

## דף יומי הלכה שבת קלח

A permanent אוהל may not be made on שבת and one is חייב for doing so. A temporary אוהל also may not be made, but one is not חייב for doing so. A temporary אוהל may be added to on שבת, for example, one may use a covering on his סוכה (a shlock) provided that it is attached before יום טוב and already serves as at least the start of an אוהל (the same is true of a rain covering for a stroller; while the rain covering may not be placed upon the stroller on שבת due to the prohibition of making an אוהל, if it is already on before שבת, one may unroll it over the seat of the stroller).

Unfolding a folding chair is מותר לכתחילה and is not considered making an אוהל. As far as a bed that lies up against the wall in a closet, and comes down when the closet is opened, the ביאור הלכה says לכתחילה this bed should not be opened, but בדיעבד may be. A bed in a folding couch, may be opened.

One who strains wine on שבת is חייב because of בורר and/or מרקד (sifting).

A sheet may be hung on שבת provided that it is not hung in order to be מתיר, for example, one may not hang a sheet to make the wall of a סוכה (regarding the permissibility of using a sheet as a wall of a סוכה is another question; for our purposes here, we will assume the sheet is hung in such a way that a wind will not move it), nor may a sheet be hung to make an עירוב in a certain place to allow carrying.

A covering may be spread over a “bridal canopy”, i.e., a bed with two poles, one at each side of the bed in the middle, provided that that each pole is less than a טפח.

The brim of a hard hat (i.e., unbending) that sticks out a טפח or more is considered an אוהל.

One may not go out on שבת with a hat unless it fits his head, and will not easily fall off (thus leading to the possibility of carrying it four אמות in a רשות הרבים).

A sheet or a פרכת should preferably be hung by two people, as if one person does the hanging, part of the sheet or פרכת could fold over a טפח thus creating an אוהל.

If one of the legs of an oven came off, it is forbidden to be moved (since an oven would be a כלי שמלאכתו לאיסור, it would be forbidden to be moved unless it is for a permissible use, or, more likely in this case, its space is needed).

If a שרץ fell into an oven, the שרץ, which is an אב הטומאה makes the oven a ראשון לטומאה, which would make any bread baked inside the oven a שני לטומאה.

While most כלים are מטמא through touching, כלי חרס are מטמא through airspace, therefore, food that did not touch the walls of a כלי חרס but were in the airspace, are טמא.