

מועד קטן יג

Someone who was פטור is פטור his friend with a מדיני אדם. For example, a person mixed יין נסך into his friends wine, he is פטור מדיני אדם. מדיני שמים, he is חייב to pay unless it was באונס or בשוגג.

Houses cannot be purchased on חול המועד.

A שטר חוב may not be written on חול המועד. However, if the borrower does not have what to eat, and the lender will not lend him the money without a שטר חוב, the שטר חוב may be written.

Although work in the field is אסור on חול המועד, if a person does not have what to eat (not even bread and water explains the משנה ברורה) he may do the מלאכה. Similarly, a person may do מלאכה even if it is not לצורך המועד if he will be paid and thus be able to purchase food.

Even in a place where they are נוהג to perform מלאכה ערב on מלאכה, and even if the מלאכה can be completed before חצות, one should not start a new project the morning of יד ניסן. There are three exceptions to this rule: tailor, barbers, and those who launder clothing. The רמ"א writes that these three professions may do their מלאכה even in a place that does not do מלאכה after נץ החמה. Furthermore, any work that is being done is לצורך המועד, then it is מותר to begin on the morning of יד ניסן (provided that it can be completed before חצות).

It is אסור to move items from one house to another on חול המועד (because of טירחא) unless it is being done לצורך המועד.

Fruit and clothing merchants may sell בצנעה on חול המועד provided it is לצורך המועד.

פרק מי שהפך End of

It is אסור to cut hair or shave on חול המועד. A person released from captivity, or jail, or who came from overseas and did not have time to cut their hair ערב יום טוב may cut their hair חול המועד. מצטער for one who is very מתיר is אגרות משה. The חול המועד, or needs to for any other reason.

It is אסור to wash clothing on חול המועד. The exceptions are children's clothing, or a person who has only one garment.