# השרה בחה" (נא) אין מצריבין (ח) בפרות וה"ם שא"צ אלא לו לבדו לושום השרה בחה" (נג) שלא ירוש (ח) בפרות וה"ם שא"צ אלא לו לבדו לבדו לבדו לו בשום לקבות (נג) שלא ירוש (ח) בפרות: בשום לו כברות הובלבד (נג) שלא ירוש אפילו בפרות: בשום לא בפרות: בשום לא בפרות בפרות בשום לא בפרות בשום לא בפרות לא בפרות לו שכר מזונו מ"ח: (ו) ומוכר מזונו מ"ח: (ו) ומוכר מ"ח: (ו) ומ

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# ► Compiled by Rabbi Moishe Dovid Lebovits

- ▶ Reviewed by Rabbi Benzion Schiffenbauer Shlita
- All Piskei Horav Yisroel Belsky Shlita
  are reviewed by Horav Yisroel Belsky Shlita

Although Shabbos needs no introduction, we will list some key pointers about its importance and significance. Shabbos is a reminder that for six days *Hashem* created the world and on the seventh day He rested. We are commanded no less than twelve times in seven different parshas<sup>2</sup> to sanctify the Shabbos.<sup>3</sup> Chazal say whoever sanctifies the Shabbos is like being mekayeim the entire Torah,4 and whoever disgraces Shabbos is considered to have denied the entire Torah.5 Since one is supposed to remember the Shabbos throughout the week,6 the custom is to mention Shabbos before beginning the daily *shir shel yom*.<sup>7</sup> The *Medrash*<sup>8</sup> says if one Shabbos was kept properly Moshiach Ben Dovid would arrive immediately.

# **Preparing for Shabbos Part 1**

Shabbos shows true belief in Hashem, and whoever does not keep Shabbos does not have faith in Hashem.<sup>9</sup> The Gemorah<sup>10</sup> says the reward for Shabbos is so great that one who keeps it properly is given an inheritance without boundaries. The Rambam says one who honors Shabbos in this world receives a greater reward then Olom Haba.<sup>11</sup>

#### Erev Shabbos

In order to ensure the honor of *Shabbos* there are many *halachos* which one follows on *Erev Shabbos*.<sup>12</sup> These *halachos* will be discussed in this issue.

# **Shopping for Shabbos**

When buying food for *Shabbos* one should not be cheap since the amount of money one receives for the year does not include the expenses for *Shabbos*.<sup>13</sup> One should buy according to his wealth, and whoever adds is fortunate.<sup>14</sup> Prior to purchasing an item in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Chai Adom Shabbos 1:1, Aruch Ha'shulchan 242:2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Aruch Ha'shulchan 242:2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Refer to Likras Shabbos 1:page 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Medrash Rabbah Shemos 25:12, Yerushalmi Nedarim 3:14, Kitzur Shulchan Aruch 72:1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Refer to Mesechtas Chullin 5a, Chai Adom Shabbos 1:1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Posuk in Parshas Yisro 20:8. Refer to Michilta Yisro 7, Chai Adom ibid, Kitzur Shulchan Aruch ibid. Refer to Be'er Moshe 8:18, Divrei Yoel 15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Likras Shabbos 1:page 5:footnote 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Medrash Rabbah Shemos 25:16. Refer to Mesechtas Shabbos 118b who says if two Shabbosos are watched we will be redeemed (Refer to Oz Nedberu 13:2 on this apparent contradiction).

<sup>9</sup> Aruch Ha'shulchan 242:3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Mesechtas Shabbos 118a, see Aruch Ha'shulchan 242:6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Hilchos Shabbos 30:15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Refer to Nefesh Shimshon on Shabbos Kodesh pages 12-13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Mesechtas Beitza 16a, see Mishnah Berurah 242:4.

 $<sup>^{14}</sup>$  Rambam Hilchos Shabbos 30:7, Shulchan Aruch 250:2, Levush 2, Aruch Ha'shulchan 4.

honor of *Shabbos* one should say "this is in honor of *Shabbos*." <sup>15</sup>

The *Gemorah*<sup>16</sup> says one should wake up early on Friday to shop for *Shabbos* to commemorate the *mon* which fell only in the morning.<sup>17</sup> There are some *poskim* who say one should shop the first thing in the morning,<sup>18</sup> even before *davening*, since doing so is considered a *mitzvah*.<sup>19</sup> However, other *poskim* say this is only when there will not be food to purchase after *davening*, but otherwise one should wait until after *davening* before purchasing food for *Shabbos*.<sup>20</sup>

The *poskim* say that it is better to purchase the food Friday even if doing so is less convenient that purchasing the food earlier in the week.<sup>21</sup> The reason is that by purchasing the food on Friday it is more recognizable that the food is being purchased for the honor of *Shabbos*.<sup>22</sup> Something that one will not have time to prepare if it is purchased on Friday may be purchased earlier in the week.<sup>23</sup> Similarly, on a

<sup>15</sup> Machtzis Ha'shekel 1, Shulchan Aruch Harav 6, Chesed L'alafim 2, Mishnah Berurah 2, Kaf Ha'chaim 2, Lekutei Maharich 1:page 299 (new). short Friday one may buy food on Thursday.<sup>24</sup>

The sweat one exerts when going shopping for *Shabbos* has the ability to erase one's sins.<sup>25</sup>

One should try not to buy *pas akum* foods<sup>26</sup> (even for a snack)<sup>27</sup> out of honor for *Shabbos*,<sup>28</sup> even if one normally eats it during the week. Although, many people like eating Stella Dora cookies because it is a good snack, *pareve*, and a great treat for a *Shabbos* afternoon when one is *fleshig*, this should be avoided on *Shabbos* since they are *pas akum*.<sup>29</sup> According to some *poskim* the same applies to pretzels.<sup>30</sup>

# Do it yourself

Although there may be many people who can shop and prepare for *Shabbos* on one's behalf such as his wife, mother, or children, one should still prepare for *Shabbos* by himself.<sup>31</sup> One who has a cleaning lady should still do something to prepare for *Shabbos* himself.<sup>32</sup> The *Gemorah*<sup>33</sup> relates how many *amoroim* would do

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Mesechtas Shabbos 117b, Rosh 16:5, see Shemos 16:5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Mishnah Berurah 1, Aruch Ha'shulchan 1. Refer to Biur Halacha "yishtadel" and yashkeim" if this is an obligation or not. See Sefer Chassidim 122.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Refer to Tur 250, Shulchan Aruch 1, Levush 1, Taz 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Pri Megadim M.Z. 1, Mishnah Berurah 1.

 $<sup>^{20}</sup>$  Pri Megadim M.Z. 1, Elya Rabbah 1, Chai Adom Shabbos 1:1, Biur Halacha "yashkim."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Elya Rabbah 1, Aruch Ha'shulchan 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Magen Avraham 1, Kitzur Shulchan Aruch 72:4, Mishnah Berurah 2, Aruch Ha'shulchan 2, Shraga Hameir 5:66:2, One should not purchase items for *Shabbos* on Thursday night either (Nishmas Shabbos 1:101).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Seder Hayom (seder erev Shabbos) page 21, Pri Megadim Eishel Avraham 1, Ben Ish Chai Lech Lecha 2:6, Sharei Teshuva 1, Shulchan Aruch Harav 7, Kitzur Shulchan Aruch 72:4, Mishnah Berurah 2, Kaf Ha'chaim 3. Some say one can even shop for it from Sunday and on (Nishmas Shabbos 1:101-2).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Ben Ish Chai Lech Lecha 2:6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Ben Ish Chai Lech Lecha 2:4, Sharei Teshuva 2, Machzik Beracha 250:1, Chesed L'alafim 1, Tziporon Shmeir 9:126, Kaf Ha'chaim Palagi 27:11, Kaf Ha'chaim

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Magen Avraham 242:4, Elya Rabbah 10, Shulchan Aruch Harav 12, Chai Adom Shabbos 1:4, Chesed L'alafim 3, Mishnah Berurah 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Shar Ha'tzyion 18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Elya Rabbah 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Horav Yisroel Belsky Shlita.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Horav Yisroel Belsky Shlita, see Rivevos Ephraim 8:431:3. There is no difference on the thinness of the pretzel (Horav Yisroel Belsky Shlita).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Refer to Tur 250, Shulchan Aruch 250:1, Magen Avraham 2, Be'er Heitiv 2, Pri Megadim Eishel Avraham 2, Chai Adom Shabbos 1:3, Siddur Yaavetz 1:page 603, Shulchan Aruch Harav 4, Kitzur Shulchan Aruch 72:5, see Sefer Chassidim 149.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Nishmas Shabbos 1:123. Refer to Shulchan Shlomo 250:1 who says if one is not learning or doing a different *mitzvah* he should do a lot for *Shabbos*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Mesechtas Shabbos 119a. Refer to Elya Rabbah 4, Pela Yoetz pages 151-152 (new), Shulchan Hatohar 250:3, Orchos Rabbeinu 1:page 101:7, M'be'er Ha'Shabbos page

different activities in the house in order to prepare for *Shabbos*.<sup>34</sup> From this we can learn that even one who is a *chashuv* person should still prepare something for *Shabbos*.<sup>35</sup> One should not refuse from doing something for *Shabbos* by saying that it is not an honor for me to do this type of thing.<sup>36</sup>

Even one who (for whatever reason) does not help out on a regular *Erev Shabbos* should be sure to help out on a short Friday.<sup>37</sup>

# Learning "Less" On Friday

The *poskim* say that one should learn "less" on Friday,<sup>38</sup> in order to have more time to prepare for *Shabbos*.<sup>39</sup> Because of this, in many circles there is no *Yeshiva* on Friday. However, the *Magen Avraham*<sup>40</sup> says this is only if there is a lot of work to do on Friday like salting meat etc, and today this would not apply.<sup>41</sup> Unfortunately, it has become the "custom" of many *Yeshiva* boys to refrain from any learning on *Erev Shabbos* and this is incorrect.<sup>42</sup> One who has someone to prepare his *Shabbos* needs for him may learn on Friday as he does on a regular day of the week. (Nonetheless, one

120:footnote 8. The *Steipler zt"l* used to sweep the house in honor of *Shabbos* (Orchos Rabbeinu 3:page 228:6).

- <sup>34</sup> Refer to Mesilas Yeshorim 19:page 92 who adds whoever prepares more has more reward.
- <sup>35</sup> Shlah Mesechtas Shabbos Ner Mitzvah 3:page 94, Rambam Hilchos Shabbos 30:6.
- <sup>36</sup> Shulchan Aruch ibid. Refer to Biur Halacha "yishtadeil." If this is an obligation or a nice thing to do. The Aruch Ha'shulchan 3 says it is a *hidur mitzvah*.
- <sup>37</sup> Mishnah Berurah 4, Chut Shuni Shabbos 1:pages 56-57.
- <sup>38</sup> Yosef Ometz 530:page 112, Darchei Moshe 251, 1, Rama 1, Levush 250:1, Shulchan Aruch Harav 250:2, Biur Halacha "v'yeish," Nishmas Shabbos 1:121. Refer to Rivevos Ephraim 8:578:16. See Likras Shabbos 1:3:footnote 42 why this *halacha* is in *simon* 251 and not in *simon* 250.
- <sup>39</sup> Levush ibid.
- 40 251:6, Mishnah Berurah 8.
- <sup>41</sup> Nishmas Shabbos 1:144.
- <sup>42</sup> Refer to Yisroel V'oraisa 4:pages 176-178 (new) quoting the opinion of the Chofetz Chaim zt"l.

should still prepare something in honor of *Shabbos*, see above).<sup>43</sup> This is especially true today when people work until late into the afternoon.<sup>44</sup> Based on this, boys who learn in a *Yeshiva* where they stay for *Shabbos* have no excuse not to learn on Friday, since the *Yeshiva* takes care of all their *Shabbos* needs.<sup>45</sup>

#### Tachnun

Some have the custom not to recite *tachnun* at all on *Erev Shabbos* even at *Shacharis*. However, the overwhelming custom is that *tachnun* is recited at *Shacharis*, 47 but not at *Mincha*.

#### Teshuva

The *seforim* state that *Erev Shabbos* is a day for one to review his deeds and do *teshuva*.<sup>48</sup>

# Getting the House Ready for Shabbos

The *poskim* list many things one should do in order to get his house ready to greet the holy and wonderful guest – *Shabbos*.

One should sharpen the knives in the house to have them ready for eating.<sup>49</sup> The reason to sharpen the knives is because if it is not sharp when the *challah* is cut it will cause crumbs which can bring poverty.<sup>50</sup> This is not done today since our knives are sharp without extra sharpening.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Aruch Ha'shulchan 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Aruch Ha'shulchan ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Likras Shabbos 1:3:11:footnote 49.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Refer to Pri Megadim M.Z. 131:10, Lekutei Maharich
 2:page 305 (new), M'be'er Ha'Shabbos 1:page
 107:footntote 18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> Refer to M'be'er Ha'Shabbos ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> Be'er Heitiv 250:1, Pri Megadim M.Z. 250:2, Shlah to Mesechtas Shabbos (Ner Mitzvah) page 104 (new), Kaf Ha'chaim 11,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> Bais Yosef 250, Drisha 1, Rama 1, Mishnah Berurah 5, Aruch Ha'shulchan 4, see Taz 2. Refer to Nishmas Shabbos 1:132.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Lekutei Maharich 2:page 305 (new).

One should clean up all spider webs or any other dirt which he sees in the house.<sup>51</sup> When cleaning for *Shabbos* one should have in mind that just as if a king was coming to your house you would make sure that the house is spic and span, one should definitely do so for *Shabbos*.<sup>52</sup> Although some say that one should clean up after *plag hamincha*<sup>53</sup> and not in the morning, the custom is to be lenient with this.<sup>54</sup>

One should have the table set before the husband returns from *shul.*<sup>55</sup> There is a discussion as to who should set the table the husband<sup>56</sup> or the wife.<sup>57</sup> We know two angels walk a person home from *shul* one bad and one good. If the table is set, the good angel says it should be like this next week and the bad angel answers *amen*. If the table is not set then the bad angel says it should be like this next week and the good angel answer *amen*.<sup>58</sup>

All the tables in one's house which are used for eating<sup>59</sup> should be covered with a tablecloth from the beginning of *Shabbos* until after *havdala*.<sup>60</sup> One should try not to uncover the table the entire *Shabbos*. Based on this, some have two tablecloths so when one is removed

after eating, the table remains covered.<sup>61</sup> Many have the custom on *Succos* not to cover the tables in the house to show that one's main home is the *Succah*.<sup>62</sup> One who is not home for *Shabbos* does not need to cover the tables before he leaves.<sup>63</sup> In *shul* although one does not eat there (except for a *kiddush*) the tables are still covered.<sup>64</sup>

One should make sure that the beds are made before *Shabbos*.<sup>65</sup>

One should polish or clean the silverware before *Shabbos*.66

# Working on Erev Shabbos

One who does work in the afternoon of *Erev Shabbos* does not see *beracha* from that work<sup>67</sup> (the same applies to *Erev Yom Tov*,<sup>68</sup> and *Erev Yom Kippur*).<sup>69</sup> The reason is because one has to show honor to the *Shabbos*.<sup>70</sup> There is no *issur* involved when one works later than he is supposed to on *Erev Shabbos*.<sup>71</sup>

There is a dispute from when in the afternoon this *halacha* applies. Some say it begins from 6 ½ hours into the day while others are more lenient and maintain it starts from 9 ½ hours

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Magen Avraham beg of 262, Pri Megadim M.Z. 250:2, Shulchan Aruch Harav 262:2, Shulchan Hatohar 262:4, Darchei Chaim V'sholom 1080:page 375, Mishnah Berurah 250:3, Aruch Ha'shulchan 4, Nishmas Shabbos 1:270.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> Mishnah Berurah 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> Sharei Teshuva 262:1. See Kaf Ha'chaim Palagi 27:34, Ben Ish Chai Lech Lecha 2:13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> Likras Shabbos 3:8, Nishmas Shabbos 1:265.

<sup>55</sup> Shulchan Aruch 262:1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> Chesed L'alafim 262:2, Kaf Ha'chaim 262:21.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> ibid, Ben Ish Chai Vayeira 2:17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Tur 249, Kitzur Shulchan Aruch 72:7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> Refer to Rivevos Ephraim 5:195:2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>60</sup> Darchei Moshe 262:1, Rama 262:1, Levush 1, Elya Rabbah 1, Mishnah Berurah 4, Aruch Ha'shulchan 2, Darchei Chaim V'sholom 400:page 123.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup> Shulchan Aruch Harav 262:1, Mishnah Berurah 4, Aruch Ha'shulchan 2, Nishmas Shabbos 1:266, 269. Refer to Be'er Moshe 6:134.

 $<sup>^{62}</sup>$  Elya Rabbah ibid, Chai Adom 147:2, Rivevos Ephraim 1:420:3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>63</sup> Rivevos Ephraim ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Nishmas Shabbos 1:267.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>65</sup> Shulchan Aruch 262:1, see Pri Megadim Eishel Avraham 1, Machtzis Ha'shekel 1, Mishnah Berurah 2, Aruch Ha'shulchan 1.

<sup>66</sup> Aruch Ha'shulchan 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>67</sup> Shulchan Aruch 251:1, Prisha 1, Magen Avraham 3, see Machtzis Ha'shekel 4, Levush 1, Mishnah Berurah 2. Refer to Shevet Ha'kehusi 3:9:3.

<sup>68</sup> Kaf Ha'chaim 1.

<sup>69</sup> Shevet Ha'kehusi 2:104:3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>70</sup> Shibaley Haleket 56, Levush 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>71</sup> Biur Halacha "ha'osei."

into the day.<sup>72</sup> The custom is to follow the first opinion quoted.<sup>73</sup> The *Arizal* is quoted as stopping work after the time to *daven mincha* has arrived.<sup>74</sup> It should be pointed out that only work is forbidden (something which takes up a lot of time), but business is permitted.<sup>75</sup> Nonetheless, one should close up his shop with enough time to get ready for *Shabbos* and not wait until the last minute to close.<sup>76</sup> If possible a worker should say he is only committing himself until *mincha ketana* (9 ½ hours into the day),<sup>77</sup> but this is not practical in most cases. If one works for himself it is preferable to stop all work when the time of *mincha ketana* arises.<sup>78</sup>

Some say since that today women do most of the preparations for *Shabbos*, one can be lenient and do work. However, anyone who fears the word of *Hashem* should listen to the *halachos* set by *chazal* and refrain from doing *melacha* after *mincha ketana*.<sup>79</sup>

Writing a letter is permitted on *Erev Shabbos* if one does not get paid for it.

Ironing a garment<sup>80</sup> and sewing a button are permitted and not considered work. Fixing a lawn or painting a house is considered work.<sup>81</sup> The rule is that work which one sets himself up to do on a constant basis is not allowed.<sup>82</sup>

One is permitted to take a haircut and is not restricted by the time frame mentioned above.<sup>83</sup> It is stated that the *Arizal* refrained from haircuts after *mincha gedolah* on *Erev Shabbos*.<sup>84</sup>

# **Avoiding Disputes**

*Erev Shabbos* is a time that the *satan* wants to cause disputes between a man and his wife.<sup>85</sup> Some say it is so important to avoid *machlokes* that if a dispute does happen on *Erev Shabbos* a bad occurrence may take place in the up coming week.<sup>86</sup>

# **Eating On Erev Shabbos**

One may not<sup>87</sup> eat an unusually large meal the entire *Erev Shabbos*,<sup>88</sup> or *Erev Yom Tov*<sup>89</sup> in order to come into *Shabbos* feeling hungry.<sup>90</sup> Another reason is because if one is busy preparing for the meal he will eat on *Erev Shabbos* then he will not prepare properly for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> Shulchan Aruch ibid. Elya Rabbah 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>73</sup> Magen Avraham 4, Taz 1, Rav Akiva Eiger, Ben Ish Chai Lech Lecha 2:20, Aruch Ha'shulchan 1, Nishmas Shabbos 1:141, see Elya Rabbah 4, Shulchan Aruch Harav 2, Mishnah Berurah 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>74</sup> Aruch Ha'shulchan 3, see Kaf Ha'chaim 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>75</sup> Darchei Moshe 2, Prisha 1, Rama, Magen Avraham 1, Elya Rabbah 8, Mishnah Berurah 1, Aruch Ha'shulchan 2. Refer to Shemiras Shabbos K'hilchoso and Likras Shabbos 1:11:footnote 5 who explain why work is forbidden and business is permitted. Also see Chesed L'alafim 251:6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>76</sup> Refer to Mishnah Berurah 1, Yalkut Yosef 251:3. In Yerushalayim the custom is to close the stores forty minutes before *sheikah* (Ketzos Ha'shulchan 73:badi 14).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>77</sup> Shar Ha'tzyion 4, Kaf Ha'chaim 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> Mishnah Berurah 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> Aruch Ha'shulchan 4, see Biur Halacha "v'eish," Nishmas Shabbos 1:141. Refer to Shulchan Aruch Harav 3 who says this applies even if one has someone to prepare it for him.

<sup>80</sup> Ohr L'tzyion 2:16:9:footnote 9.

<sup>81</sup> Chut Shuni Shabbos 1:page 63.

<sup>82</sup> Chut Shuni ibid. Refer to Elya Rabbah 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>83</sup> Bais Yosef, Rama, Magen Avraham 5, Shulchan Aruch Harav 4, Mishnah Berurah 7, Rivevos Ephraim 3:16:1. Refer to Biur Halacha "u'mistaprin" who brings those who are stringent.

<sup>84</sup> Kaf Ha'chaim 19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>85</sup> Sefer Chassidim 863:page 487, Moreh B'etzbah 4:140. Refer to Ben Ish Chai Vayeira 2:1.

<sup>86</sup> Kaf Ha'chaim Palagi 27:35.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>87</sup> Even once is *ossur* (Biur Halacha "ossur," Kaf Ha'chaim 9).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>88</sup> Rambam Hilchos Shabbos 30:4, Shulchan Aruch 249:2. See Taz 249:1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>89</sup> Shulchan Aruch Harav 9, Mishnah Berurah 8, Kaf Ha'chaim 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>90</sup> Shulchan Aruch ibid, Levush 2, Shulchan Aruch Harav 5, Aruch Ha'shulchan 6.

Shabbos.<sup>91</sup> One who started a large meal before the 6 ½ hour does not have to stop when the time to stop arrives.<sup>92</sup>

A meal which one eats during the week is permitted to be eaten etc on *Erev Shabbos*, however, it is preferable to refrain from doing so from the ninth hour and up.<sup>93</sup> Eating and drinking without sitting down to a meal is permitted the entire *Erev Shabbos*,<sup>94</sup> although some have the custom to refrain from eating and drinking from *chatzos*.<sup>95</sup> A *seuda* which has to be made on *Erev Shabbos* (*seudas pidyan haben, bris milah*,<sup>96</sup> or a *siyum* on a *mesechta*)<sup>97</sup> is permitted to be made on *Erev Shabbos*. A *vort* may be made on Friday since no meal is served.<sup>98</sup>

One who drinks so much that he is full should refrain from doing so from the ninth hour and on.<sup>99</sup>

One may eat bread in order to take away hunger pains and it is not included in this *halacha*.<sup>100</sup>

On short Fridays in the winter it is *mitzvah* to refrain from eating and drinking earlier in the day in order to have an appetite for *Shabbos*.<sup>101</sup>

When *Yom Tov* falls out on *Erev Shabbos* one is permitted to have a large *seuda* since it is done for the honor of *Yom Tov*. Since one is busy with the *mitzvah* of *Yom Tov* he does not have to worry about the *mitzvah* of refraining from eating on a regular *Erev Shabbos*. Nonetheless, one should still try not to fill his stomach in this situation. 103

The custom is to be lenient and permit eating a large *seuda* on *Yom Tov rishon* even though one may be full when the second day of *Yom Tov* arrives.<sup>104</sup>

Chol Hamoed and Rosh Chodesh which occur on a Friday have a din like a regular day in this regard and one would not have to avoid eating a large seuda. The custom seems to be that hoshana rabbah is viewed as a Yom Tov but some poskim struggle to understand why.<sup>105</sup>

Some say when *Shabbos* falls out on *Erev Yom Tov* one should also be careful with the above discussion.<sup>106</sup>

The *Mishnah Berurah*<sup>107</sup> says when *Purim* falls out on *Erev Shabbos* one should try to start his *seuda* before *chatzos*.<sup>108</sup>

 $<sup>^{91}</sup>$  Magen Avraham 4, Mishnah Berurah 10. Refer to Machtzis Ha'shekel 4. See Biur Halacha "m'pnei."

<sup>92</sup> Mishnah Berurah 16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>93</sup> Shulchan Aruch ibid, Elya Rabah 6, Kitzur Shulchan Aruch 72:10, Mishnah Berurah 15. The custom is to recite *shir hamalos* by *bentching* even if it is before *chatzos* (Lekutei Maharich 2:page 304 new).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>94</sup> Mishnah Berurah 15, Aruch Ha'shulchan 1, see Elya Rabbah 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>95</sup> Opinion of the *Chazzon Ish zt"l* quoted in Orchos Rabbeinu 1:page 101:5, and Likras Shabbos 1:10:footnote

<sup>4.</sup> Refer to Ben Ish Chai Lech Lecha 2:22.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>96</sup> Rama 249:2, Levush 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>97</sup> Biur Halacha "oy," Shulchan Hatohar 249:7, Chut Shuni Shabbos 1:page 67.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>98</sup> Mishnah Berurah 9, Shulchan Hatohar ibid, Kaf Ha'chaim 10, Nishmas Shabbos 1:116.

<sup>99</sup> Mishnah Berurah 14.

<sup>100</sup> Biur Halacha "m'likivoa."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>101</sup> Mishnah Berurah 17, see Biur Halacha "m'teis," Aruch Ha'shulchan 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>102</sup> Aruch Ha'shulchan 7.

<sup>103</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>104</sup> Biur Halacha 529 "erev yom tov."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>105</sup> Aruch Ha'shulchan ibid. Some say *chol hamoed* has a din like *yom tov* in this regard (Chut Shuni Shabbos 1:page 66).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>106</sup> Mishnah Berurah 529:8. Refer to Nishmas Shabbos 1:113.

<sup>107</sup> Mishnah Berurah 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>108</sup> Refer to Chut Shuni Shabbos 1:page 66.

It is very common when going away to a hotel for *Shabbos* that a big buffet lunch is served on Friday which includes rolls, etc. One who does not usually eat such a big meal for lunch should be careful not to overeat at the buffet.<sup>109</sup>

One is permitted to eat pizza, etc on Friday (even if he washes) since this is also done during the week. However, it is preferable to avoid this from the ninth hour into the day and on.

On *Erev Shabbos* some had the custom not to eat dairy, after breakfast.<sup>110</sup>

 $<sup>^{109}</sup>$  Horav Yisroel Belsky Shlita, see Chut Shuni Shabbos 1:page 66.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>110</sup> Mishmeres Shalom 24:9, see Sefer Matamim Shabbos 25:page 184 (new).

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