

דף יומי הלכה שבת קח

תפילין may be written on the skin of an עוף, חיה or בהמה that is טהור, even if the animal is not כשר, because it is a נבילה or טריפה.

קלף should not have holes on it. A hole that is אסור is one that if one letter was written over it, the letter would appear as divided.

A bird that is used as a קרבן עולה has its skin burnt on the מזבח.

Bones and skin of a fish are not מקבל טומאה.

Skin of a fish--even a טהור fish-- may not be used as קלף for תפילין.

White or green fluid that comes from the womb of a woman is not טמא.

The פרשיות of תפילין are wrapped with hair of a טהור animal. תפילין are sewn with sinews of טהור animals.

One may not make saltwater that is to be used for pickling. It is permissible to make salt water for regular dipping during a meal. Even for this, however, one may not make the mixture two thirds salt. When the first night of פסח falls out on שבת, one should prepare the saltwater before שבת. If it was not prepared, one must be careful that the salt is not two thirds of the water, and he should first put water then add salt (on a regular יום טוב night according to most opinions it is not a problem).

One should not salt several pieces of radish together as it looks as if he is pickling them. If one wants salt, he should dip each piece individually in salt. One may salt eggs together.

It is forbidden to place wine in one's eye as it is clear he is doing so is for medicinal purposes. One may put wine above his eye as it appears he is doing so for washing, provided he does not blink rapidly to get it into his eyes. He may not put saliva on his eyes, as it is obvious it is for medicinal purposes.

One may put an eye ointment called קילורין, as long as he does not blink rapidly to spread the medication, and provided it is liquidy and not pasty, as something pasty appears more medicinal.

One should not touch his mouth, nose, ears and eyes before נטילת ידים.

One should not touch his אבר unless necessary (when using the restroom).