

מועד קטן ח

Even in a case where there is reason to move the bones of a מת--for example, if the מת is being reburied in ארץ ישראל--it is חול המועד to do so on חול המועד.

If a person was נפטר, לא עליו, more than thirty days before a רגל, it is חול המועד to be מספיד the person within thirty days of the רגל.

If a person needs to move the bones of one of his קרובים (i.e, one he becomes an אבל for--parent, sibling, spouse, child), that day he is considered in אבלות, and does not wear shoes, wash, תשמיש המטה and sits on the floor. His אבלות is until evening.

All the צרכי מת may be done on חול המועד.

It is חול המועד to get married on חול המועד unless it is a case of מחזיר גרושתו (as since it is not such a שמחה, there is no mixing of שמחות).

A woman may apply cosmetics on חול המועד (not on יום טוב, of course).

It is only מותר to sew on חול המועד if the sewing is done in an unprofessional way (i.e, with wide stitches).