

## דף יומי הלכה שבת נח

An עבד who has undergone מילה and טבילה is obligated in timebound מצות, and is therefore obligated in שבת. An עבד who has not undergone מילה and טבילה, cannot do work on שבת for his master, but may do so for himself. Therefore, an עבד who is obligated in מצות may not go out with an engraved emblem made by his master (showing that he belongs to him), unless it is made of clay (because if a clay emblem falls off, the עבד will not worry about picking it up, as clay is cheap) in which case he may wear it around his neck, but not keep it in his pocket. An emblem that the עבד made for himself, is אסור to be worn out, regardless of what material it is made of.

\*There is a disagreement as to which type of עבד this is referring to, but in any case, the ערוך brings from the מגן אברהם that in our times, these הלכות do not apply.

One may go out with clothing only the way they are meant to be worn. It is forbidden to place a coat across one shoulder, however, a coat may be worn on both shoulders, while the hands are not in the sleeves, as that is a way of wearing a coat.

An engraved emblem is מקבל טומאה if it is made of metal. If it is made of any other material, it is not.

A bell made for a child is only מקבל טומאה if there is a clapper inside, as it is made for noise. A bell made for an adult (to be worn as an ornament) is מקבל טומאה even without a clapper, being that its purpose is not to make noise, but ornamental.

An animal may not go out with an emblem on שבת.

Utensils made from stone, dung and clay are not מקבל טומאה.

A bell made for an animal is מקבל טומאה by virtue of the fact that since

the sound is made for humans, it has the status of a human כלי, even though it is worn by an animal.

A doorbell, that someone decided he would use for a bell around his animal's neck is מקבל טומאה from when the decision was made (as we have previously mentioned, objects that were not מקבל טומאה can change to a status of being מקבל טומאה by designation alone, while objects that are מקבל טומאה lose their status only through a physical change). If an animal bell was designated for use a doorbell, it is מקבל טומאה until a physical change has occurred (doorbells are not מקבל טומאה as they are part of the door, which by virtue of its being מחובר לקרקע is not מקבל טומאה).

A bell and its clapper are considered connected regarding טומאה and sprinkling (פרה אדומה). Therefore, if only one of them was sprinkled, they are both טהור.