

דף יומי הלכה שבת צב

One must perform an עקירה in one רשות and a הנחה in the other רשות in order to be חייב in the הוצאה of מלאכה. If one was standing in רשות היחיד and put his hand holding the object into רשות הרבים he is פטור until he places it down, or his hand comes within three טפחים of the ground.

One who carries out an object the way things are carried, whether carrying it in his right hand or left, to his chest, or on his shoulder, he is חייב. If he carries it out with his foot, or in his mouth, armpit, ear, or hair, this is considered כלאחר יד and he is פטור, although it is still forbidden to carry things this way. Therefore, if one must break שבת for example, a woman who goes into labor on שבת, if there is time one should do things כלאחר יד, for example, he should knock the phone off the hook with his shoulder etc. Note: this should only be done if there is an absolute certainty that a slight delay will not adversely affect the health of the mother or baby.

One who carries out an object on his head, if it something that is not normally carried on one's head, he is פטור. If it is something that is normally carried on one's head, he is חייב.

One who intends to do a מלאכה and ends up doing more than he intended is חייב. Less than he intended is פטור. For example, one who intended to take money out and to keep it behind him, and he takes it out and keeps it in front of him, he is חייב as he has done more, i.e., a better שמירה, than he had intended. If he intended to hold the money in front of him, and he took it out behind him, this is less, i.e., a lesser form of watching, and he is פטור.

A woman who took a wallet out clipped to her underskirt is חייב wherever she places the wallet, as the underskirt shifts around and there

is no “intent” with regards to placing the wallet in the front or back.

Any מלאכה that can be done by one person, and is done by two, they are both פטור. However, if it can only be done by two people, for example, something that can only be carried by two people, then they are both חייב. If one could do it by himself, and the other could not do it by himself, for example, one could lift a heavy beam on his own and the other could not, if they lift it together, the one who could lift it on his own is חייב and the other is considered a מסייע and is פטור.