

דף יומי הלכה שבת מח

Cold food cannot be placed opposite or on top of a vessel containing hot food if it is possible for the food to reach a degree of **יד סולדת בו**. If it cannot reach that heat, and the food is merely being placed there to be warmed up, it is permissible. The **משנה ברורה** notes that according to the **רמ"א** if the food has previously been cooked, and subsequently cooled down, but is not completely cold, it may even be situated in a place where it can reach the degree of **יד סולדת בו**.

It is forbidden to place a garment on top of an open barrel, on which one would place a bucket or ladle, because one might come to squeeze out the garment from the liquid that it absorbed (**סחיטה**). However, if the garment placed there is specifically used for this purpose, it would be permitted to place it there, as the owner of the garment is obviously not particular about this garment.

Dry and soft material such as wool that happened to have been used to insulate pots on **שבת ערב** are considered **מוקצה** (because we assume these dry and soft materials are set aside for something else as they are valuable) and therefore the covering may only be shaken off, not taken off by hand. However, if the covering was specifically set aside to be used to insulate food, then it is not **מוקצה**.

Stuffing that fell out of a blanket or pillow on **שבת** may be replaced, however, it is forbidden to stuff a new pillow or blanket, and would be an **איסור דאורייתא**.

In older times, shirts that came back from the laundry had the opening of the shirt sewn together. Similarly, when one purchased a new shirt, the opening would be sewn together. When a shirt was purchased it was forbidden to open the opening as that is finalizing the garment which would be the **מלאכה** of **בפטיש**. Regarding a shirt coming back from the laundry, it is permitted to open the neck, as long as the sewing of the

neck of the shirt was not done in a permanent way explains the רמ"א, i.e., the sewing was done loosely and can easily be opened. If it was sewn "professionally", then even a shirt that has previously been worn would be forbidden to open on שבת.

Clothing loosely stitched together by launderers, a key chain, and clothes sewn with שעטנז (i.e., things that are not connected in a permanent way), are considered connected in regards to טומאה meaning that if one part becomes טמא the connected part is also טמא. If these things acquired טומאת מת and needed sprinkling from the ashes of the פרה אדומה then they must be separated, i.e., each part needs sprinkling.

A stick that is used as a handle for an axe, is considered connected to the axe head regarding טומאה while it is being used for work.

A spice or oil holder connected to the side of the כירה become טמא through touching, but if something טמא comes into the airspace of the כירה thus making the כירה become טמא, the spice or oil holder does not contract טומאה via the air.

Utensils connected by being nailed together, for example, blades of scissors, and a carpenters plane, are connected regarding טומאה and are considered separate regarding sprinkling.