

## שקלים ד

Anyone who is פטור from מחצית השקל (even if they give it), and כהנים are פטור from קלבון.

If a person pays the מחצית השקל on behalf of another, the other person is פטור from קלבון. However, if he lent the other person money to pay the מחצית השקל, the other person is חייב to pay a קלבון.

Brothers who have not yet divided their father's estate (after his passing) are פטור from קלבון.

How much is a קלבון? When the מחצית השקל was valued at two דינר, the קלבון was valued at one twelfth of a דינר.

A ישראל who is a מומר to עבודה זרה, or a מוחלל שבת בפרהסיא, we never accept a קרבן from him (unless, of course, he does תשובה; if he is a מומר in other עבירות we do accept קרבנות from him).

Money is not accepted from a נכרי who donated it for the upkeep of the בית המקדש, however, if it was taken, it does not need to be returned. If the נכרי donated a specific item, then even if it was taken, it is returned and cannot be used. For a בית כנסת, even לכתחילה money and things can be accepted.

A נכרי can promise his value to הקדש, but it cannot be used as upkeep for the בית המקדש.

