

The אמות in the בית המקדש itself were measured using six טפחים per אמה with the exception of the מזבח which measured its אמות by five or six טפחים (the measurement of the מזבח was fifty eight טפחים, the אמה of the foundation of the מזבח and the אמה of the קרנות מזבח were five טפחים, and the rest were six טפחים).

Measurements that are used to determine the amount necessary for מצוות are הלכה למשה מסיני (meaning they are they were given to משה by ה', but there is no explicit פסוק in the תורה as a foundation, though there are פסוקים that allude to it). Now we will go in detail through the different based measurements.

If a person walks into a house that has צרעת, he and the things he is carrying in his hands are טמא immediately. The clothes he is wearing do not become טמא until he is in the house the amount of time it takes to eat half a loaf of wheat bread with relish, while sitting comfortably.

A human bone that is the size of a kernel of barley is מטמא a person through touching or carrying, but not through אוהל.

The amount of wine a נזיר must drink to be חיב is a רביעית.

The amount of food for which one is חיב a קרבן on שבת is a גרוגרת--a dried fig.

A hole in a utensil the size of a pomegranate causes the utensil

to lose its status as a utensil.

The amount for which one is חייב for eating on יום כיפור is the size of a date (which is slightly smaller than an egg).

When a person goes to the מקוה they must make sure there are no intervening substances on their body (today this applies to women, and perhaps men on יום כיפור). A small חציצה that people in general are not particular about is not considered a חציצה. Something that people are particular about, even if the person who has this חציצה is not particular about it, is nonetheless considered a חציצה. Something that covers over half of the body, even if people are not particular, is also considered a חציצה. The רמ"א notes that לכתחילה, one should not go into the מקוה with any intervening substance because perhaps that will lead to going to the מקוה with a real חציצה.

When going to the מקוה one must make sure their entire body is immersed in the water at once. One should not close his eyes too tight, or hold their nose etc.

Two hairs knotted together are not a חציצה. One hair knotted by itself is a חציצה, unless the person is not particular.

If a קורה is higher than twenty אמות, it may be lowered by making a pile of dirt under the קורה and it must be a טפח in width.