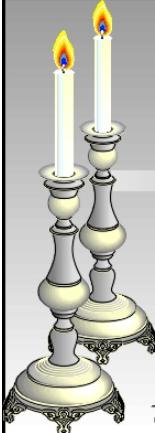


THE SHABBOS WEEKLY

HALACHA SERIES ON HILCHOS SHABBOS



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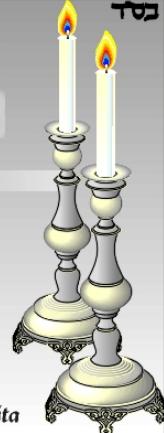


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based on the shiurim given by

RABBI DOVID
OSTROFF shlita

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These halachos were shown by Rabbi Ostroff to HaGaon HaRav Moshe Sternbuch, shlita

Parshas Va'era 5770

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Grinding cont.

What about scraping mud from one's shoes on Shabbos? Does grinding apply somewhere?

Yes, as explained, grinding mud is a problem of טוונע and although one may gently scrape mud from one's shoes one must not grind or break up dried mud.

Is one permitted to mash avocado onto a piece of matza or bread?

Here one is entering the realm of grinding and we know that one is forbidden to mash or grind in the regular manner. We learned that one may grind salt or pepper on Shabbos by implementing two modifications to the process. It is permitted to crush salt or pepper with a knife's handle onto a plate or table. The normal way to mash a banana is to use a fork on a plate etc. How is this modified to enable its mashing on Shabbos?

Hagaon Rav Moshe Feinstein זצ"ל held ¹ that bananas are not subject to the constraints of grinding because the definition of grinding is to crush an article into small pieces, which is not the case when one mashes a banana, rather it remains one piece albeit in a different form.

The Chazon Ish ² on the other hand held that grinding applies to mashing items such as bananas as well. He held that for a child one may mash a banana with a spoon handle. ³

Rav Moshe concludes that one *l'chatchila* should mash a banana with a handle of a spoon (because of the *Chazon Ish*) and if one finds that difficult one may mash a banana with a fork in the regular manner.

It appears that Rav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach זצ"ל⁴ was more stringent than R' Moshe and ruled that one may only mash a banana with either side of a spoon but not with a fork. Consequently, one should mash avocado with a spoon onto matza or bread.

Does the heter to mash bananas only apply to children?

Since one is deviating from the norm and not mashing it in the regular fashion, one may mash it for adults as well, but one should only do so prior to eating. ⁵

Is there a special leniency to mash soft fruit and vegetables?

Some avocados are so soft that when one holds one part of the avocado it simply breaks off. The same happens with vegetables that have been cooking, for example in a soup, for a long time. Rav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach זצ"ל held that the *issur* of grinding does not apply to fruit or vegetables in such a state because it is as if they are already ground. ⁶

¹ Agudah 6:7 and footnote 20.

² Chazon Ish Siman 57. Although the Chazon Ish himself on the one hand leans towards R' Moshe's understanding but sways from it when he discusses the banana. R' Moshe finds this section of the Chazon Ish difficult.

³ Rav Moshe questions this *heter* because it is only one modification.

⁴ Although the Chazon Ish siman 57 is referring to mashing bananas for children, it appears that it is because that is the norm as other people can do it without mashing. However, the SS"K 6:8 writes that it is only permitted for people (children etc.) that could not eat it otherwise. Conversely, if it is mashed prior to eating, we can rely together with the other *beteirim* for mashing bananas on the opinions who permit mashing prior to eating.

⁵ SS"K 6:7 and footnote 18.

Naturally one must take care that the vegetables have indeed reached the required state.

Is one permitted to slice hard-boiled eggs with an egg slicer?

Eggs are not subject to the constraints of grinding as that they are not grown in the earth. Nevertheless one may not grate them with a grater or grinder. An egg-slicer, on the other hand, does not grind eggs, it merely cuts them in a sophisticated manner.⁷ Therefore one may slice tomatoes and onions with this instrument as it is not a grinder.

Are there any limitations as to how one is supposed to make porridge on Shabbos?

One of the *melachos* of the *Mishkan* was **לִשְׁחָה** – kneading, where they would mix flour and water and knead it to form dough. There are many complex details regarding this *melacha* and we will *be’H* try and simplify it as much as possible.

The *halacha* deals with two forms of mixtures, a firm mixture and a liquid one, or a **בליליה רכה** and a **בליליה עבה**. Making a firm mixture can often involve a biblical violation and therefore the ways to produce such a mixture on Shabbos are very limited. Making a liquid mixture on Shabbos is only an *issur d’rabanan* (a rabbinic violation) and therefore a wider range of solutions are at hand.

A firm mixture – it is forbidden to mix powder with liquid to form a paste. Accordingly one may not mix humus or mustard powder with liquid to form a paste. It does not help to mix them *b’shinui* (modify the mixing mode) because it is making a **בליליה עבה**.⁸

We define a **בליליה עבה** as any mixture that one cannot pour and a **בליליה רכה** as a mixture that one is able to pour from one *k’li* to another.⁹ Taking it for granted that it is forbidden to make a firm mixture on Shabbos we will concentrate on making a liquid mixture.

⁷ *SS”K* 6:3 and footnote 12.

⁸ We will see later *be’H* that when it is very necessary to make a firm mixture on Shabbos, for a baby for example, and it is not possible to prepare the solution before Shabbos there is a method it can be done.

⁹ See the *Chazon Ish* ס' נח:ט ד"ה ק"ו א'.

To answer the question we will say that a thick porridge falls into the category of a firm mixture and as such it cannot be made on Shabbos. See footnote 8.

How is one to make a liquid mixture on Shabbos?

Two processes are incorporated in making a mixture and both must be modified in order to permit making a liquid mixture on Shabbos. The first is pouring the liquid into the solid or vice versa and the second is the actual mixing of the two items.

Pouring – if normally one would pour the liquid onto the solid, on Shabbos one must add the solid to the liquid. If normally one would add the solid to the liquid, on Shabbos one must pour the liquid onto the solid. If there is no fixed pattern the *Mishna Berura* says¹⁰ to pour the liquid onto the solid.¹¹

Mixing – normally one mixes the solid and the liquid with a spoon. In order to deviate one may either mix them with one’s finger or shake the *k’li*. If either method is not feasible one may mix with a spoon but it must be done in a crisscross fashion, i.e. insert the spoon for example in the north of the bowl and run it southwards. Then insert it in the west of the bowl and run it eastwards etc. Continue in this fashion until the ingredients are mixed. The *Chazon Ish* writes that *l’chatchila* one removes the spoon from the bowl after each run.¹²

Orchos Chaim LaRosh

ויקדימים להתפלל ערב שבת תפלה מנחה כדי שיקבל עליון שבת מבעדי – one should daven minchah early on Erev Shabbos to accept Shabbos before sunset.

It is a mitzvas Aseh according to many Rishonim to accept Shabbos before sunset. This is done by verbally saying I accept Shabbos Kodesh, and it must be done a few minutes before sunset.¹³

¹⁰ *Siman* 321:14 and *M”B* 57 and 66.

¹¹ The *Chazon Ish* 58:5 **ד”ה ולדעתה** argues and says that when there is no fixed pattern it is not possible to deviate from the norm and pouring is *assur*.

¹² See the *SS”K* 8:9 b.

¹³ *Siman* 261:2.

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Note: The purpose of this series is intended solely for the clarification of the topics discussed and not to render halachic decisions. It is intended to heighten everyone’s awareness of important practical questions which do arise on this topic. One must consult with a proper halachic authority in order to receive *p’sak*.