then took another half "grogres" and passed it over the piece that was on the ground, he is chayuv.
 - **Q:** He never put it down, so why is he chayuv? **A:** He put it within 3 tefachim to the first piece, and it is therefore considered to be resting on top of the first piece.
 - **Q: Rava** says elsewhere that the **Rabanan** say one must physically put the item down for it to be considered a "hanacha"? **A:** That is only when something is thrown. However, something held in the hand is considered resting on the ground if the hand is within 3 tefachim of the ground.
- A Braisa says, if one takes a half grogres and then takes out another half grogres, if it is done in one period of unawareness, he is chayuv. If done in 2 periods, he is patur. **R' Yose** says, even if done in one period he is only chayuv if it is taken out into one reshus harabim. If taken out into 2 separate ones, he is patur.
 - **Rabbah** says, they are only considered separate if there is a reshus hayachid in between them. But, if there is a karmelis in between it is considered to be one reshus harabim. **Abaye** says, even a karmelis in between makes them into 2 separate places, but if there is only a block of wood in between them, they are still considered one. **Rava** says, even if there is a block of wood in between, they are considered 2 separate places. (**Rava** says this same concept by a "get", that a block of wood can separate a yard for ownership purposes).

K'CHOL KIDEI LIKCHOL AYIN ACHAS

- **Q:** A woman will not make up only one eye!? **A: R' Huna** said, we are discussing especially modest women who cover their entire face besides one eye. They only make up that one eye.
- **Q:** A Braisa says one is chayuv for taking out eye makeup only if it is enough for 2 eyes!? **A: Hillel the son of R' Shmuel bar Nachmeini** said, this refers to village women who don't need to be as modest because of the way people lived there.

DEVEK KIDEI LITEIN B'ROSH HASHAFHSUSH

- He must take out enough glue to use on a board that was put on a stick which was used to catch birds (which sat on the board atop the stick and got stuck on the glue).

ZEFES V'GAFRIS KIDEI LA'ASOS...

- Enough to make a small hole to let liquid metal come out of a keili.

CHARSIS KIDEI LA'ASOS PI KOR

- **Q: R' Yehuda's** shiur seems larger, and we have a rule that **R' Yehuda's** shiurim for carrying on Shabbos are smaller than the **Rabanan's** shiurim!? **A: R' Yehuda's** shiur is not to make the entire stand, it is enough to fill in the cracks of an existing stand. This shiur is smaller than that of the **Rabanan**.
- A Braisa says, one is chayuv for carrying out hair if it is enough to knead clay with it. He is chayuv for taking out enough clay needed for the hole for the bellow in the keili used to melt gold.

SID KIDEI LASUD

- A Braisa said, one must take out enough lime to apply to a girl's small finger (it makes the skin nice).
- **R' Yehuda in the name of Rav** said, Jewish girls who grow body hairs before the typical age are embarrassed of the hair and therefore remove them. Poor girls remove them using lime. Rich girls use fine flour. Princesses use "Mor" oil.
 - **R' Huna** says that "mor" oil is a perfumed oil. **R' Yirmiya bar Abba** says this is oil from olives which have not yet grown to a third of their potential size.
- A Braisa says, **R' Yehuda** says, "anpiknon" is oil from olives which have not yet grown to one third of their potential size. It is used to remove hair and to make the skin glow.
 - **R' Bibi** would apply lime to his daughter, limb by limb. Doing so made her so beautiful that he was paid a large sum to marry her off. A goy saw this and tried to do the same to his daughter, only he applied the lime to her entire body at one time. She died as a result of that.
 - **R' Nachman** said, **R' Bibi's** daughter needed that because they drank a lot of beer (which darkens and increases hair), but other girls do not need to do that.

R' YEHUDA OMER KIDEI LASUD KILKUL

- **Q:** What is "kilkul" and what is "andipi"? **A: Rav** says they refer to the temple and the area under the temple.
 - **Q:** That would mean that **R' Yehuda's** shiur is larger than that of **R' Nechemya**, and we have a rule that **R' Yehuda's** shiur is always smaller?! **A:** It is smaller than the **Rabanan's** (who say that he needs enough to apply to a girl's finger) but larger than **R' Nechemya's**.
- **Q: Rabbi** says **R' Yehuda's** amount is correct for dissolved lime (the type used on the temples) and **R' Nechemya's** shiur is right for clumps of lime. If they both refer to the temple area, why would they be discussing 2 different types of lime?! **A: R' Ami** says "andipi" refers to the 2 spigots of a barrel.
 - **Q: R' Kahana** asked, the wine would dissolve the lime. Noone would put lime there!? **A:** Rather he says it refers to the measurement markings on keilim (these markings were covered in lime to make them more visible). **A2:** "Andipi" refers to the forehead.

MISHNA

- One is chayuv for taking out:
 - Earth in the amount – **R' Akiva** says, to make a seal on the large boxes meant to carry merchandise on ships, **Rabanan** say, to make a seal on a letter.
 - Fertilizer and fine sand – **R' Akiva** says, enough to fertilize a stalk of cabbage, **Rabanan** say, enough to fertilize a stalk of leek.
 - Thick sand – enough to put in with the lime (to make the customary size mixture).
 - A reed – enough to make a pen. If it is too thick or cracked, enough to fuel a fire that can cook the most easily cooked egg which has already been beaten and put into a pot.

GEMARA

- A Braisa explains, the amount of thick sand referred to in the Mishna is enough for a plasterer to use to make his plaster.
 - We find that **R' Yehuda** says that sand is beneficial when mixed into lime because he says one may not use this mixture to build after the Churban. **Rava** says, it could be the

Rabanan agree that it is beneficial, but they allow it to be used because it darkens the color and therefore is not so nice.

KANEH KIDEI LA'ASOS KULMUS

- A Braisa says, the pen must be long enough to reach the knuckles.
 - **Q: R' Ashi** asks, the upper knuckles or the lower ones? **TEIKU**.

V'IHM HAYA AVEH...

- A Braisa says, the reference is to an egg that is mixed with oil and placed in a pot.
- **Mar brei D'Ravina** asked his son – which egg is the most easily cooked? He answered the egg of a small dove (because it is tiny). He responded, if it's based on size, why not say the even smaller egg of a hummingbird? **Mar** therefore said, **R' Sheishes** said that the most easily cooked egg is a chicken egg. His son asked, with regard to the issur of carrying as it pertains to food we use the size of a groges. Why are we using the size of an egg here? **Mar** answered, **R' Nachman** said that here too, the shiur is the amount needed to cook a groges size of this egg.