

פסחים פד

Although the bones of a young goat are tender and easily edible, it is still אסור to break them if a young goat is used for the קרבן פסח.

There must be a כזית for each person registered for the קרבן פסח. The sinews, even when soft and edible, are not counted towards there being sufficient meat for each person registered. A person can register on marrow from the head, but not on marrow from the bones (as this would require breaking the bone).

A person who breaks a bone from a קרבן פסח that is טהור is חייב מלקות, but not if he breaks a bone from a קרבן that is טמא. He is חייב whether he breaks the bone on the day of יד ניסן, the night of טו ניסן, or even several days afterwards.

It is אסור to leave over any part of the קרבן פסח until morning (but there is no חיוב כרת for doing so).

As long as the קרבן פסח had a time in which it was כשר, then even if it subsequently became טמא, there is an איסור of שבירת עצם. If the קרבן פסח was never כשר, for example, it became פיגול during שחיטה, then there is no איסור of שבירת עצם.

Burning a bone or breaking a sinew is not considered breaking a bone.

It is אסור to break the bone, even when the קרבן is raw.

One does not get מלקות for breaking the bone of the tail. One is only חייב מלקות for breaking a bone that has either meat or marrow.