

מסכת סוּפָה דף י"ח

DAF YOMI⁴ KIDS

Inside the Daf

In yesterday's *מְשָׁנָה* we learned that a building with a caved-in roof may be used as a *סוּפָה* as long as valid *סָכָךְ* (covering) is placed on top of the hole in the roof. Also, there must be less than 4 *אַמּוֹת* (cubits, about 7 ft, or 216 cm) of solid roof between the top of the *סוּפָה* wall and the valid *סָכָךְ*.

Our *גְּמָרָא* says when *רַבִּי יְהוּדָה בַּר אֱלֵעָאי* taught this, he simply said, "a house with a caved in roof will be *כָּשֵׁר* (valid) if *סָכָךְ* is placed over the hole." *רַבִּי יִשְׁמַעְאֵל* (the son of *רַבִּי יוֹסִי*) cried out, "Rabbi, explain! My father taught that this is true only if there is less than 4 *אַמּוֹת* between the wall and the *סָכָךְ*!"

The *גְּמָרָא* brings a similar story where *רַבִּי יְהוּדָה בַּר אֱלֵעָאי* taught that an "*אַבְרוּמָא*" fish (a type of small fish) may be eaten.

Again, *רַבִּי יִשְׁמַעְאֵל* cried out, "Rabbi, explain! My father taught that this fish may be eaten only if it was caught in certain rivers. In other rivers, it would not be permitted to eat!"

Rashi explains that in certain rivers the fish is not permitted because small worms, which are not kosher, become attached to the fish and it is difficult to separate them. These worms are not found in other rivers.

WORD OF THE DAY:

מֵהָאִי גִיסָא

"FROM THIS SIDE"



Did You Know...

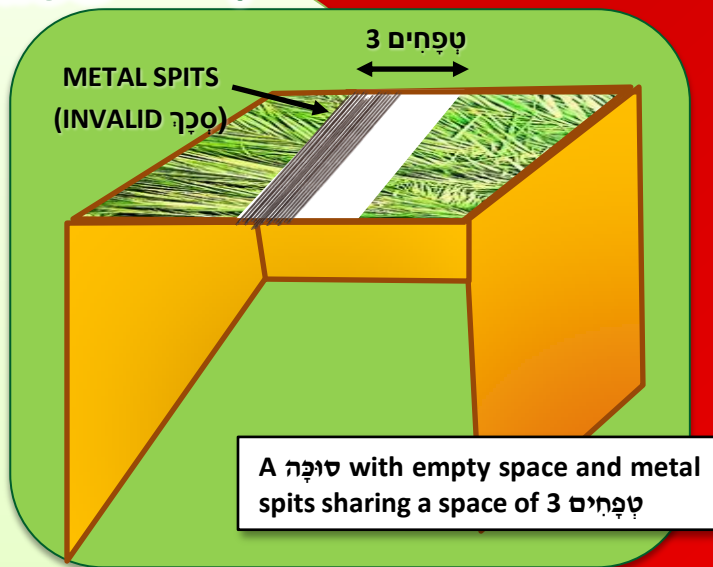
Even though a gap less than 3 *טֶפָחִים* (handbreadths) wide that runs the length of a *סוּפָה* next to a wall is valid, there is a debate whether or not such a gap that runs across the *middle* of *סוּפָה* is valid.

Metal + Empty Space = ?

In Jewish law, a gap that is less than 3 טפחים wide (about 11 in, or, 27 cm) is considered to be closed. For this reason, if there is such a gap in a סוכה, we consider it not to exist. If the gap is 3 טפחים or more, the סוכה is invalid (in most cases).

What if the gap is 3 טפחים wide, but then someone puts metal spits (which are not valid for a סוכה covering) over the gap making the empty space *less* than 3 טפחים? Do we say that since the spits are not valid as a covering they do not make the gap less than 3 טפחים?

אבוי says the spits *do* close the gap making it less than 3 טפחים and therefore the סוכה is כָּשֵׁר (valid). This is because there is no longer a gap of 3 טפחים that would make the סוכה not כָּשֵׁר, and there are not enough metal spits alone to make the סוכה not כָּשֵׁר (4 טפחים of metal spits, or any non-כָּשֵׁר covering, would make the סוכה not valid).



A Moment - מְדוּת

As Nathan and Aryeh were building their family סוכה, it came time to search for proper סכך (covering).
"Here's some," said Aryeh picking up a metal spit.
"No Aryeh," said Nathan, "that won't do. You can't use metal for סכך. We have to look for something that grows from the ground."
"Why?" asked Aryeh.
"First of all, because that's what Hashem says," explained Nathan. "But some suggest that the idea is to not use something permanent as the סוכה covering, like metal spits. סכך must be made of something temporary to teach us that when we look up, we should realize that life is temporary. We shouldn't get caught up running after things in this world that are temporary and won't be meaningful after we die. Rather, we should pursue the things that really matter in life and that will last forever."
"Like acts of kindness," said Aryeh.
"That's a good example," said Nathan. "When we look up at the סוכה we should also remember our life's mission."

(מקור חיים, עמ' 218)

Games

Review Questions - סוכה דף י"ח

1. Quote a statement of רבי יהודה בר אלקעאי that רבי נחמן found unclear.

2. May a metal spit be used to close a gap to make it less than 3 טפחים wide?

3. When is there a debate if a gap less than 3 טפחים wide makes a סוכה invalid?

Can you find at least 10 differences between the pictures?

