29.4.5 לות"ר ציצית אין ציצית אלא ענף) $\rightarrow 43b$ (ה"ר אין ציצית אלא ענף) לוה שאמר לו הבא לי חותם של טיט ולא הביא

- I ברייתא re: strings and braids:
 - ציצית" means "branch" (per v. 1)
 - i אביי. must be separated out like Roman blorit haircut; braided, then flowing out
- II ברייתא re: distance from corner
 - a if: he places it on the corner or the braidwork on the hem valid
 - i dissent: ראב"י invalid
 - ii ציצית .*דב* must be laying over the corner, per v. 2 כראב"י
 - iii דב יעקב. must be further than 1 thumb-width from corner
 - 1 justification of ד' יעקב s ruling (within 3) and ד' יעקב.
 - (a) if: we only had סד"א, ר"ב that the closer the better; if we only had סד"א, ר"ב the farther the better קמ"ל
 - story: ציצית s'רבינא were closer than a thumb-width from corner ב"ל (אשי were sitting before ר' סמא ורבינא were closer than a thumb-width from corner
 - i בינא; commented;ר"א answered that rule only applies when first tying on (דבינא; answered that rule only applies when first tying on (דבינא)
 - i tangent: record of various approaches to number of strings and when to double and tie them

III ברכה when making ציצית

- a ברכה (אינית אין צריכה ברכה) ווnvoking ברכה, invoking ברכה for making a ד"נ.
 - r. raised contradiction; די ruled that if a non-Jew makes גיצית, they are invalid, per v. 2
 - 1 assumption (מ"ח): any מצוה which is כשרה בעכו"ם requires no ברכה and the inverse
 - (a) challenge: מילה is valid if done by עכר"ם (dispute if כותי os preferable); yet there is a ברכה
 - (i) block: דב is focus of the inquiry; he holds that מילה בגוי פטולה, either from v. 3 or v. 4 (מימול only ימול
 - (b) support: סוכה may be built by גוי, yet there's no ברכה on building (except , but no ברכת המצוה but no ברכת המצוה
 - (c) challenge: from ברכה, which may not be made by גוי (per וקשרתם::נתבתם) yet there is no ברכה when made
 - 2 rather: any מילה e.g. (פשרה בגוי which is completed when fashioned ברכה on making it (even if מילה
 - (a) and: any מצוה which is not complete when fashioned no ברכה even if מצוה e.g. סוכה, תפילין, ציצית e.g.
 - (b) and: dispute חובת גברא is whether ציצית is a חובת טלית (done when fashioned) חובת גברא (when worn)
 - ii note: רב מרדכי had alternate tradition of דב's ruling per v. 2, גוי made by גוי are valid– ועשו are "others make"

IV requirement of לשמה in making ציצית:

- a משייה לשמה if he uses strings that are already in the garment (require עשייה לשמה) invalid; but strands may be used
- b שמואל. even strands may not be used the spinning must be done לשם ציצית
- c follows: dispute חכמים/רשב"ג whether pelt used for לשמה must be cured לשמה (in any case, must be from הבהמה and must be leather not even gold is valid)
- V process of making תכלת and status of tester-wool
 - a אב". asked חכלת dyer how it is done; (after describing it) it is tested by putting a bit in an egg-shell and taking some wool and dyeing; then the egg-shell and wool are disposed of
 - i implications: the tester is invalid; dyeing must be done לשם ציצית and testing invalidates the pot (→ use of eggshell)
 - 1 *challenge*: implications #1 and #2 are the same
 - 2 answer: indeed; the reason for טעימה פסולה is because we require צביעה לשמה
 - (a) note: all of this is subject to dispute, following either v. 5 (must be completely לשם תכלת) or v. 6 (may even be "second" use; playing off of שֵׁנִי שַׁנִי

- b ברייתא: checking validity and purchase reliability
 - i תכלת: has no בדיקה (cannot be checked) and may only be bought from an expert
 - 1 challenge: two tests for קלא אילן are invoked
 - (a) note: they are related; if it fails the first, the second may still be valid
 - answer: cannot be checked for טעימה (i.e.if this wool was a "tester" or dyed לשמה)
 - ii תפילין: has בדיקה, yet must be bought only from a reliable expert
 - iii ספרי תורה ומזוזות: have בדיקה and may be bought from anyone (no requirement of עיבוד לשמן)
- ברייתא : one may be a fringed טלית: from non-Jewish salesman, but not הדיוט:
 - i even though: a ישראל is not allowed to sell his טלית to a non-Jew without removing ציצית
 - 1 reason: either to avoid זנות (he may "masquerade" as a Jewish man) or danger (ישראל may accompany him)

VI מצות עשה שהזמן גרמא (or not)

- a הודה: would put ציצית on his wife's garment and would make the ברכה once a day (morning)
 - implication: he holds that it is ברכה; שלא הזמן גרמא: was said as per ברביס 's ruling about תפילין: whenever donning them
 - 1 note: רב יהודה kept his garment on all day →only one כסות לילה in morning when he would change from כסות לילה
- b ברייתא all are obligated in גרים, עבדים as well, and גרים, עבדים and women
 - 1 *justification*: mention of סמיכות in v. 7) that since they are not bound by שעטנז, exempt (per סמיכות in v. 7)
 - (a) nonetheless: they are only "free" of שעטנז during בגדי כהונה) זמן עבודה have (שעטנז), not otherwise
 - ii dissent: מ"ע שהזמן גרמא exempts women, as it is מ"ע שהזמן
 - 1 reason: וראיתם אותו exempts כסות לילה
 - (a) but: אשר תכסה בה included per אשר תכסה
 - (b) distinction: כסות סומא is seen by others; no one sees at night
 - 2 אשר תכסה בה use אשר תכסה to extend to a garment of more than 4 corners
 - (a) but not: less than 4; as a five-cornered garment has 4 corners, unlike a 3-cornered garment
 - (b) אשר" infers that ruling from "אשר", which רבנן disregard as significant
 - (c) ינצית use ... ינבית use ... ווזכרתם אותו to associated see ציצית in order to remember another מצוה
 - (i) per: ברכות א:ב ברכות אים in the morning is when לבן are visually distinguishable
- c ברייתות: other applications of ברייתות:
 - i ציצית see איסור כלאים and be reminded of איסור כלאים
 - ii מצוות once a person is חייב בציצית, he is מצוות (may refer to daytime, or becoming of age; in either case, it follows מר"ש)
 - iii significance: ציצית is as "weighty" as all the מצוות ה')
 - iv association: seeing leads to remembering which leads to obeisance
 - 1 "מכינה one who is careful with ציצית merits "seeing" the שכינה, per vv. 8-9
 - v בנ"י and surrounded them with תפילין– מצוות on arm & head, ציצית on garment, מיזוה on door
 - 1 דוד אגדה praised הי for these in v. 10; when he was bereft of them in בית המרחץ, remembered מילה, remembered מילה.
 - 2 האב"י. if one has מוויה on his arm/head, ציצית on his arm on his door won't quickly sin vv. 12-13
 - vi תכלת הרבוד looks like sea, which looks like sky which looks like כסא הכבוד vv. 14-15
 - vii π יים, punishment for failure to put white strings (less expensive) greater than for תכלת, per parable