Volume 18 Issue 5



The Elusive Meineket

The *Mishnah* records the debate between *Beit Shammai* and *Beit Hillel* regarding a sealed earthenware container that contains food, drink and a *meineket* (pipe used for siphoning) and is located in the same room a corpse. We have already learnt that a *kli cheres tzamid patil* (sealed earthenware vessel) protects its contents from becoming *tameh* when situated in an *ohel ha'met* (under the same cover as a corpse). *Beit Hillel* rule that that is indeed that case in the *Mishnah* and all the contents remain *tahor*. *Beit Shammai* however disagree and maintain that the *meineket* becomes *tameh*. *Beit Hillel* ultimate agrees with *Beit Shammai*.

The Bartenura, Rash and Raavad explain that this meineket in our Mishnah is made of metal. The reason why the meineket is tameh is due to a gezeira (rabbinic decree) out of concern regarding interactions between an am ha'aretz (one not versed with the laws of *tumah*) and a *chaver* (one that is). A chaver assumes anything he borrows from an am ha'aretz is tameh. The chaver will still be willing to borrow keilim from an *am ha'aretz* that can be purified through immersion in a *mikveh*. Consequently, prior to the *gezeira*, the *chaver* might borrow a metal kli from an am ha'aretz and assumed immersion in a *mikveh* would be sufficient for its use by nightfall. In truth, that kli may have been in a sealed kli cheres in an ohel ha'met. Since a kli cheres tzamid patil protects its contents from becoming tameh, that detail would not be worth sharing when the kli is being shared. However, since a kli cheres tzamid patil only protects the contents if it is tahor and keilim of an am ha'aretz are assumed to be tameh, the kli would be tameh met and require the seven day purification process (rather than just immersion in a *mikveh*). In other words, the chaver would end up using a tameh kli under the assumption that it was tahor after taking his precautions. Consequently, the gezeirah was put in place, that the tahor kli cheres tzamid patil would not protect such keilim - keilim that would have been borrowed - from becoming tameh in an ohel ha'met so that such an error would not occur.

According to this understanding, the principle in this *Mishnah* is the same as the *Mishnah* in *Ohalot* (5:3) and discussed in detail in *Eduyot* (1:14).

The *Rambam* however explains our *Mishnah* very differently and is unrelated to that above *gezeira*. The *Rambam* understands that the *meineket* is made of earthenware and is sticking out of the barrel. The *Aruch HaShulchan* (*Tumat Met* 48:1-6) explains that this is for several reasons. Firstly, since the principle is discussed elsewhere, a different case based on the same principle appears unnecessary. Secondly, the *meineket* ordinarily sticks out of a barrel.

The *Aruch HaShulchan* explains that the debate between *Beit Shammai* and *Beit Hillel* then is whether the bend in the *meineket* that is outside the barrel makes the *meineket* considered sealed. The final position of *Beit Shammai* is the that the bend is not enough to save the *meineket* from becoming *tameh*, but is sufficient to prevent the *tumah* from entering the barrel.

The *Gra* however asks that if our *Mishnah* is indeed a new case where *Beit Hillel* ultimately agreed with *Beit Shammai* then why is it not listed in the first *perek* of *Eduyot*. After listing several questions against that *Rambam*, the *Mishnah Achrona*, maintains that this is the strongest argument against the *Rambam*, that does not have an answer.

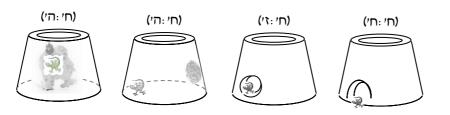
The Nimukei HaGriv however suggests an answer. Recall that masechet Eduyot was taught on the day that R' Elazar ben Azarya was appointed the Nasi. The Nimukei HaGriv also notes that R' Yehoshua was one of the students of Beit Hillel (Chagigah 24). Consequently, according to the Rambam, it is possible that at the time Eduyot was taught, "Beit Hillel" had not yet retracted as recorded in our Mishnah. The novelty of this explanation then is that the Mishnayot in the first perek of Eduyot are not a comprehensive list of the cases where Beit Hillel took the position of Beit Shammai.

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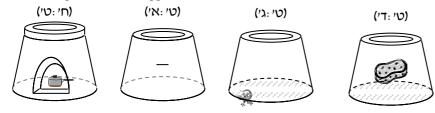
Revision Questions

כלים חי :די – טי :וי

• What is the law regarding the following cases (include when the law changes and other opinions where applicable):



- When is a *kli* found in a *tameh tanur* also *tameh*? (יחי: ד')
- Explain the case of the *Beit Se'or* and its ruling. (*n*: *r*)
- When can a pit have the same status as a *kira*? (חי: טי)
- A can a person who is a *rishon le'tumah* cause a *tanur* to become impure? (*n*: *c*)
- What other similar case applies to a woman? (חי: יייא)
- What other case is similar?(': (ח': י')
- What is the law regarding the following cases (include when the law changes and other opinions where applicable):



- What are the three cases involving a *tameh* needle in the beginning for the ninth perek? (יא:אי)
- What is the debate between *Beit Shammai* and *Beit Hillel* with respect to the *menikit*?
 (v:::v)
- What is the law regarding earthenware that had absorbed *tameh* liquids and fell into a *tanur*? (טי: הי)
- What other case brought is similar to the one in the previous question? What is the exception to the rule? (טי :הי)
- What is the law regarding *gefet* that was trodden on by someone *tameh* and then expelled liquid? ('1': '0')
- What is the law regarding a metal ring completely contained in a brick that: (v: (v)
 - Was in an *ohel ha'met*?
 - Moved by a *zav*?
 - That was *tameh* and fell in a *tanur*?

Melbourne, Australia

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Keilim 9:7-8	Keilim 10:1-2	Keilim 10:3-4	Keilim 10:5-6	Keilim 10:7-8	Keilim 11:1-2	Keilim 11:3-4

Next Week's Mishnayot...