



TORAHUMESORAH

# ל"ט מלאכות

UPPER ELEMENTARY  
PROGRAM AND CURRICULUM

---

*Dear Teacher,*

The role of a Mechaneches is to engage our students with passion and love for Torah and Mitzvos. Shabbos is the foundation of our Emunah in Hashem, thus being careful with the mitzvah of Shabbos brings Bracha into our lives.

The goal of teaching our students about Shabbos is to inculcate our Talmidos with an understanding of what Shabbos means to each member of Klal Yisroel. Through the Limudim of Shabbos, they will B'ézras Hashem learn to enjoy preparing for Shabbos, and they will come to appreciate the beauty and Kedusha of Shabbos.

The next step in our mission as teachers is to provide them with the knowledge of HOW TO ACTUALLY KEEP THE MITZVOS AND HALACHOS OF THE TORAH. The Lamed Tes Melachos are the basics of Hilchos Shabbos, and teachers around the globe yearn to teach it with absolute clarity and accuracy. Additionally, Halacha can be arduous and detailed at times. Therefore, creative assessments, workbooks, and engaging activities are needed. Keeping these needs in mind, Torah Umesorah is proud to produce a Lamed Tes Melachos Curriculum.

Prominent פוסקים within the auspices of Torah Umesorah have checked over this resource. Nevertheless, please keep in mind that throughout each lesson, many examples and שאלות will come up in the classroom. דעת תורה should always be consulted to ensure that the correct Halacha is taught.

In the z'chus of teaching this curriculum, may we merit to see the Bracha of Shabbos spill over into all facets of our lives!

*Torah Umesorah  
Lakewood Teacher's Center*

---

---

## Teaching Resource

---

---

The teaching resource includes a comprehensive outline of each of the **לֵט מִלְאכּוֹת**. For each **מִלְאכּה**, there is a description of the **מִלְאכּה בַּמִּשְׁכָּן**, a summary of relevant **כִּלְלִים** regarding that **מִלְאכּה**, and practical **לַמַּעֲשֶׂה** examples relevant to our lives.

It is recommended to teach this course over 1-2 school years. The curriculum and is geared toward a 7th and 8th grade level. Only the basic **הִלְכוֹת** have been included within each **מִלְאכּה**. Some complex topics that are beyond the scope of this resource are mentioned briefly in order to create an awareness but are not developed thoroughly.

Prominent **פּוֹסְקִים** within the auspices of Torah Umesorah have checked over this resource. Nevertheless, please keep in mind that throughout each lesson, many examples and **שְׁאֵלוֹת** will come up in the classroom. **דַּעַת תּוֹרָה** should be consulted to ensure that the correct Halacha is taught.

The program also includes additional classroom and lesson components.

---

---

## Classroom Pictures

---

---

This set of beautiful illustrations depicting the **לֵט מִלְאכּוֹת** can be purchased at any of the Torah Umesorah Teacher Centers or downloaded from [chinuch.org](http://chinuch.org).

They can be printed in a variety of ways:

### Full colored poster

Display all 39 **מִלְאכּוֹת** in a (single) large poster. A version with just the first 24 **מִלְאכּוֹת** is also available.



## Individual pictures

Print each מלאכה as an individual picture. These can be hung up as each מלאכה is taught, or all can be up in the beginning of the year, and remain on a bulletin board for the rest of the year. Each מלאכה comes in a black and white version and can be given to the students to color. Additionally, teachers can hang a black and white copy on top of each colored copy on the bulletin board, and peel off the black and white one to reveal the colored one, when that מלאכה is being taught.



## Workbook

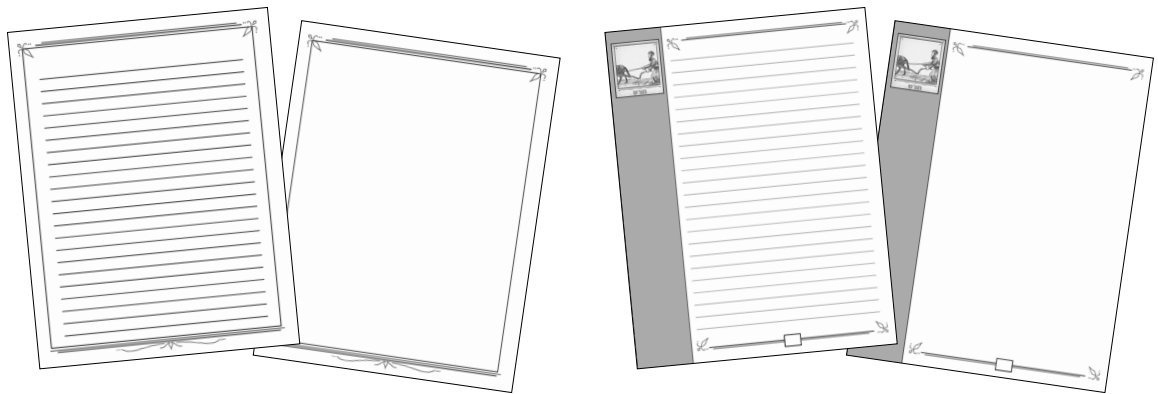
The ל"ט מלאכות set includes a template of worksheets for students to take notes. Many teachers prefer to bind the sheets all together **with one of the two beautiful cover options** and distribute the full workbook in the beginning of the school year instead of giving out sheets for each lesson.

## Cover Options



## Template Options

The workbook sheets are available in two different versions, allowing you to pick a style that will work well in your classroom. One template is a generic lined paper without icons that can be used for all מלאכות, while the other version has a small picture corresponding to each מלאכה. Each version includes an unlined sheet that can be used for students to use as a scrapbooking page to creatively depict examples of each מלאכה.



## Questions Poster

This interactive poster is a beautiful addition that can be used for formative or summative assessment. The title of each מלאכה is updated for each lesson. The teacher will hang 3 questions about the current מלאכה and have students place their answers in the hard plastic envelope below each question.



---

---

## Review Flashcards

---

---

After learning each מלאכה, students can use these flashcards as a tool to review and test themselves on the relevant הלכות. Examples can be written on the front of each card. Students will fill in the answer on the back and include which מלאכה the example falls under. Students can collect a full set of flashcards on a keyring and use to review the practical examples of each מלאכה.



---

---

## Additional Assessment Ideas

---

---

### Flashcards

Use the review flashcards for all forms of partner and matching games.

### Response Boards

All students answer a series of key questions on their boards and then hold them up for the teacher to quickly check. Response boards can be: white boards, index cards, magnetic boards, small signs, or any other way that students can jot down their answers. Questions can include numbers, true/false cards, multiple choice options, אסור/מותר examples, terms or which Melacha.

### Hand signals

Students hold up 1 – 5 fingers to rate their level of comprehension. 1 finger represents poor understanding and 5 represents a student understanding the material well.

### 4 corners

Label corners of the classroom with a common answer (ie. אסור, מותר) and when a question is asked students switch to the correct corner.

### Think-pair-share

Students think about a question asked, then pair up with designated partner to discuss possible answers and then each pair can share their thoughts with the class.

---

## **Practical Halacha Journal**

Students reflect about a scenario/situation/question that came up over Shabbos where they know what to do because of what was covered during class.

### **5 words**

Students answer the following question on a sticky note or index card. "What 5 words would you use to describe \_\_\_\_\_?"

### **Illustration**

Students draw a picture to illustrate what was learned.

Example: The steps needed to make coffee, baby cereal etc. correctly on Shabbos.

### **Create a quiz**

Students write a quiz, and then either give it to the teacher or swap quizzes with a partner.

### **Thumbs up/thumbs down**

The teacher asks a אסור/מותר question and students respond with a thumbs up or thumbs down signal.

### **Inside Outside Circle**

Students form 2 concentric circles with the girls in the inner circle facing the girls in the outer circle. Each student in the inner circle partners with a student in the outer circle. The teacher asks a question and indicates which circle of girls should say the answer to the partner they are facing. The teacher then tells one circle to rotate a few spaces allowing girls to find new partners.

### **3 Sentence Wrap Up**

After learning a set amount of information, the students wrap up what they just learned in 3 sentences.

### **Quiz Quiz Trade**

Students each receive a flashcard that has a question on one side and the answer on the other. All students get up, mill around the room, and meet up with a partner. They quiz their partner, get quizzed, and then trade cards. Students then find a new partner, and the game resumes. Students keep quizzing each other, trading cards, and finding new partners.

### **Group or individual projects**

Students create a display board, 3D object, diorama or other project to demonstrate a specific Melacha.



## מלאכה 1

### Plowing - חורש

Preparing the soil for planting by animal, machine tool, or hand  
Any improvement of soil is חורש

#### מלאכה במשכן

Soil was prepared to plant the wheat for the לחם הפנים and dyes for the יריעות.

#### אב מלאכה

Preparing a field that could be used for planting by animal, machine, tool, or hand

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to do any action that prepares the ground for planting. This includes removing rocks, collecting branches, pulling weeds etc.
2. It is אסור to plow or dig up the ground. This breaks up and loosens the soil.
3. It is אסור to pour water to soften soil.
4. It is אסור to dig a hole in the ground (not even with a needle!)
5. It is אסור to drag a heavy object over the earth if it will certainly dig.
6. It is אסור to wash any kind of floor (not just earthen floors).
7. It is אסור to smooth or level the ground by flattening mounds or filling holes.
  - A. It is אסור to sweep an earthen floor (a regular floor is allowed).
  - B. It is אסור to play marbles on soil because you may come to smooth the soil.
  - C. It is אסור to rub mud off your shoe over the earth because you may come to fill a hole.
8. It is מותר to push a wheelchair or stroller on the ground even if it will make a ditch.
9. It is מותר for children to play in a sandbox if the sand is dry and loose and the holes will collapse immediately after they were dug.
10. One who requires the use of a cane when walking can use it even when walking over soft earth.
11. A woman may walk over soft earth even while wearing high heeled shoes.







## מלאכה 2

### Planting – זורע

Any action done that causes or helps growth

#### מלאכה במשכן

Wheat was planted for the לחם הפנים. Dyes were planted to be used for the יריעות.

#### אב מלאכה

Planting a seed or sapling in the ground.

#### תולדות

1. Watering plants
2. Improving the air, light, or temperature for a plant
3. Pulling out weeds from the ground (weeds take away nutrition for the plant)
4. Spraying insecticide (because it helps plants grow)
5. Placing beans or seeds in water

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to throw pits or seeds from fruits or vegetables onto the ground.
2. It is אסור to wash your hands over the earth (even though the purpose is not to water).
3. It is אסור to spill water off outdoor furniture or swings onto the ground. However, if the grass is still saturated OR it's on pavement it would be מותר (this applies to rolling up a *shlock* after rain).
4. It is אסור to put flowers into water.
5. It is אסור to add water to a vase or to change the water on שבת.
6. Fully blossomed flowers that were removed from water on שבת may be put back into that water.
7. It is אסור to open a curtain or shade to allow sunlight to shine on a plant.
  - I. If you want the shade open for yourself (Example: to read a book) it is מותר to open even if a plant in the room will benefit.
  - II. This is questionable if the shade is touching the plant.
8. Ask a רב about having a picnic on the grass because it may be a problem if something spills on the grass.





### מלאכה 3

#### קוצר – Cutting or Harvesting

Any activity which removes a plant from its source of growth (using tools or hands)

#### מלאכה במשכן

Wheat was cut for the לחם הפנים, and plants were cut to be used for dyes for the יריעות.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to lift a flower pot that has a hole on bottom off the ground.
2. It is אסור to shake a tree or plant so fruit will fall off.
3. It is אסור to take pits or beans out of water once they're growing roots there.
4. If a fruit fell from a tree on שבת, it is מוקצה and cannot be used until שבת is over.
- 5.

Growing Fruits:	Growing Flowers:
אסור to touch	אסור to touch
אסור to smell	מותר to smell

\*\*It's אסור to smell growing fruit because you may come to eat it, but מותר to smell something inedible because one is less likely to remove it. (Example: spices, הדסים, flowers)

6. It is מותר to take fruit off a branch that was detached before Shabbos. (Example: Bananas, grapes)
7. It is אסור to remove honey from a hive (it resembles קוצר - removing from a source).
8. It is אסור to climb, lean on, shake, or take anything out of a tree. Example: hammock, clothesline, ball, tire swing, hat, jacket.
9. It is only מותר to remove or hang something if it is twice removed from the tree. Examples: It is מותר to use a swing that is on a hook that's on a tree. One may hang their jacket on a nail or a hook that is attached to the tree, but one may not place the jacket directly on any part of the tree.
10. It is מותר to sit or stand on a dead tree stump.
11. Low Grass: It is מותר to touch, move or lie down in (Less than 3 טפחים).
12. High Grass: It is מותר to walk through, but אסור to run through (it's a פסיק רישא it will tear).
13. It is אסור to ride an animal because you might come to take a branch off a tree to hit it.





#### מלאכה 4

#### מעמר – Gathering

Gathering detached produce into piles in the place where it grew

#### מלאכה במשכן

After harvesting the wheat and plants, everything was gathered and put into piles.

#### כללים

1. "אין מעמר אלא בגדולי קרקע"  
מעמר only applies to items that grew from the ground.
2. "אין מעמר אלא במקום גדול"  
מעמר only applies to gathering items in their place of growth  
However, it's אסור to gather produce that scattered over a large outdoor area (a field or yard...) because of טרחה יתירה.
3. The gathered objects must be in their original state. (A cotton shirt or wood toy are not a problem.)
4. "אין מעמר אחר מעמר"  
According to most פוסקים, it is only considered מעמר when items are being gathered for the first time or if you're improving the gathering.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to make bundles of wheat.
2. It is אסור to rake leaves (or to use a rake to gather produce together).
3. It is מותר to gather fruit that fell in your house.
4. It is מותר to gather silverware, toys, books, candies that scattered.
5. It is a שאלה if stringing pearls is מעמר (from the ground) – but it is definitely מכה בפטיש and therefore אסור.
6. It is a שאלה if making a bouquet of flowers is מעמר since it is done for beauty and not protection but it is אסור because it is בונה and מכה בפטיש.





## מלאכה 5

### דש - Threshing

Separating something earth-grown from its shell by utensil, animal, hand or machine.

#### מלאכה במשכן

Wheat kernels were removed from the chaff for the לחם הפנים. The non-usable covering was removed from plants and used for dyes.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to remove food from its shell by hand (like a pea from pod).
2. It is אסור to milk a cow (since it is extracting milk from that which covers it).
3. It is מותר to crack nuts open right before eating them.
4. It is אסור to do סחיטה – squeezing a liquid from a solid.  
(Example: squeezing juice from fruit or a cloth)

#### סחיטת פירות

There are 3 different categories regarding squeezing fruit on שבת:

1. Olives and grapes
2. Commonly juiced fruits – like oranges, lemons, apples, grapefruit, pomegranates, tomatoes etc.
3. Not commonly juiced fruits – like honeydew or cantaloupe

#### To squeeze a fruit for its juice:

Olives and Grapes	Commonly Juiced Fruits	Not Commonly Juiced Fruits
אסור מדאורייתא	אסור מדרבנן	מותר

#### To use juice that seeped out of the fruit on its own: (Example: while cutting)

Olives and Grapes	Commonly Juiced Fruits	Not Commonly Juiced Fruits
אסור מדאורייתא	It's מותר if you intended to use that fruit as fruit ----- It's אסור if you intended to use that fruit as juice	מותר to drink the juice

#### To squeeze fruit into a liquid: (Example: into a cup of tea or dressing.)

Olives and Grapes	Commonly Juiced Fruits	Not Commonly Juiced Fruits
אסור מדאורייתא	אסור מדרבנן	מותר





**To squeeze fruit onto a solid:** (Example: Onto a piece of fish)

Olives and Grapes	Commonly Juiced Fruits	Not Commonly Juiced Fruits
אסור מדאורייתא	מותר	מותר

**To suck juice out of the actual fruit:**

Olives and Grapes	Commonly Juiced Fruits	Not Commonly Juiced Fruits
אסור unless the fruit is in your mouth	מותר to suck from in your hands	מותר to suck from in your hands

How is it מותר to make tea with lemon on שבת?

1. Put a slice of lemon into a כלי שלישי tea without squeezing.
2. Squeeze a lemon onto a spoon of sugar which is solid and then put it into tea.

#### סחיטת בגדים

1. It is אסור to squeeze out clothing, tablecloths, towels etc.  
\*\* Be careful not to press down when wiping up a spill.
2. It is אסור to wash one's face or to wipe up a table or counter with a wet towel or cloth.  
\*\*What should you do?
  - A. Pour water onto the dirty area.
  - B. Rub the dirt off with your hands.
  - C. Wipe it up carefully without squeezing.
3. It is אסור to use a sponge on שבת (It's מוקצה שבת)  
\*make sure to take it out of the sink before Shabbos.
4. Using baby wipes involves many הלכות, so ask a שאלה.

#### סחיטת שער

1. It is אסור to squeeze out wet hair on Shabbos.
2. Generally, one may use a toothbrush on שבת if it is totally dry. One may not use a wet toothbrush on שבת because of the problem of סחיטה. (There are other מלאכות involved regarding brushing teeth.)





## מלאכה 6

### Winnowing-זורה

Any activity which separates the wanted from the unwanted, using the wind.

#### מלאכה במשכן

After threshing the wheat, the chaff (outer peel) and the kernels are mixed together. They would throw the mixture into the air using a special winnowing shovel. The chaff (which is lighter) would blow away, while the kernels, (which are heavier) would fall to the ground.

#### הלכה למעשה

It is אסור to separate good from the bad using wind (by a fan, blowing, wind...)

For example:

1. It is אסור to blow away nutshells from a pile of nuts and shells.
2. It is אסור to blow dust or specks of leaves that were left on a fruit.
3. It is אסור to blow dust off an old book or ספר.
4. It is אסור to scatter confetti in the wind.
5. It is אסור to blow confectioner sugar off a piece of cake, doughnut...
6. It is אסור to blow a piece of dirt out of a bowl of soup.
7. It is אסור to shake crumbs out of a tablecloth outside on a windy day.
  
8. It is מותר to use a spray can (like Febreze) because the bottle is causing it to scatter and not the air. (However, it is only מותר to spray in the air, not on clothes.)





## מלאכה 7

### בוורר – Selecting

Removing what is unwanted from food to be used for later.

#### מלאכה במשכן

After זורה, there were still some rocks, pebbles and dirt that were mixed into the kernels of wheat which were sorted out.

#### כללים

1. בוורר includes any form of selecting or sorting from a mixture or combination of different items.  
Example: taking one piece out OR sorting a whole mixture to put away.
2. בוורר applies to ALL items.  
Examples: food, toys, clothes, silverware, books...

#### What's considered a mixture?

- A. Objects that are different types. Example: apples and oranges
- B. Objects that are different in taste. Example: fried and baked fish
- C. Objects that are different in function. Example: tea and soup spoons, different color socks, cutlery
- D. Objects that are different in quality. Example: rotten and fresh grapes.

**Note:** different sizes are generally not considered a mixture and it is מותר to sort them. Example: cookies...

#### Separating anything is only מותר if 3 conditions apply:

- אוכל מפסולת – selecting what you want from what you don't want.
- ביד – selecting by hand and not a special כלי.
- מיד – selecting for immediate use.

#### אוכל מפסולת

1. It is מותר to **move** the פסולת aside as long as you don't **remove** it.  
Example: pushing aside jelly beans in a bowl to access the color you want.
2. It is מותר to remove the פסולת first if there's no other way to reach the אוכל.  
Example: peeling an orange, taking pits out of cantaloupe.  
**BUT:** The other 2 rules must still apply (מיד and ביד)

#### ביד

Separating must be done by hand and not with a כלי.

What is considered a כלי?

Using a special tool that accomplishes a בוורר act.





What are examples of a כלי?

1. A peeler, apple corer, strainer, slotted spoon.
2. Using the lid of a pot or can to hold back what you don't want.  
A regular fork, knife or spoon is not considered a כלי - just an extension of the hand.

### מיד

What is considered מיד?

If you are preparing for a סעודה and a בורר act must be done, you need to figure out how long is necessary in total to complete all preparation for the סעודה and you can do the בורר act during any part of that time. Going to a Kiddush in between is a problem.

### בורר can be avoided altogether by:

- A. Unmixing the mixture.  
Example: Scatter silverware in order to set the table in advance.
- B. Removing good with the bad.  
Example: take a hair out with some orange juice (a significant amount.)
- C. דרך אכילה – removing the פסולת while eating.  
Example: spitting out watermelon pits from your mouth.

### הלכה למעשה

1. It is מותר to remove a big solid from a liquid even for later because it's not considered "mixed".
2. It is אסור to separate different kinds of cake from a platter after a meal.
3. It is מותר to remove skin from cooked chicken or fish because it's considered one thing, unless YOU don't like it; then it would be considered a mixture.
4. What should you do with fish bones?
  - A. Take fish (אוכל) from the bones (פסולת) with a fork right before eating.
  - B. Remove the bone and suck on it so it becomes אוכל.
  - C. Expel the bones from your mouth while eating – דרך אכילה
5. It is מותר to rinse fruit off, but אסור to soak in a bowl of water.
6. It is מותר to peel a fruit with a knife before eating.
7. Labels on the surface of fruit should be cut away with some fruit.
8. When seeding a honeydew or cantaloupe:
  - A (Avoid בורר) scoop out the seeds along with some melon.
  - b. (ביד and מיד) immediately before eating you can take out just the seeds.
9. Clothing:  
It is אסור to remove clothing or socks from a tightly packed closet or drawer except מיד.
10. Toys/Games:







It is מותר to select a toy from a mixture of toys, מיד, before playing.

It is אסור to sort pieces of a game after playing.

Solution: unmix the mixture by scattering the toys and then put each piece away. (otherwise wait until after Shabbos.)

11. Silverware:

If cutlery is mixed together you may only set the table right before the meal.

Solution: to set in advance, scatter the cutlery to unmix the mixture.

\*When washing cutlery, it is מותר to dry 1 piece at a time and put away in its proper place.

12. Pouring food down the drain in a sink is מותר even though the drain catches large pieces because everything you is פסולת.

If a person mistakenly removes פסולת from a mixture, he does not have to put it back.





## מלאכה 8 טוחן - Grinding

### מלאכה במשכן

The kernels of wheat were finely ground.

### אב מלאכה

Grinding something that grew from the ground into small pieces using a machine or tool.

טוחן includes any activity which breaks down a substance into small particles – food or non-food.

Example: Grinding, chopping, grating, shredding, dicing, crushing, mashing, cutting into small pieces.

What size is considered very small?

Undefined, because fruits and vegetables should be cut a bit longer than usual.

### ישבת on טוחן: There are 4 separate conditions that permit

1. "אין טוחן אלא בגדולי קרקע" - only applies to something grown from the ground.

Example: It's מותר to mash eggs, meat, chicken, cheese, tuna

2. "אין טוחן אחר טוחן" - It's מותר to grind things that were already ground.

Example: It's מותר to crumble חלה, cookies, מצה, or mash kugel

גדולי קרקע that will fall apart on its own is considered already ground.

Example: It is מותר to mash cooked squash.

**However:** It is אסור to grind something to smaller, finer pieces than it was previously ground.

3. שינוי גדול - טוחן is מותר when it's done in an irregular, awkward movement.

Example: Using the back of a spoon or bottom of a glass to mash a banana.

4. מיד - Some פוסקים hold that for immediate use, טוחן is מותר. Since others disagree, to be מחמיר, we don't rely on this except במקום צורך.

It is always אסור to use a special utensil that reduces something to smaller pieces.

Example: A grater, grinder, masher (cheese)

A fork or knife which is not specialized may be used when the conditions above are followed.

Unlike בורר, you do not need all the conditions to make it מותר.





### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to grind coffee beans.
2. When cutting fruits or vegetables on שבת, one must cut the pieces larger than he would usually cut them during the week.
3. It is מותר to mash or cut meats, cheese and eggs even very small because they do not grow from the ground.
4. It is מותר to crumble bread, חלה or cake into smaller pieces.
5. It is מותר to mash a banana with the handle of a fork.  
\* Cereals are אשאלה if they were already crushed before. (גדולי קרקע)

גזירה מדרבנן:

1. It is אסור to take medicine on שבת because in the olden days they needed to crush the herbs. There are exceptions so ask אשאלה.





## מלאכה 9 Sifting - מרקד

### מלאכה במשכן

The ground kernels were sifted to remove impurities by means of a specialized כלי.

### אב מלאכה

Using a sifter after grinding flour.

מרקד includes sifting, straining and filtering.  
מרקד applies to both foods and non-foods. (like sand...)

There are 2 ways to do the מלאכה of מרקד:

1. Allowing **פסולת** to fall through the holes.  
Example: straining noodles with a strainer so the water goes through.
2. Allowing **אוכל** to fall through the holes.  
Example: sifting flour – the flour falls through.

**Both ways are אסור regardless of whether the אוכל or פסולת fall through.**

### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to sift flour.
2. It is אסור to sift sugar or cocoa to remove lumps.
3. It is אסור to sift matzah meal to remove large pieces of matzah.
4. It is אסור to strain noodles.
5. It is אסור to strain coleslaw using a slotted spoon.
6. It is אסור to filter water/juice to remove dirt.
7. It is מותר to sprinkle confectioner sugar on a cake through a sieve since it is just distributing, not separating.
8. Using a saltshaker is מותר. However, if it unless it has rice inside to absorb moisture and prevent clumping, it is אסור to use since the salt and rice are being separated by a כלי.





## מלאכה 10 לש-Kneading

### מלאכה במשכן

Flour was kneaded into dough to bake the לחם הפנים.

### אב מלאכה

Combining small particles into 1 thick mixture using a bonding agent.

Examples of small particles forming a mass with a binding agent:

1. Flour + Water
2. Baby cereal + Milk
3. Eggs + Mayonnaise

This מלאכה only applies to small particles that are bound into one. Large particles that remain clearly distinct are מותר to combine on שבת.

Example: Vegetable salad + dressing, bananas + yogurt, potato salad.

### There are 3 categories of mixtures:

Mixture:	מובן:	Example:	דין:
לישה עבה Thick mixture	Mixing a solid and liquid to form a thick mixture.	Flour + water, egg salad, dough	אסור מדאורייתא (generally)
לישה רכה Loose mixture	Mixing a solid and liquid to form a loose mixture.	Baby cereal, cake batter	מותר with 2 שנויים
דבר נוזל Flowing liquid	When the solid fully dissolved into the liquid.	Coffee, hot cocoa, water + Kool-Aid, fruit punch	מותר but make sure to mix it in right away

### There are 2 steps to the לש process:

1. Immediately when the liquid touches the particles they start to bond.  
Example: baby cereal starts combining as soon as liquid touches it.
2. Combining or mixing by kneading.  
Example: Eggs and mayonnaise only combine by mashing.

**Each step is אסור to do, even by itself!**

### What are permitted methods of kneading or combining a mixture?

#### לישה רכה

A לישה רכה (loose mixture) can be made on שבת in the following manner:

A שנוי is needed for each of the 2 steps of לש:

1. שנוי בסדר - switching the order of how you put in ingredients (opposite of normal)
2. שנוי בלישה - שינוי in the way to mix it.

The following שנויים may be used:

- A. Crisscross method (not circular) preferably picks up fork.
- B. Mixing with your actual hands.
- C. Using the handle of a fork.





### לישה עבה

A לישה עבה (thick mixture) is much more חמור since it's דאורייתא. Generally, it is אסור to make a לישה עבה on שבת. It is only מותר in cases of necessity. If it was unable to be done before שבת, it needs to be done with שנוי בסדר and שינוי בלישה. In such a case, you can't use the handle of a fork because it's a weaker שינוי.

### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to mix sand and water on שבת, or play with play dough.
2. It is מותר to make baby formula on שבת. (It's a דבר נחל)
3. It is מותר to mix salad with dressing.
4. It is מותר to add oil or mayonnaise to tuna or eggs that's not finely ground.
5. It is מותר to loosen a mixture by adding liquid – opposite of לש.
6. To prepare baby cereal:
  - A. Put in enough liquid that's a לישה רכה.
  - B. Put the liquid in first - שנוי בסדר.
  - C. Mix it בשנוי – crisscross.
7. To prepare eggs and oil (only in cases of necessity - לישה עבה)
  - A. Peel eggs מיד (בורר)
  - B. Cut onions larger than usual (טוחן)
  - C. Put oil in first (שנוי בסדר)
  - D. mix it crisscross (שינוי בלישה)
8. To prepare tuna and mayonnaise (only in cases of necessity - לישה עבה)
  - A. Make hole at the bottom of can – so it's not a כלי.
  - B. Don't press the lid down (בורר when draining)
  - C. שנוי בסדר isn't necessary because it's 2 thick ingredients that won't mix on their own.
  - D. שינוי בלישה – mix in crisscross motion/hand.
  - E. Generally, one should make the לישה עבה of tuna, eggs or liver with mayonnaise before שבת. If one forgot, they may rely on the above in order to make it on שבת.
  - F. When relying on this היתר, one should make sure the tuna or eggs are not finely ground. This helps prevent the mixture from becoming a לישה עבה since the pieces are large.





## מלאכה 11 אופה - Baking

Using heat to change the quality of an item.

### מלאכה במשכן

The לחם הפנים were baked and the dyes for the יריעות were boiled.

### אב מלאכה

אופה – heating food in a dry manner.

בישול – heating food in liquid.

This מלאכה includes baking, cooking, roasting, broiling, frying, boiling...

This מלאכה applies to both foods and non-foods, solids and liquids.

### What degree of cooking is אסור?

"יד סולדת בו" - hot enough that:

1. A person would pull his hand back.
2. It would burn a baby's stomach, is אסור because it can cause something to cook.

It is אסור to place an item near a source of heat (if it can reach its יד סולדת בו) even if you plan to remove it before its יד סולדת בו.

**ממהר הבישול** - (speeding up the cooking process)

If food on the blech/in the oven is not fully cooked, it's אסור to do anything that will speed up the cooking process.

Therefore, it is אסור to:

- A. Move the pot closer to the flame.
- B. Remove some food (enabling the rest to cook faster).
- C. Stir the food.
- D. Cover the pot (makes food inside cook faster).
- E. Close the oven door if the pot is inside.

If food is not fully cooked, it is אסור to remove food/stir the pot, even on the counter.

Once the food is fully cooked, it is מותר to remove food from the pot when it is off the flame.

### כללים

#### 1. "אין בישול אחר בישול"

Cooked SOLIDS that have become cold are מותר to reheat but not directly on a fire.

However, solids can only be reheated on Shabbos with the same method of heat that was used to cook it before.

Examples: \*Cold kneidlach or noodles can be rewarmed in a soup pot off the fire (that is a כלי ראשון).

\* Roasted chicken can't be rewarmed in a pot, because it was baked, not boiled.





2. "יש בישול אחר בישול בדבר לח"

Cooked LIQUID can only be reheated if it's still warm. Once the liquid cools off, it's אסור to reheat.

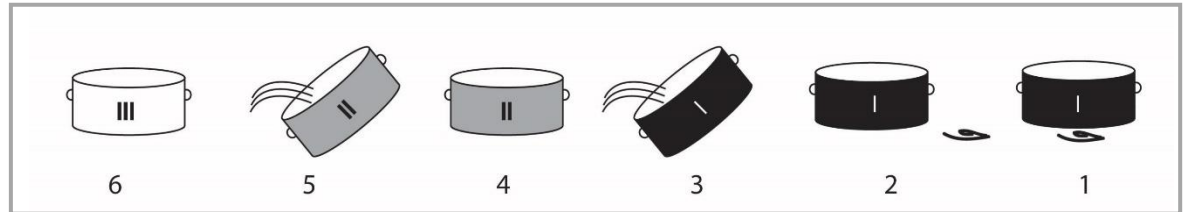
Example: an unused bowl of soup can only be poured back into the pot if the soup in the bowl is still warm.

**בישול can be done in 2 ways:**

**Through אש:**  
Cooking through a source of fire.  
Example: stove, oven, urn

**Through תולדות אש:**  
Cooking using something that was heated by fire.  
Example: coffee in hot water

The different levels of heat and הלכות that are involved:



מובן	נקרא	
A pot on the source of fire	כלי ראשון על האש	1
A pot that was heated by fire but is now off the fire	כלי ראשון (שהוסר מן האש)	2
Pouring from a כלי ראשון onto something.	ערוי כלי ראשון	3
The כלי which the כלי ראשון was poured into.	כלי שני	4
Pouring from a כלי שני	ערוי כלי שני	5
The כלי which the כלי שני was poured into.	כלי שלישי	6

1. כלי ראשון על האש

It's אסור to put in or take out anything while a pot is on the fire.

2. כלי ראשון (off the fire)

אסור	מותר
1. Raw foods Example: carrot, lemon 2. Baked foods Example: croutons, cookies, matzah, challah 3. "יש בישול אחר בישול בדבר לח" Cold liquids Example: milk, lemon juice, tap water	1. "אין בישול אחר בישול" Example: cold noodles into a hot pot of soup 2. Cooked liquids that are still warm Example: a warm bowl of soup or cooked warm water







### Pre-cooked soluble foods

Pre-cooked soluble foods are pre-cooked foods that dissolve. Although they seem solid, since they dissolve in liquid, they have the דין of cold cooked liquid and can't go into a כלי ראשון.

Example: sugar, salt, coffee, instant hot cocoa mix.

### 3. ערוי כלי ראשון (pouring from a כלי ראשון)

"ערוי כלי ראשון ככלי ראשון"

It is אסור to pour from a כלי ראשון onto anything that can't go into a כלי ראשון.

### 4. כלי שני

אסור	מותר
1. Raw food Example: lemon into (כלי ראשון) tea 2. Baked foods Example: to dip a cookie into (כלי ראשון) coffee	1. Whatever can go in a כלי ראשון 2. Cooked liquids that are cooled Example: milk, orange juice, ketchup, tea essence 3. Pre-cooked soluble foods Example: salt, sugar, coffee, instant cocoa 4. Water and oil. Considered hard to cook

### 5. ערוי כלי שני (pouring from a כלי שני)

"ערוי כלי שני ככלי שלישי"

Whatever can go into a כלי שלישי can get a כלי שני poured on it.

### 6. כלי שלישי (The כלי that a כלי שני was poured into)

It doesn't really have power to cook even at יד סולדת בו.

אסור	מותר
raw foods that cook very easily. קלי הבישול 1. Raw eggs 3. Instant oatmeal, tradition soup 2. Raw salty fish, herring, sardines 4. Tea leaves/bags	Anything else, whether raw or cooked, may be put into a כלי שלישי

כלי שלישי is the final level – no matter how many times you transfer after that, it's considered a כלי שלישי as long as it's יד סולדת בו.

### LADLES:

It's a מחלוקת if a ladle is considered a כלי ראשון and therefore a שאלה whether your bowl is a כלי שני - כלי שלישי/ כלי שני - this affects what can go in it. We are generally מחמיר but ask a שאלה.

A hot ladle that stayed in the pot is considered a כלי ראשון.





### דבר גוש

When the heated food is solid, it doesn't lose heat when transferred to a different כלי. (Example: kugel, cholent that's not watery...)

It's a מחלוקת if it becomes a lower level when transferred out of a ראשון. Therefore, most פוסקים say nothing raw can come in contact with it as long as it's יד סולדת בו.

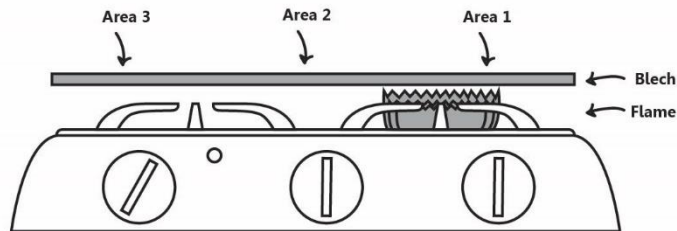
Example: coleslaw should not be placed near hot cholent on a plate. Ice cream on a hot cake

### BLECH

Why do we use a blech? Because it's אסור to leave food on an open fire on Shabbos since you might adjust the flame by mistake.

Any food that was not on the blech when שבת started even if it's fully cooked can't be put directly on the blech on Shabbos over the fire.

There are 3 areas on a blech:



Area 1- Directly over the flame

No food or liquid whether hot or cold, fully cooked or raw, can be placed on this area for the first time on Shabbos.

Area 2- Close enough to the flame that the food can reach יד סולדת בו.

Since the food can reach יד סולדת בו no food or liquid whether hot or cold, fully cooked or raw, can be placed on this area for the first time on Shabbos. (Same as Area 1)

Area 3- Even further from the flame, where its warm but the food can't reach יד סולדת בו even if its left there for a long time.

It is מותר to warm something up on Shabbos on this area.

Rearranging pots that were already placed on the blech before Shabbos:

1. A pot in Area 3 can never be moved to Area 1 or Area 2
2. It is מותר to move a pot from Area 1 to Area 2 or vice versa
3. It is מותר to move the pot from Area 1 or Area 2 to Area 3 and back - following the 5 conditions of חזרה- since it was there when Shabbos began.

### שהיה

It is אסור to leave uncooked food on an open flame before Shabbos in order for it to continue cooking on Shabbos because חז"ל were concerned that it is likely one will חס ושלום adjust the flame.





What amount is considered uncooked?

If the food has not reached בן דרוסאי. We are מחמיר - if the food is not yet half cooked.

Solutions:

1. Use a blech (some פוסקים say it should bend and cover the knobs as well)
2. Cook the food on a source of heat that only has a single temperature  
Example: an urn, certain kind of hot plates
3. קדרא חיתא - Meat that is so raw that if you put it on the flame right before Shabbos it won't be ready for the Friday night meal. This relieves a concern that one will come to adjust the flame to speed the cooking process. Cooking raw meat in a slow cooker like a crock pot can fall under this category.

### חזרה

In order to serve from a pot and then return it to its heat source, 5 conditions must be met:

1. The flame is covered by a blech
2. The food is fully cooked
3. The food is still warm
4. You need to hold on to the pot the whole time
5. You need to have had in mind to return it

בדיעבד, there are some leniencies with the last two conditions. In cases of necessity if a person is missing one of the last 2 conditions חזרה is מותר.

Food which is not completely cooked may not be left in an oven on שבת because of the problem of שהיה. To avoid this problem and be able to leave food which is not fully cooked, one may use an oven insert which will serve as a blech. Fully cooked food may be left in the oven even without the insert; however, the food may not be returned to the oven after it was removed because of the אסור of חזרה. If one places an insert into the oven, one would be allowed to do חזרה to the oven provided the above five conditions are met.

### הטמנה

Insulating with a secondary wrapping that keeps the heat in the food.

There are 2 kinds of הטמנה:

1. הטמנה בדבר המעמיד הבל  
Insulating a pot with a material that will retain or keep the heat that's already there. Example: wrapping a pot with a towel or silver foil...  
This is generally מותר to do before Shabbos and אסור to do on Shabbos, but there are exceptions.
2. הטמנה בדבר המוסיף הבל  
Insulating with a substance that adds or intensifies the heat.  
This is אסור to do both before and on Shabbos.  
Example: wrapping a pot with a towel on the blech, or wrapping an urn (the combination will help raise the temperature.)





## הלכה למעשה

1. Warming a baby bottle: (formula is precooked soluble)
  - A. It is אסור to submerge it into a כלי ראשון of hot water.
  - B. It is מותר to submerge it into a כלי שני or כלי שלישי.  
There is no problem of הטמנה as long as the bottle is not completely submerged in the water.
2. Making coffee/instant hot cocoa:
  - A. Make sure the cup is dry and clean.
  - B. Pour hot water into a cup (כלי שני)
  - C. Add coffee, cocoa, milk, sugar...
3. Serving soup:
  - A. Make sure the bowl and ladle are dry and clean.
  - B. Move the pot off the flame.
  - C. When serving with a ladle the bowl is a כלי שני, therefore, baked foods can go in but not raw foods.
  - D. It's מותר to pour hot soup on top of lokshen in a bowl " אין בישול אחר " בישול
  - E. Wipe off any cold droplets from the lid before placing back onto the hot pot.  
Suggestion: when taking off the lid, leave it on the blech so drops stay warm.
4. Seasoning: (salt, sugar...)  
It is אסור to add into a liquid in a כלי ראשון, but מותר in a כלי שני or כלי שלישי
5. Cold water:
  - A. It is אסור to add cold water to a כלי ראשון.
  - B. It is אסור to pour from a hot כלי ראשון onto water in a כלי שני.
  - C. It is מותר to add cold water to a כלי שני.  
Example: adding water to a tea in a כלי שני.
6. It is אסור to use tea bags/tea leaves on שבת (you can make tea essence before שבת).
7. It is אסור to turn on hot tap water.
8. Putting food on the lid of a pot:  
It is מותר to put a dry cooked/baked food on the lid of a pot on a blech, but it is אסור to place a raw food.  
Example: warming up Challah/kugel on the lid of a pot.
9. רחיצת כל גופו - it's אסור to bathe or shower one's entire body in warm water even if the water was warmed before Shabbos.
10. In a situation where a mistake in בישול is made, ask a רב if you're allowed to eat the food.





## מלאכה 12 Shearing- גוזז

To detach something from a person or animal, whether live or dead

### מלאכה במשכן

Sheep were shorn to use the wool for the יריעות and the hides (without wool) were used for other parts of the משכן

### תולדות

1. Removing feathers from chicken.
2. Cutting nails or hair with or without a tool.

### הלכה למעשה

#### Haircutting

It is אסור to:

1. Use a comb on שבת.
2. Use a mirror that's attached to a brush with hard bristles.
3. Remove nits with a comb (gently by hand is מותר).
4. Remove a band aid from a hairy area.

#### It is only מותר to brush hair on שבת if:

1. You use a soft brush.
2. You brush gently (the top layer).
3. The brush should preferably be set aside for Shabbos use.

**Make sure to stop if you reach a knot!**

#### Nails

1. It is אסור to cut, bite, or tear off nails on שבת.
2. If a nail is almost off **AND** hurts, it is מותר to remove with a שנוי.

#### Loose skin

1. It is אסור to detach any loose skin (including chapped lips).
2. It is מותר to remove the skin of cooked chicken.

#### Blisters and Scabs

1. It is אסור to remove blisters and scabs.
2. It is מותר to remove a scab from a wound that healed completely if it won't bleed. (It's not considered part of the body)

#### Fur garments

1. It is אסור to tear out hair from a fur garment.  
Therefore, one may only brush fur with the conditions needed to brush hair.





## מלאכה 13 מלבן - Bleaching

To remove dirt from absorbent material by washing or dusting

### מלאכה במשכן

Wool was cleaned to be used for different parts of the משכן

### תולדות

1. כיבוס -Laundering
2. נעור בגדים -Dusting Clothing

There are 3 methods of laundering, all of which are אסור:

1. שריה Soaking (any act of wetting fabric)	2. שפשוף Scrubbing (whether by hand or tool)	3. סחיטה Squeezing liquid from an absorbent fabric
--	---	---

### הלכה למעשה

#### שריה (soaking)

1. It is אסור to wet even a clean garment.
2. It is אסור to soak a garment in water.
3. It is אסור to pour water on a garment.
4. It is מותר to wet leather, plastic or other non-absorbent fabrics (like a pacifier, rain jacket...)
5. "שריה דרך לכלוך" - it is מותר to wet a fabric in a way that dirties it.  
Example: wiping a spill, wiping a child's face, drying hands on a towel

#### שפשוף (scrubbing)

This step is אסור to do even without water.

1. It is אסור to rub a stained garment against itself or another cloth.
2. It is אסור to scrape a dried stain with your finger.
3. It is מותר to remove the top layer of a greasy stain but not the stain itself.
4. It is אסור to brush off or dust a garment.

Example: banging out a doormat, dusting suede shoes, dusting a hat

Note:

- I. Large particles like hair, crumbs etc. may be removed because they aren't absorbed.
- II. If a garment is not dusty enough to bother you, its מותר to wipe off, but only if you would be okay to wear it with the dust.

#### סחיטה (squeezing)

1. It is אסור to press down a napkin on a spill.
2. It is אסור to vigorously shake a wet garment.

How should one wipe up a spill?





### SPILLED WATER:

It's אסור to wipe with:	It's מותר to wipe with:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A sponge (its מוקצה)</li> <li>2. A reusable (חשוב) garment because one may come to squeeze out water after wiping it</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A rag</li> <li>2. Something disposable Example: a napkin, paper towel...</li> <li>3. A real towel that's big enough that it won't become soaked</li> </ol>

### SPILLED COLORED LIQUID:

This does not have the same Halacha as water because it dirties the garment, therefore its מותר to wipe with everything besides a sponge (Don't wipe red with a red cloth because of צובע)

\*\*When wiping a spill gently place a "מותר" cloth on the wet area without pressing down

### How should one clean a counter?

- A. Pour water onto the counter surface
- B. Use your finger to rub any dirty area
- C. When finished, gently wipe it up with a מותר cloth

### איסורי חז"ל משום מראת עין:

1. It is אסור to hang wet clothing on שבת in a place where laundry is commonly hung to dry.  
Example: clothesline, laundry room, shower rod...
2. It is מותר to hang a wet garment on שבת in a place where laundry is not commonly hung to dry.  
Example: doorknob, back of a chair...
3. It is מותר to hang a wet raincoat in a regular way (because people understand it got wet from the rain)

### גזרות Additional:

1. A garment that was soaking wet when שבת began is מוקצה the whole Shabbos even after it dries
2. A garment that became wet on שבת is מוקצה until it dries
3. If a garment got wet while being worn, it's not מוקצה and you can keep it on
4. It is אסור to walk right near a pool or lake
5. It is אסור to use a mop on Shabbos
6. It is אסור to place a wet garment or a hot radiator to dry

**Note:** if a garment was left in the sink it may not be removed (סחיטה, מוקצה) and the sink may not be turned on (שריה). If the sink is needed, you may remove the garment with a שנוי (Example: with a fork or hanger)





## מלאכה 14

### Combing - מנפץ

Disentangling or softening wool fibers by combing

#### מלאכה במשכן

Wool was combed to make it ready to spin into threads

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to comb any raw material (whether on or off the animal)
2. Some פוסקים hold combing a sheitel is אסור because combing evenly separates the strands of hair (It is a מחלוקת and there are ways that are מותר).







## מלאכה 15 צובע - Dying

Improving or changing the color of an object

### מלאכה במשכן

Threads were dyed before spinning them into fabric for the משכן

### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to color or paint anything.
2. It is אסור to polish shoes.
3. It is אסור to put on makeup (coloring skin).
4. It is אסור to mix paints.
5. It is אסור to deliberately sun tan (deepening skin color).
6. Even temporary צובע is אסור (Example: disappearing ink or chalk).

### If a wound is bleeding:

1. Best option: use something disposable to clean (tissues, gauze, napkin...)
2. When necessary: it is מותר to wipe with any garment (דרך לכלוך)
3. It should not be wiped with a red cloth because it deepens the color  
\*\* When possible, try to wash off the wound first before wrapping.  
This applies when cleaning up after eating a colored food as well.

### Adding color to foods:

According to many פוסקים:

"אין צביעה באוכלין"-it is מותר to add color to food if it's done to enhance the taste

Example: adding coffee to water

However, it's אסור to add color to food just for decorative purposes

Example: food coloring into a vase of water

Some פוסקים hold that when coloring for taste, one should first put in the colored ingredient.

Example: when making coffee, put the coffee first, then add the water, but make sure to pour the water from a כלי שני and not a כלי ראשון.





## מלאכה 16

### Spinning- טווה

To spin wool into thread (by hand or machine)

#### מלאכה במשכן

Wool was spun into thread to use for the יריעות and בגדים...

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to spin using a spinning wheel, spindle or by hand
2. It is אסור to make wicks by twisting wool
3. It is אסור to re- twist צצית that unraveled





## מלאכה 17 Threading the loom - מיסך

### מלאכה במשכן

To attach the thread from one side of the loom to the other in preparation for weaving.

## מלאכה 18 עושה שתי בתי נירין - Setting up the harness-

### מלאכה במשכן

The threads on the loom were attached to harnesses to be able to weave easily.

Weaving is done by moving horizontal threads over and under vertical threads. A loom is a wooden frame with harnesses that lift and lower. Rows of weaving threads are attached to the harnesses to make the weaving process quicker and easier.

The עושה שתי בתי נירין of מלאכה refers to attaching the threads to the harnesses of the loom. The exact practical meaning of this מלאכה is discussed by various גדולים.

The מלאכה of שתי בתי נירין means **attaching the threads to the harness**-preparation before weaving





## מלאכה 19 Weaving - אורג

### מלאכה במשכן

Threads were woven through the loom to add additional rows to the material.

### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to knit, weave, or crotchet.
2. It is אסור to make a lanyard.
3. It is אסור to weave a straw basket.
4. It is אסור to braid a dolls hair or a sheitel.
5. It is אסור to stretch or pull on a snag in a fabric.

## מלאכה 20 Unraveling - פוצע

Separating the weaving from the loom (undoing any step from טווה-אורג)

### מלאכה במשכן

After the material was woven, it was removed from the loom and loose threads were removed.

### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to pull loose thread out from a fabric, seam, or hem.
2. It is אסור to undo lanyard, צצית, or similar objects.
3. It is אסור to unravel knitting or crocheting.
4. It is אסור to unbraid doll or sheitel hair.
5. It is אסור to make fringes by removing thread.





## מלאכה 21

### קושר - Tying a knot

Binding two strands in a skilled or permanent way

#### מלאכה במשכן

After the יריעות were woven, knots were made on the loose ends (in addition, nets were tied to catch the חלזון to get תכלת)

#### כללים

It is אסור to make:

1. A knot that's meant to last permanently or more than 24 hours
2. A strong knot

אסור	מותר	מותר if opened within 24 hours
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A double knot Example: on a torn shoelace or a garbage bag</li> <li>2. An "overhand" knot- a single knot on a string Example: to knot the end of a sweatshirt string</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A single tie</li> <li>2. A bow without a tie underneath</li> <li>3. A single twist on a twist-tie</li> <li>4. To wind a twist-tie around something (without twisting)</li> <li>5. A slip knot that's not pulled fully through</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A bow on a tie Example: on shoelaces</li> <li>2. A twist-tie with many twists</li> </ol>

#### הלכה למעשה

1. Making a necktie on שבת- if you usually untie it when removing, it's מותר to make. If you usually keep the knot in after wearing, it's questionable to make.
2. Twist-ties:  
Making a single twist is מותר  
Twisting many times is מותר if it will be opened within 24 hours. If it will be tied for longer than 24 hours, it's a שאלה. (It's a מחלוקת if it's considered a knot)
3. Making a bow:  
It is אסור to make a bow that you intend to keep for more than 24 hours.





Example: tying a decorative bow on an album before putting it away

It is מותר to make a bow that's opened within 24 hours.

Example: on shoelaces

Make sure not to tie the bow a second time- it's like a double knot.

**IMPORTANT:**

It is sometimes necessary to make sure to untie a bow within 24 hours:

Example: make sure not to slip off a hair ribbon without untying it.

How should one close a garbage bag on שבת?

It is אסור to:

1. Make an overhand knot.
2. Make a double knot.
3. Tie a twist-tie with a few twists.

It is מותר to:

1. Make a single tie with both sides.
2. Make a slip knot without pulling it all the way through.
3. Tie a twist-tie around the bag once.





## 22 מלאכה מתיר - Untying Undoing any prohibited knot

### מלאכה במשכן

Threads were sometimes detached from one another throughout the weaving and sewing process.

### כלל

It is אסור to open any knot that is אסור to make. (This includes strong knots or knots made to last for more than 24 hours.)

### הלכה למעשה

1. If a bow that's מותר to make on שבת turns into a tight אסור knot on its own its מותר to open.
2. If a single tie with a bow was made with the כונה of opening within 24 hours, but you remember after 24 hours, it is מותר to open.  
Example: if you slipped off shoes with a tied lace.
3. If a plastic bag was sealed with a knot around its neck, rip the bag to reach what's inside but don't untie the knot.
4. If a cake box has a thin string tied around it, cut the string but don't untie the knot.
5. As a general rule, it's good to remember to open all packages before Shabbos to avoid a שאילה.





## מלאכה 23 תופר - Sewing

Combining two separate objects into one by sewing, pinning, gluing, stapling...

### מלאכה במשכן

The material that was woven by אורג was then sewn together to form יריעות.

### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to tighten a loose thread of a hem, seam, button...
2. It is אסור to glue, staple... anything together
3. Taping is generally תופר.  
When fastening a diaper on a child, the seal is temporary and therefore מותר. When throwing away, retaping should be avoided since it is permanent.
4. It is מותר to fasten using buttons zippers and Velcro.
5. Safety Pins are מותר to use in 3 ways:
  - I. Insert the pin through both parts only once.
  - II. Pin temporarily (less than 24 hours) but it needs to be clear:
    - A. Use a big pin
    - B. Make the pin noticeable
  - III. Use a straight pin
6. It is אסור to seal an envelope or put on a stamp.
7. It is אסור to stick post-its or stickers onto a surface on שבת.
8. When using a band aid, make sure to stick the band aid onto skin and not overlapping on the band aid. If you did overlap by mistake, make sure to separate when removing the band aid and not slip it off.
9. It is מותר to use the metal fastener on an ace bandage.
10. It is אסור to stick pictures onto adhesive pages of an album.
11. It is אסור to use fun tack.
12. It is אסור to stick pins into corkboard.
13. It is אסור to re-stick loose tape from the binding of a book.
14. It is מחלוקת if one may use magnets on שבת.







## מלאכה 24

### קורע - Tearing

Tearing or detaching something into two or more parts

#### מלאכה במשכן

In order to re sew parts of the יריעות they would sometimes have to tear first.

#### כללים

1. קורע applies to anything that תופר applies to
2. It is מותר to tear in order to reach a שבת food or necessity but additional הלכות apply.
3. It is מותר to tear something that was attached by mistake.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. Tearing an actual food is מותר.  
Example: peeling a banana, an orange...
2. It is אסור to:
  1. Tear material
  2. Tear a hem or seam
  3. Open a sealed envelope
  4. Remove a staple
  5. Cut with a scissors
  6. Shred paper

#### Tearing for שבת needs:

It is best to tear or open anything needed before שבת. However, when necessary it is מותר to open שבת in a destructive way.

Example: ripping a package of spoons or a snack bag

It is אסור to tear something if doing so will violate the מלאכות of:

מחתך, בונה, מוחק, מכה בפטיש

1. It is מותר to open a band aid or candy wrappers without ripping letters
2. It is מותר to open a new package of tights- tear the package destructively, don't unstick the sticker at the closure.
3. It is questionable if you can open thick bags (like sugar)
4. It is questionable if you can open sealed soda or milk bottles.
5. It is אסור to open matzah/ tissue boxes
6. It is אסור to tear a roll of toilet paper
7. It is אסור to remove a price label sticker
8. Removing tags or dry-cleaning labels:
  - A. It is מותר to cut a string connecting the tag to clothing.





- B. Its אסור to remove tags that are stapled or sewn onto clothing
9. Tearing pages of a book that are stuck together:
- A. It is מותר to separate pages that accidentally got stuck (like a sticky bencher)
  - B. If the pages are stuck on words, it is אסור to separate because of מוחק.
  - C. If pages were never completely cut, it is אסור to open because of מכה בפטיש.





## מלאכה 25

### Trapping - צד

Capturing or confining any living creature

#### מלאכה במשכן

Animals (תכשיטים) were trapped to use their hide for the covering of the משכן and the חלזון was trapped for the תכלת.

There are different levels regarding this מלאכה:

- A. Depending on the kind of animal  
Examples: Wild, domestic, slow-moving...
- B. Depending on the kind of confinement  
Example: From an open area to a big room or to a small, tight area

Generally, almost all kinds of trapping are אסור on Shabbos.

Included in this מלאכה is:

1. Catching an animal by hand.
2. Setting up a trap.
3. Confining an animal in an enclosed area.
4. Using one animal to trap another.  
Example: a dog to trap a deer, a cat to catch a mouse

NOTE: All animals are מוקצה and are אסור to touch.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to catch fish.
2. It is אסור to chase an animal until it tires (its considered trapped).
3. It is אסור to trap mice on Shabbos.
4. It is מותר to put out a trap before Shabbos.
5. It is אסור to trap an animal into tight confinement from a roomier confinement (Example: a dog in a room to a closet)
6. It is אסור to close the door of a confining area with an animal inside (Example: a bird in a room)
7. It is מותר to close the door if a small insect is inside, because this doesn't change the kind of confinement.
8. It is אסור to trap a bug in a cup/ in windowsill.
9. It is מותר to trap a stinging insect such as a wasp or bee, only if the sting will cause significant pain or injury (like an allergy). If the sting will only cause irritation or mild pain, such as a mosquito, it can't be trapped.





10. It is מותר to trap slow-moving animals. They are always considered trapped because they can't run away.  
Examples: turtle, snail, caterpillar, worm.
11. It is מותר to lead an animal to its cage if it will otherwise cause damage, be harmed/ stolen (but it may not be touched).
12. It is מותר to close a domesticated animal in house because house pets are used to remaining indoors.  
Example: a cat or dog (but not a runaway dog).





## מלאכה 26

### שוחט - Slaughtering

Ending the life of any living being in any way or drawing blood

#### מלאכה במשכן

Animals were slaughtered to use their hides for the coverings of the משכן.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to remove a fish from water.
2. It is אסור to make a person or animal bleed (bruising is also אסור).
3. It is אסור to wash a live insect down the drain.
4. It is אסור to step on a bug to kill it.
5. It is אסור to spray insecticide or spread poison (even if it will only die after שבת.)
6. It is מותר to kill a dangerous or life-threatening animal, although preferably have a גוי do it.  
Example: poisonous snake, raccoon with rabies...
7. It is מותר to kill lice or nits, but one may not do other מלאכות such as: גוזז, מלבן, דש...
8. It is אסור to pull out a tooth (avoid shaking it).
9. It is אסור to scratch or remove a scab that's likely to bleed.
10. It is אסור to use a toothpick/toothbrush if it will cause gums to bleed.
11. It is מותר to remove a splinter.

If possible, one should avoid causing bleeding. If it's very painful, or may get infected, it is מותר to remove even if it will bleed.

Use alcohol to sterilize the needle, as it is אסור to use fire (בישול/מבעיר).





## מלאכה 27

### מפשיט - Skinning

Removing hide from a dead animal to process it further

#### מלאכה במשכן

The hides were removed to be used for the coverings of the משכן.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to remove skin from raw chicken.
2. It is מותר to remove skin from cooked chicken as it is considered food, and not an animal, but be careful of בורר.





## מלאכה 28

### Tanning - מעבד

Preserving the hides and transforming them into leather

#### מלאכה במשכן

Hides were tanned to be used for the covering of the משכן.

There are 4 steps to the tanning process:

1. Soaking and salting (using a special liquid, salt, limestone etc.)
2. Trampling the hides to harden the leather. (Nowadays this is done with a machine)
3. Straightening the hides (on stretching frames).
4. Lubricating and softening the leather using oil or wax.

Performing any one of these acts is אסור שבת.

#### גזרה מדרבנן

It is אסור to preserve certain foods because it resembles tanning.

Included in this is:

1. Pickling foods
2. Salting foods to make them edible.  
Just adding salt for flavor is מותר.
3. One may not make salt water on שבת. In the event that salt water is needed (like for the Seder), one may make a small amount of salt water, provided that the mixture has less than two parts salt to one part water.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to כשר meat using salt.
2. It is אסור to make pickles by putting cucumbers into saltwater. It is מותר to put pickle back into its jar.
3. It is אסור to soften leather of new shoes on שבת.
4. It is מותר to salt cooked food.
5. It is אסור to salt uncooked vegetables on שבת, unless:
  - I. It's a small amount such as when adding salt to salad.
  - II. You pour liquid over the vegetables first; this dilutes the salt so it doesn't change the food as much.





## מלאכה 29

### ממחק - Smoothing

Scraping a firm or rough surface in order to smooth it

#### מלאכה במשכן

Hides were scraped and smoothed to be used for the coverings of the משכן.

#### תולדה

ממרח - Smearing a thick, pliable substance to create a smooth surface.

How is this different than ממחק?

ממחק is smoothing a hard surface like skins, and ממרח is smoothing a thick substance like cream.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to sand wood.
2. It is אסור to scrub metal pots with steel wool.
3. It is אסור use a soap bar (since it smoothes the surface).
4. It is מותר to use liquid soap according to most פוסקים because it's a loose consistency.  
However, some פוסקים say to dilute it before using to make it a definite liquid.
5. It is אסור to use shoe polish or silver polish.
6. It is אסור to use clay, play-dough, silly putty, or fun tack.
7. It is אסור to smear creams or ointments.  
Examples: makeup, Vaseline, toothpaste, Desitin, and hand cream.
8. It is אסור if one may press wax onto braces wire.  
Some פוסקים allow it if the wax is pre-cut, flattened and fit to shape before שבת.
9. It is מותר to dab ointment on a wound without rubbing or smearing and then cover with a cloth, diaper, or band aid, allowing it to spread on its own.
10. It is מותר to smear something that's totally liquid.  
Example: vitamin E oil, olive oil, baby oil.

ממחק generally does not apply to food:

1. It is מותר to smear spreads on a sandwich. Example: butter, cheese...
2. It is אסור to smear foods for:
  - I. Decorating purposes.  
Example: icing on a cake, since the goal is to smooth it.
  - II. A non-edible purpose. Example: gum on braces.







### מלאכה 30

#### משרטט - Marking lines

Making lines on an object to guide writing or cutting

#### מלאכה במשכן

The processed hides were marked to be cut to be used for covering the משכן.

It is אסור to make any kind of guideline for the purpose of cutting, tearing, or breaking to a specific size or shape.

It is אסור to mark such lines, whether it's done by utensil or hand.  
Example: drawing a line with pen, folding a paper to tear it.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to fold napkins into shapes.
2. It is מותר to fold napkin in half.
3. It is אסור to crease a paper in order to cut it.
4. It is מותר to fold the corner of a page in a book (not intended as a guide to do something.)
5. It is אסור to trace lines on clay in order to cut it.

משרטט generally doesn't apply to food:

1. It is מותר to make lines on the top icing of cake to cut even slices.
2. It is מותר to mark a line on challah with a knife indicating where you will cut it.





### מלאכה 31

#### מחתך - Cutting to size

Cutting, tearing or breaking an item to a specific size or shape to use

#### מלאכה במשכן

Leather was cut to size to cover the משכן.

מחתך is אסור, whether it's done by hand or utensil.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to sharpen a pencil to desired sharpness.
2. It is אסור to tear a measured piece of wax for braces.
3. It is אסור to open a box of tissues along the perforated lines.
4. It is אסור to tear paper towels/toilet paper along the perforated lines.
5. It is אסור to cut out a newspaper article.
6. It is אסור to cut silver foil or plastic wrap to a measured size.
7. It is אסור to crack apart pudding containers/attached freeze pops.
8. It is אסור to open soda cans.
9. It is a מחלוקת if a bottle cover may be opened on Shabbos.
10. It is a מחלוקת (R' Shlomo Zalman Auerbach, R' Elyashiv) if you may break the plastic safety seal of a container on its line.
11. It is מותר to rip open a sugar packet by starting on the small indentation.

מחתך generally doesn't apply to food:

It is מותר to slice cake, fish, Challah to desired size.

What's the difference between מחתך and קורע?

1. מחתך is measured cutting, קורע is unmeasured ripping/cutting.
2. מחתך can apply to all materials and objects, קורע only applies to soft materials.  
Example: Wood, glass, metal, rope are materials to which קורע doesn't apply.





## מלאכה 32 Writing - כותב

Forming letters symbols, pictures, numbers, or meaningful symbols. (in any language)

### מלאכה במשכן

The קרשים were numbered to put up in order, the names of the שבטים were engraved on the חשן, the calculations of gold and silver were listed.

כותב includes any method of forming a letter or shape.

Example: Writing, engraving, stamping, scratching, sculpting, painting...

מתקיים is if it is מדאורייתא.  
is even if it is temporary.

### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to arrange small objects into a shape or letter. (Example: cheerios)
2. It is אסור to draw pictures on a misted window/ dusty tabletop.
3. It is אסור to put together a puzzle (ask a שאלה for young children.)
4. It is אסור to arrange letters on a cake or magnetic ABC's on fridge.
5. It is אסור to cut or shape food into distinct shapes like flower carving. מותר Circle or square.
6. It is אסור to make letters out of whipped cream.
7. It is אסור to write in snow, mud, sand.
8. It is אסור to erase part of a letter to make a new letter. (Example: ה to ה)
9. It is אסור to take a picture.
10. It is אסור to put ripped pages together even without attaching them if a letter will be reformed and the letter was unrecognizable without putting them together.
11. It is אסור to play games that require writing to keep track.
12. It is מותר to arrange letters that are already on individual platforms. (Bananagrams)
13. It is מותר to draw in the air with finger.
14. It is מותר to walk on snow even if the bottom of your shoe will leave a symbol.
15. It is מותר to line up letters of a combination lock.
16. It's a מחלוקת if you may open or close a book with words at the edge of pages.





מלאכה that are included in this איסורים Additional:

1. It is אסור to do business transactions (be careful with borrowing and lending... say, "could I **have**...")
2. It is אסור to take money for work done on שבת even if the work done was permissible. For example, it would be אסור to accept compensation for babysitting, waitering, tutoring, chazanus..., even though the performance of that work on שבת is מותר. There are however various exceptions and ways to structure the conditions of such work which would permit one to be compensated according to הלכה. One should speak to a Rav in order to determine the best way to do so for their situation.
3. It is אסור to give gifts on Shabbos.
4. It is אסור to make money calculations on Shabbos (except for a מצוה. Example: עליות in Shul...)
5. It is אסור to measure on שבת except for a מצוה.
6. One may open and close an ארון קודש curtain with letters split between the two halves. It is preferable when doing so not to bring both sides completely together, rather one should leave them slightly apart.
7. It is preferable not to wear a sweatshirt on שבת which has split words or letters that come together when zipping the two sides together. In a situation where no other sweatshirt is available, it is מותר to wear. If one has no intention of zipping the two sides, its מותר to wear.





### מלאכה 33 Erasing - מוחק

Rubbing, washing, cleaning any surface to make it suitable for writing

#### מלאכה במשכן

If a mistake was made in numbering the קרשים, the letter was erased to rewrite it correctly.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to erase any mark, symbol or letter with an eraser, knife...
2. It is אסור to separate page if they are stuck on writing.
3. It is אסור to tear a food wrapper on letters.
4. It is אסור to wipe away letters on a misty window.
5. It is אסור to clean up a spill with newspaper (design napkin is ok if it won't erase)
6. It is אסור to scrape glue, wax, dirt from a page with letters. (it uncovers it and may remove the letter.)
7. It is אסור to scratch off a lottery ticket.
8. It is אסור to erase words by spilling ink over them.
9. It is אסור to wipe ink or crayon from a wall or table.
10. It is אסור to cut or break through letters or designs on a cake.
  - A. It is מותר to slice a letter or shape off with icing from under it.
  - B. It is מותר to cut between words (or even letters); script is a שאלה.
11. It is מותר to cut a cake with random lines – not meaningful.
12. It is מותר to wash an ink stain off hands but אסור to wash off a letter or picture.
13. It is מותר to break apart a biscuit with letters baked in.
14. It is מותר to bite or cut into a cake that is a shape (Example: animal cracker)
15. If a פרכת has letters that are split between two halves, it is best to leave it slightly open before Shabbos. If not, it would be מותר to open to remove a ספר תורה, but don't close it all the way. (discussed previously)

#### Additional איסורים that are included in this מלאכה:

1. It is אסור for one who is involved in preparing the meal to read the menu they prepared. A person who is not involved in preparing the meal may read the menu. The same holds true regarding an invitation list. Anyone not involved in preparing the list of with the ability to invite may read such a list.
2. It is אסור to read business-related materials. (contract, bills, ads, receipts, secular material, social letter...)





### מלאכה 34

#### Building - בונה

Creating, forming or assembling any kind of structure

#### מלאכה במשכן

The קרשים were set up and covered with יריעות, creating a structure.

The מלאכה of בונה includes:

- A. Bringing individual items together to form a larger whole (structure)
- B. Adding to an already existing structure.  
Example: a doorknob on a door, a bookcase to a wall.

"דרך תשמישו" - It is מותר to remove and replace parts of an item if it's the normal way of using it. Example: open and closing a saltshaker, paper towel roll...

בונה מדאורייתא - creating a permanent structure.

בונה מדרבנן - many times even creating a temporary structure.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to build a fence, chair, bike...
2. It is אסור to screw a broomstick into a broom.
3. It is אסור to replace: a chair leg, cabinet knob, wheel on stroller.
4. It is אסור to tighten a loose doorknob.
5. It is אסור to replace a screen that fell off a window.
6. It is אסור to bang a nail into a wall (to hang something on it)
7. It is אסור to stick a sheitel pin into a Styrofoam head (dig a hole)
8. It is אסור to click a lens back into glasses.
9. It is אסור to braid hair.
10. It is אסור to form a tent to use the space underneath.  
An אהל is when there's a טפח of space between roof and the thing that it's covering.
11. It is אסור to use an umbrella (even in an ערוב)
  - A. According to many פוסקים opening a soda bottle can be included in בונה because the container and/or cap becomes a כלי when opened.  
\*\* some hold that it applies to other food bags or boxes as well.
12. It is מותר to open and close jewelry.





13. It is מותר to let kids play with Lego, building toys – according to many פוסקים (sometimes it depends on how tightly the pieces connect).
14. It is מותר to open and close folding tables and folding chairs.
15. It is מותר to adjust a shtender's height.
16. It is מותר to put a tablecloth on a table even if it will hang over the edge.

**Additional complex topics to ask a שאלה about:**

Carriages, drawers, and shlocks





### מלאכה 35

#### סותר - Destroying

Demolishing a structure or part of a structure

#### מלאכה במשכן

When בני ישראל traveled, the משכן was taken apart.

This מלאכה is the reverse of בונה - it is אסור to disassemble anything that can't be assembled by בונה.

אסור - סותר מדאורייתא - it is אסור to destroy for a constructive purpose.

אסור - סותר על מנת לבנות - taking out bad to make the בנין better.

Example: rip out old carpet to put in new, knock down house to build.

אסור - סותר מדרבנן - many times it is אסור to destroy even if not for a constructive purpose.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to break a כלי.
  2. It is אסור to remove a window or door from its hinges.
  3. It is אסור to break a lock if key is lost.
  4. Generally, it is אסור to remove a hood off a carriage completely.  
However, pushing it up where three טפחים remain is מותר.
- 
1. It is מותר to open or remove a toilet paper holder (the normal use is to turn it on and off).
  2. It is מותר to fold a מחיצה.







### מלאכה 36

#### מכה בפטיש - Final hammer blow

Any act that completes or perfects an item or makes it usable (repairing...)

#### מלאכה במשכן

The כלים were hit with a hammer to finish their production

This מלאכה isn't necessarily the final step. Any act that creates a functional item is מכה בפטיש even if further perfection is expected later

This מלאכה is מותר when done:

- A. דרך תשמישו - normal use
- B. Repairing only temporarily

In most cases, מכה בפטיש doesn't apply to food

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to straighten a bent safety pin, earring, clasp, glasses brim... (if the bend is very minor, ask a שאלה)
2. It is אסור to fold garments on their original folds (if it improves the appearance). Example: a tallis or pants
3. It is אסור to detach pages of a book that are still connected on the corners.
4. It is אסור to fill a pillow with feathers or stuffing.
5. It is אסור to inflate a ball that was not inflated previously. A ball which was inflated previously may be re-inflated.
6. It is אסור to straighten a bent metal spoon or detach 2 plastic spoons that weren't cut by the factory.
7. It is אסור to rub off the chalk marks that were left on the garment from tailor.
8. It is אסור to open the factory stitching in the pocket of a new jacket
9. It is אסור to crack off a piece of wood to use as a toothpick...
10. It is אסור to oil a squeaky door.
11. It is אסור to spray hairspray.
12. It is אסור to put clear nail polish on a run in stockings.
13. It is אסור to sharpen a knife.
14. It is אסור to separate חלה, תרומה, מעשר, (food) \*\*ASK A שאלה IF YOU'RE STUCK.
15. It is אסור to טובלס a כלי.
16. It is אסור to wind or set a clock (according to most פוסקים).





17. It is אסור to spray perfume on clothes, furniture.
18. גזרה - It's אסור to play instruments because you might come to fix it. Some פוסקים say clapping or banging are included.
19. It is מותר to remove pins from a new shirt – because they are temporarily inserted after the shirt is completed.
20. It is מותר to fluff up a pillow (this is restoring it, not recreating).
21. It is מותר to re-slide a pendant on a necklace (אסור if it's the first time).
22. It is מותר to use belts, zippers, buckles... (דרך תשמישו).
23. It is מותר to add a leaf into a table.

It is a מחלקת if you can put together a plastic fruit cup and its stem.





### מלאכה 37

#### מבעיר - Lighting a fire

Creating, enlarging or intensifying a fire

#### מלאכה במשכן

A fire was lit to melt metals for אדנים and כלים.

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to sterilize a safety pin –it makes the metal red hot.
2. It is אסור to switch on a light (some bulbs the metal burns red hot, some the circuit closes which is בונה).
3. It is אסור to reflect the sun through a magnifying glass to create fire.
4. It is אסור to fan a fire to enlarge it.
5. It is אסור to add oil to an existing flame to make it last longer.
6. It is אסור to drive a car (gas goes into the engine and ignites a fire).
7. It is אסור to shake a flame that's burning on oil (it intensifies the flame).
8. It is אסור to strike a match, turn on a flame, or raise an existing flame.
9. It is אסור to use an existing flame to light another one.
10. It is אסור to open a window near a burning flame – if wind will make it flicker.
11. It is אסור to move a leichter while it's burning (it's a מוקצה of שאלה after the flames burn out).

\*\*Make sure to disable the fan and light in the fridge before שבת.

#### Electrical Appliances:

It is a מחלקת which מלאכה one is עובר by using electrical appliances

However, according to all opinions it is definitely אסור

Examples:

1. It's אסור to use a phone...or anything plugged into an outlet.
2. It's אסור to use any battery-operated objects (recorder, mike...).
3. It's אסור to pass through automatic doors.

#### גזרות

1. It's אסור to bathe or shower more than ½ body even if water was heated before שבת, as a person may come to light fire. We are נוהג not to even with cold water. \*\*for a חולה or child it may be allowed.





2. It's אסור to learn or read by a menorah lit with oil unless you have a שומר – because a person may come to move a wick to make the fire bigger

**Additional Complex Topics:**

Shabbos elevators, motion sensor lights, security cameras, opening the oven and fridge door.





### מלאכה 38

#### Extinguishing - מכבה

Putting out or reducing a fire

#### מלאכה במשכן

Ashes were needed to melt together with the gold, so wood was burned and the fire was put out to make ashes

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to take oil out of a מנורה while there is a wick burning.
2. It is אסור to turn off any electrical appliance (Example: air conditioner, hang up phone).
3. It is אסור to turn off a light.
4. It is אסור to close or open a window near lit candles if the wind is likely to put out the fire.

#### **IN A CASE OF פקוח נפש: A FIRE MUST BE PUT OUT!!**

Nowadays, most spreading fires are פקוח נפש.

The general rule is if a fire poses absolutely no question of פקוח נפש, one may not directly do anything to put it out. Any fire that may pose a question of פקוח נפש must be put out by any means. Almost any home fire emergency would be classified as פקוח נפש and is permitted to be put out directly.





### מלאכה 39

#### הוצאה - Transferring or carrying

Transferring an object from one domain to another by carrying, dragging, pushing, kicking, rolling, throwing...

#### מלאכה במשכן

The קרשים were put from the ground onto wagons when the משכן was transported

There are 3 steps in the process of הוצאה:

1. עקירה - uprooting the object from its original place (if you start walking while holding something)
2. העברה - transferring the object from one domain to another – מעביר מרשות לרשות
3. הנחה - putting an object down in its new place (stopping to walk in a רשות הרבים while holding something)

מדאורייתא it is אסור to do all 3 steps.

מדרבנן it is even אסור to do even less.

There are a few different kinds of areas when discussing הוצאה:

1. רשות הרבים - a public domain – a wide open area that is heavily populated
2. רשות היחיד - a private domain – generally enclosed on at least three sides

\*\*In addition, there are areas under the category of כרמלית (an area that's not enclosed but not heavily populated like a bungalow colony) and a מקום פטור (which involves other complex הלכות).

#### הלכה למעשה

1. It is אסור to transfer anything into or out of a רשות הרבים from another domain.  
Example: taking out the garbage (from a house to street), bringing in the carriage to the house
2. It is אסור to carry more than ד' אמות within the רשות הרבים itself.  
Example: carrying a hat in your hand, pushing a wheelchair/stroller
3. It is אסור to transfer an object from a רשות היחיד to any other domain  
Example: walking out of your house holding a סדור





4. It is אסור to carry something in your pocket, hand, shoulder, head...
  5. It is אסור to carry food in your mouth
  6. It is אסור to wear a garment in a רשות הרבים if a button is too loose to fasten (its considered like you're carrying the button)
  7. It is אסור to wear reading glasses or sunglasses in a רבים הרבים
- 
1. It is מותר to wear clothing the normal way even if it is extra and you don't need it right now.  
Example: raincoat before it rains, tallis to bring to shul
  2. It is מותר to wear jewelry, but not a pocket watch

If you are in an area with an ערוב or a building with more than one owned residence an ערוב חצרות is needed to carry from one residence to another

#### **עירובי חצרות**

עירובי חצרות שלמה המלך instituted the concept of עירובי חצרות. This prohibited people from carrying directly from their private domain to another person's private domain, in order to ensure that people wouldn't inadvertently carry from a רשות הרבים to a רשות היחיד. However, if one makes an ערוב חצרות, they are combining residences of different רשותי יחיד and making them into one רשות היחיד. This is accomplished by taking a food item (usually a מצה) that is the shared property of all the residents and placing it in the house of a single member.





TORAHUMESORAH