

דף יומי הלכה שבת סא

If a person has a wound on his foot, he may go out wearing a sandal on the foot that does not have a wound.

A person puts on his right shoe, then left shoe, ties the left shoe then ties the right shoe. A lefty ties the right shoe first. If the shoes have no laces, he puts on the right shoe, then the left. When removing the shoes, remove the left shoe first.

When doing נטילת ידים the cup should be picked up with the right hand, passed to the left hand and subsequently poured on the right hand, whether the person is a righty or a lefty.

A person may not go out on שבת while wearing תפילין because he must remove them to use the bathroom, and he might come to carry them (although on שבת there is no obligation of תפילין, they could be worn as a מלבוש). If one finds תפילין in a place where they could come to degradation, they may be worn back to his house.

One may go out with an amulet (attached to his clothing, but it may not be carried) as long as it is proven to have been effective, i.e., it cured three people, or the person who wrote it, has already cured three people through writing amulets. If three amulets were written for a person, all three written by the same person, neither the person writing, or the amulets themselves are considered proven (in regards to wearing them on שבת).

Any item that has the name of ה' written or engraved upon it, should not be discarded, but should be hidden (i.e., put in שימור) when no longer used. ספרי תורה, תפילין and ספרים in general may be saved from a fire.