22.5.15 89a (תנו רבנן היה מבקש) → 90b (רוז פפא

> 1. מי חָכָם וְיָבֵן אֵלֶה נָבוֹן וְיֵדְעֵם כִּ**י יִשְׁרִים דַּרְבֵי ה'** וְצַדְּקִים יֵלְכוּ בָם וּפֿשְׁעִים יִכְּשְׁלוּ בָם: הושע פרק יד פסוק י 2. לא תַעֲשוֹּ עָוֶל בַּמִשְׁפָּט **בַּמִדְּה בַּמִשְׁקַל וּבַמְשוּרָה**: ויקרא פרק יט פסוק לה

י. וְהַשֶּׁקַל עָשָׂרִים גַּרָה עָשָׁרִים שָׁקָלִים חֲמַשָּׁה וְעֶשָׁרִים שְׁקָלִים עֲשָׂרָה עֲשָׂרָה וְחֲמַשְּׁה שָׁקַל הַמְּנֶה יִהְיֶה לֶכֶם: *יחוקאל פרק מה פסוק יב* 

- I Continuation of discussion of proper weights and measures:
  - a If: someone requests a pound, ½ pound or ¼ pound must be given
    - i Teaching: that weights for each of these denominations must be fashioned
  - b If: he requested  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound don't measure  $3x \frac{1}{4}$ , rather, measure 1 pound and opposite it place the meat and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.
  - c If: he requested 10 pounds, don't weigh 10x1, giving the overage each time; rather weigh 10 lbs. at once with 1 overage
  - d Sizes of scales:
    - i For heavy metals: hollow of scale hanging 3 טפחים in the air and 3 above ground; beams/ropes: 12 טפחים long
    - ii Wool and glass sellers: suspended 2 and 2 high; total beam/rope length is 9
    - iii Storekeepers and בעה"ב 1 and 1, total rope/beam length of 6
    - iv Gold seller: 3 fingers and 3 fingers, length of rope/beam unknown
  - e Note: same שיעורים apply for purposes of טומאה
    - i Challenge: this has already been taught (regarding the hollow)
    - ii Answer: the beam/rope amounts weren't taught
- II Series of ברייתות with various rules about weights
  - a We do not: make weights out of various metals, only stone or glass
  - b The scraper: may not be made of squash (too light) or metal (too heavy); may be made of olive or other woods
  - c The scraper: may not have one side thin and the other thick as the thick side hurts the buyer, the thin side the seller
    - i And: do not scrape at one shot (shortchanges seller) or a little bit at a time (buyer is harmed)
    - ii Note: regarding all of these, we apply אוי לי אם אומר, אוי לי אם לא אומר 's observation אוי לי אם אומר, אוי לי אם לא
      - But: he did publicize them, relying on v. 1
  - d Interpretation of terms in v2:
    - i arm: refers to land measures don't use it in different season (where dampness makes it longer)
    - ii משקל. not to soak weights in salt (which cause them to corrode and lose weight)
    - iii משורה. not to pour in too fast, causing bubbling
      - 1 איי to greater measures (משורה is 1/36 of a לוג about .5 of an ounce!)
    - iv Application (דב יהודה): prohibited to keep an inaccurate weight in the house, even if being used for something else
      - 1 כ"כ. only in a place where unauthorized weights are used; else, permissible
      - 2 Also: in a place where they regularly measure the weights, it's ok
        - (a) Rejected: could be just before שבת and they won't measure
      - 3 Supporting ברייתא but allows him to make measures of 1 סאה down to 1/20 of a עוכלא)
        - (a) And: in liquid measures from a קורטוב) to 1/64 of a קורטוב)
          - (i) Note: no allowance for large measures which are within 1/4 of another measure
          - (ii) However: small measures are carefully checked
          - (iii) And: measures that are also found in מקדש (e.g. 1/3 הין and 1/4) are permissible כהנים זריזים
- III שמואל's "sixes"
  - a Weights: may not be increased by more than 1/6 based on v. 3
    - i Which teaches: that measures of the מלבר are double; we may increase but only up to 1/6 and 1/6 is
    - ii Story: לוג-established a 9-אים established a 9-אים emore (more than 1/6 away from any known measure)
      - 1 Defense: he wasn't modifying, he was setting up a new weight
        - (a) Ruling: rejected in פפונאי; פומבדיתא accepted it (and they called the weight רוז פפא
  - b Coins: may not modify value by more than 1/6
  - c Profit: may not profit by more than 1/6