

דף יומי הלכה שבת קיב

A sandal whose strap broke, if he is in a כרמלית it is מותר to take a reed and tie it to the sandal in place of the strap. In a חצר, since it is guarded, i.e., there is no fear the sandal will be stolen, he may not wrap a reed in place of the strap and instead must leave the sandal there (the sandal is מוקצה, in a place of loss the רבנן were lenient). If there are many people there and it would be very embarrassing for him to be without a shoe, in this case he may tie a reed because of כבוד הבריות (which is דוחה an איסור such as מוקצה). The משנה ברורה says that this case is referring to the sandals worn in older times, but today, the shoes worn do not become מוקצה if a lace comes out.

A sandal whose sole broke totally off, or if both straps broke is טהור as it is no longer usable. If one strap broke, and only most of the sole came off it can still be טמא from a previous טומאה even after the strap is repaired.

חליצה is done by the woman pulling the shoe off her brother in law's right foot. If he is wearing a left footed shoe on his right foot, the חליצה is still כשר.

A hole the size of a pomegranate makes regular utensils טהור. If a utensil was broken and repaired several times, each time the hole was the size of an olive, until the reparations covered an area the size of a pomegranate, the כלי is טהור because it is פנים חדשות (when a כלי has been broken, for example, a sandal where both straps fell off, any טומאה it has contracted also falls off,

because through its unsuitability and subsequent repairs it becomes like a new object. So too in our case, the accumulated punctures come to negate the original existence of the כלי, even though there was never a time when the hole was the size of a pomegranate).

One may tie a rope in front of an animal while it is in its pen, in order that the animal not go out (there is no trapping here, as the איסור of trapping/capturing does not apply to animals that do not rebel such as sheep, cows and horse; if one animal from these species does rebel, then that specific animal may not be trapped). Even though it is a rope that has two knots, and one might come to only untie one of the knots--and he will therefore have tied a lasting knot in his initial tying--we do not worry about this, as generally people unite both knots when letting their animal out and his initial knot is not considered a קשר של קיימא.