דף יומי הלכה שבת מט

The רמב"ם writes that some of the materials in which it is forbidden to do הטמנה because they are דבר שמוסיף הבל, also includes materials which become moist on their own such as some types of wool.

It is permitted to insulate with clothing, produce, dove's feathers, sawdust, and fine flax combings.

While wearing תפילץ one must keep his body clean. This means one may not flatulate, or sleep while wearing תפילץ. Although the מצוה of is throughout the day, because people are unable to keep their body clean the entire day, it has become customary to wear them only during שחרית.

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.

Dried out hides, whether they belong to a regular person, or whether they belong to a craftsman who works with hides, are permitted to be moved on שבת. The משבת writes that this only applies to large hides which are usable for sitting upon, however, small hides, must be set aside for use on שבת therefore, a large hide may be taken from a warehouse on שבת, while a small hide may not.

Boards belonging to a regular person may be moved on שבת, while those belonging to a carpenter (or anyone else who works with boards) may not as he fears they may get ruined, unless they were set aside before .שבת.

The הלכה ברורה הלכה requires something be set aside so that it should not be מוקצה having a מחשבה is enough, one does not need to set aside verbally (the פרי מגדים disagrees and hold יחוד is necessary).

If one did הטמנה with wool shearings, if he is a professional (i.e., he works with wool shearing), then they are מוקצה, if not it is permissible to be moved.