

יומא פא

A זר who ate plums, then threw them up, after which someone else came and ate the vomit, the first זר is חייב קרן וחומש, while the second is חייב the value of firewood (which is all the vomit is good for) to the first.

A person who ate and drank on אחד בהעלם אחת יום כיפור is only חייב one מלאכה, as eating and drinking are considered as one קרבן.

One is not חייב for eating or drinking inedible food or drink.

One must be כניסת יום כיפור by יום כיפור מוסיף קודש על החול and יציאת יום כיפור. The amount to be מוסיף is not stated, though the משנה ברורה writes to be מוסיף at least a third of an hour (referring to יום כיפור). Preferably, this קבלה should be בפה. In תפילת זכה there is such a pronouncement. Once women make a שהחיינו on the נרות, that is considered a קבלה, and they must ensure that they remove their (leather) shoes before הדלקה.

One must also be מוסיף קודש על החול by כניסת שבת (it is here that the משנה ברורה states a third of an hour).

It is a מצוה to eat on יום כיפור and one who does so, it is considered as if they fasted the ninth and tenth of תשרי. it is אסור to fast, even a תענית חלום (if he is excessively worried, he may fast until the סעודת המפסקת).

Dry pepper and ginger are not considered food regarding יום

כיפור, while moist pepper and ginger are considered as such.

Raw ginger is a בורא פרי האדמה.

One who eats leaves of reeds on יום כיפור is פטור, while one who eats grapevine leaves he is חייב, if they have sprouted in the last thirty days.

While a person is פטור for drinking pure vinegar, one is חייב for drinking diluted vinegar.