

דף יומי הלכה שבת סו

An amputee may not go with his wooden leg, unless it has can fit into a shoe, and thus there is no chance of removing it (today's prosthetic legs are permissible as they are fitted).

A plaster seller's sandal (the sandal a plaster seller places over his regular shoe), can be מקבל טומאת מדרס because it is often worn home by the plaster seller, thus it has the status of a shoe, not merely a protective item.

If a wooden prosthetic leg has a receptacle to hold rags, it is מקבל טומאה.

A child's wagon, which is used for play, since it sometimes carries the child, it can be מקבל טומאת מדרס.

A walking stick is not מקבל טומאה as it does not support, but aids a person's walking.

One may not go out on שבת with items that are carried or worn for amusement such as a wooden donkey, stilts, or masks.

One may invert a hot cup (a cup that had been filled with hot water and emptied) and place it on his navel on שבת. Although רפואה is normally אסור on שבת due to the גזירה that one might come to grind medicine, here it is permissible as it only involves processes with the body (the hope that the heat will cause the intestines to move back into place), and there is no need for a גזירה.

If one becomes drunk, it is permissible to smear the soles of his hands and feet with oil and salt, as inebriation is not an illness.

The רמב"ם writes that it is permissible to massage vertebrae back into place, and to wrap infants tightly in order that their bones will be

straightened on שבת.

A woman may go out with a certain type of hard stone that prevents miscarriages on שבת, even if the woman is not certain that she is pregnant.