30.4.7

(ומשכחת לה בבעלת ה' רגלים) → 74a (מה מצינו בטריפה)

- 1. וָאַנְשֵׁי קֹדֵשׁ תִּהִיוּן לִי **וּבַשֵּׁר בַּשֵּׁדָה טְרֵפָה לֹא תאכֵלוּ** לְכֵּלֶב תַּשִּׁלְכוּן אֹתוֹ: שמות כב, ל
- ב. וָלל אַשֶּׁר יָ**פֹל** עָלִיו מֶהֶם בָּ**מֹתֶם** יָטְמָא מָכֶּל כָּלִי עָץ או בָגֶד או עור או שֶׁק כַּל כְּלִי אֵשֶׁר יֵעשֶׁה מָלְאַכָּה בָּהֵם בַּמַּיָם יוּבָא וְטָמֶא עַד הַעֶּרֶב וְטָהֶר: *ייקרא יא, לב*
 - נ. וְכִי יָמוּת **מוֹ הַבָּהָמָה** אֲשֶׁר הִיא לָכֶם לְאַכְלָה הַנֹּגֵע בְּנָבְלָתָה יִטְמָא עַד הַעַרב: ויקרא יא, לט
- I Analysis of arguments proferred by חכמים and ה"to support their positions
 - a σ (providing background): דיימ) the שחיטה is what "cleanses" the limb σ it should make it permitted to be eaten
 - i Defense (תכמים): it can help another more than its own body, per משנה א (spleen vs. עובר)
 - 1 Explanation (חבמים: חבמים responded by using טריפה as proof that it can become "cleansed" yet still be אטור
 - (a) מ"ז. responded that can only work for its own body, not another (עובר)
 - (b) משנה א' answered from משנה, as above
 - 2 Note: supporting ברייתא, which explicits "fills in the blanks" in this manner
- II רשב"ל and ר"י regarding extension of this dispute to אברי
 - a לי"dispute carries through ה"מ/חכמים have same disagreement about ה"ל have same disagreement about ה"ל
 - b ינבלה (version1): מכים agree that an ונבלה becomes ונבלה if it is hanging off and then the animal is נשחט
 - i Explanation (עובר s limb could be retracted): the עובר
 - ii Challenge: יותא ברייתא distinguishes by pointing to the שחיטה "permitting" אבר מדולדול
 - c אבר (version2): ר"מ agrees that an נבלה is not נבלה
 - Explanation (מתיר is a part of her body → מתיר and is מתיר מחיטה (unlike עובר): this is a
- III "ניפול" s report in ניפול" s name: all agree that death (w/o שחיטה) generates "ניפול" (i.e. as if it fell off before and no שחיטה) and שחיטה generates (limb "cleansed" [still אסור באכילה] (שחיטה)
 - a Question: what is the circumstance?
 - i Cannot be: the limb of an עובר that is subject to dispute
 - ii Must be: a limb of an animal
 - 1 Challenge: both מיתה and שחיטה are explicitly taught:
 - (a) חולין ט:ז if the animal dies, the meat requires הכשר, the limb is חולין ט:ז חולין ט:ז מיתה, not מן הנבלה, not ר"מ) מן הנבלה
 - (b) שחיטה ibid if the animal is slaughtered, they are מוכשר by its blood ("" ש" disagrees לא הוכשרו)
 - 2 Defense: from יניט, we would have thought that only the meat is מוכשר
 - (a) Challenge: the משנה states הוכשרו (plural i.e. carcass and "hanging limb")
 - (b) Answer: we might have read הוכשרו as meat coming from carcass and coming from קמ"ל אבר
 - (i) Question: why would we have considered one more likely than the other?
 - (ii) *Answer*: ממאה which comes from carcass may not have needed הכשר, as it has ימ"ל when "at the source" קמ"ל א
 - רבב"ח :(*רב יוסף Support (רבב"ח*): רבב"ח 's report supports ר
 - i Context: v. 1 –includes "hanging" limbs which are אטור even after מד"ס is איטור, but איטור says that מד"ס is
 - c Story: מכות for eating this מכות (to מכות) as ruling that there are מכות for eating this אבר
 - i Challenge: another student quoted מכות as saying that there are no מכות
 - ii Defense: שחיטה was talking about ניפול (ניפול); other report was re: שחיטה (per above)
 - (can't be excluding "alive", as we have ניפול source for distinction between מיתה and ניפול for ניפול v. 2 במתם (can't be excluding "alive", as we have
 - i Challenge: needed to teach that they must be "moist" as per moment of death -
 - ii Answer: במתם is written twice; once for our דרשה, once for "moist"
- IV אובה (חסדא/רבה '' if the same dispute applies to the limb of a dead עובר ר"ח all agree רבה (שחיטה עושה ניפול consistent)
- V Analysis of end of בן שמונה חי has no שחיטה in its kind
 - a Challenge: שחיטה doesn't "cleanse" it its 'kin', but שחיטה doesn't "cleanse" it
 - i Answer: that's referring to שחיטה when it is in utero (our מנא doesn't consider that a challenge)
 - ii However: according to that (ברא, what is the source for שחיטה "cleansing" a טריפה?
 - iii Answer: v. 3 only some animals (מן הבהמה) become בנילה excluding טריפה that was properly נשחט
- VI יר' הושעיא 's question: what if he reached inside and slaughtered the עובר in utero?
 - a Could be asked: according to both רבנן as well as רבנן
 - i איז may not permit; he only requires בן פקועה for בן פקועה once it is out, but no שחיטה inside (or not)
 - ii סימנים may allow, as any 2 of the 4 סימנים present must be cut
 - b Proposed answer (ר' חנניא): from the end of our טריפה מן הבטן never had טריפה מון הכושר is invalid)
 - i Rejection: perhaps the argument is from טריפה מן הבטל, e.g. formed with 5 legs (never had שעת הכושר even here)