

מועד קטן כ

If a person is נפטר on a רגל, שבעה is not sat until after the רגל. however, seven days after the מיתה, work can be done for the אבל על ידי אחרים, provided it is done בצנעה.

One who hears about a death of a קרוב within thirty days must sit שבעה for seven days, and mourn for thirty (from the day that the news was heard; this affects hair and nail cutting, bathing, wearing freshly laundered clothes). If the news is heard after thirty days, then there is only one hour of שבעה.

A שמועה רחוקה need only be נוהג אבילות for a short amount of time, as we say מקצתו היום ככולו.

One who hears the news of a death (for which he must be an אבל) on שבת or יום טוב which is the thirtieth day from the מיתה, he only sits for a brief time after שבת or יום טוב.

One does not perform קריעה on a שמועה רחוקה unless it is a parent, in which case קריעה is performed regardless of how long it has been since their passing.

A person who does not own a garment on which to perform קריעה does not do קריעה if he gets a garment after שבעה (unless it is for his mother or father).

A person is מתאבל for a parent, child, sibling or spouse.

בזמן הזה, we are not נזהג to sit שבעה with those for whom we are required to be מתאבל (meaning, if a person's father is sitting שבעה, he does not sit שבעה with him).

קריעה must be done standing. If done while sitting, it must be done again.