

KITZUR HALACHOS

| SHAVUOS | R' TZVI YAAKOV STEIN

EREV SHAVUOS

- Unless medically necessary,¹ blood tests and procedures should not be done on Erev Shavuos.²
- Maariv should not be Davened until after nightfall,³ unless necessary.⁴
- In any event, kiddush should not be made until after nightfall.⁵
- Many have the minhag that women don't light candles until after nightfall.⁶

STAYING AWAKE ALL NIGHT

- This is not a halachah but a minhag.⁷
- One who will not be able to daven or perform other mitzvos properly due to staying awake all night should not do so.⁸
- Staying awake until dawn and then going to sleep is allowed, so long as no zmanei tefillah are missed and a shomer is appointed to remind you to daven.⁹
- One who is awake all night should wash his hands at dawn.¹⁰
- No berachah should be made on washing one's hands unless he used the bathroom.¹¹
- One can wait until before davening to wash one's hands in order to prevent bitul Torah.¹²
- Birchos HaTorah shouldn't be said. However, if one slept at least a half hour during the previous day, they can be said in the morning.¹³

- All other Birchos HaShachar may be said, except for אלקי נשמה and המעביר שינה.¹⁴
- One who goes to sleep for a few hours after staying up all night should not take off his tzitzis and should not say Birchos HaTorah again after waking up.¹⁵
- No berachah should be said on tzitzis. Rather, one should hear the berachah from someone who puts on a tallis gadol.¹⁶
- The berachah on the tallis shouldn't be made before the proper time.

DAIRY

- There are various customs regarding eating dairy on Shavuos.
- If one is going to make a dairy meal, it's preferable for it to be at night and not during the day.¹⁷
- If one eats dairy followed by meat within the same meal:
 1. New challah/bread must be brought to the table,
 2. Hands must be washed,
 3. One must eat and drink some parve food and beverage in between.¹⁸
- Many have the custom to wait an hour between eating meat and dairy.¹⁹ Some wait a half hour.²⁰
- If one ate standalone dairy, a berachah achronah must be said before immediately proceeding to wash for a meat meal.²¹
- Cheese that's aged for more than six months requires a six hour wait before eating meat.²²
- Real parmesan cheese is aged six months.

1. משנה ברורה (סימן תסח סעיף קטן לח)
2. רמ"א (אורח חיים סימן תסח סעיף י)
3. משנה ברורה (סימן תצד סעיף קטן א)
4. מקדש ישראל (סימן ה)
5. מגן אברהם (ריש סימן תצד)
6. מקדש ישראל (סימן ה)
7. משנה ברורה (סימן תצד סעיף קטן א)
8. סידור היעב"ץ
9. כף החיים (אורח חיים סימן נח סעיף קטן כד)
10. רמ"א (אורח חיים סימן ד סעיף יג)
11. משנה ברורה (סימן ד סעיף קטן ל)
12. הליכות שלמה (הלכות תפלה פרק יז סעיף ד)
13. משנה ברורה (סימן מז סעיף קטן כה)

14. משנה ברורה (סימן מז סעיף קטן כד)
15. מקדש ישראל (סימן מז)
16. משנה ברורה (סימן ח סעיף קטן מב)
17. מקדש ישראל (סימן עד)
18. שלחן ערוך (יורה דעה סימן פט סעיף ב)
19. דרכי תשובה (סעיף קטן יט)
20. מנהג העולם
21. פרי מגדים (יורה דעה סימן פט משבצות זהב סעיף קטן ג)
22. רמ"א (יורה דעה סימן פט סעיף ב)

- If the cheese was melted, no waiting is required.²³
- There are those that are lenient with our aged cheeses. If necessary, this opinion can be relied upon.²⁴

OVEN USE FOR MEAT AND DAIRY

- The following Halachos apply for baking dairy in a clean meat oven or meat in a clean dairy oven (even if used in the last 24 hours):
- If it's covered (even with one cover) it's allowed.²⁵
- If it's uncovered and it is solid food (e.g., challah or cake) it's allowed.²⁶
- If it's liquid, the oven should be koshered at 550° for an hour. (This may not be done on Yom Tov.)
- Parve, even liquid, can be baked or cooked, even uncovered, in a CLEAN meat or dairy oven and it

23. בדי השלחן (סימן פט ביאורים ד"ה וכן)

24. מוקדש ישראל (סימן פג)

25. רמ"א (יורה דעה סימן קח סעיף א)

26. אגרות משה (יורה דעה חלק א סימן נו)

will remain parve.

- In all of the above situations it's better to put foil down on the grates before baking in case something spills.

FLOWERS

- Many have the custom to put out flowers, trees, etc.²⁷
- Flowers can be moved on Shabbos and Yom Tov, even when they're in a vase.²⁸
- If the flowers fall out of the vase they can be returned, as long as they've already fully blossomed.²⁹
- Water can be added to the vase but only up to half of the amount of water that's already there.³⁰
- Potted plants and flowers can also be moved but not into the sun.³¹

27. רמ"א (אורח חיים סימן תצד סעיף ב)

28. מוקדש ישראל (סימן סג ענף ב)

29. רמ"א (סימן שלו סעיף יא)

30. ערוך השלחן (סימן שלו סעיף ב)

31. מוקדש ישראל (סימן סד)

YOM TOV

CLEANING HELP

- They can do work in the house on Shabbos/Yom Tov, but they can only do melachah that makes their job easier for themselves.¹
- For example: they can wash dishes with hot water because it saves time over using cold water and nobody notices that melachah is being done.
- They cannot mop the floor,² vacuum,³ or do laundry, etc.⁴
- Mopping would be allowed if the floors are really dirty.⁵
- They cannot be told on Yom Tov where the money for payment is.⁶ Rather, they should be told before

1. משנה ברורה (סימן רעו סעיף קטן כז)

2. אורחות שבת (פרק כג הערה קכה)

3. מלכים אמניך (פרק ט הערה לד)

4. שלחן ערוך (סימן רעו סעיף א)

5. אורחות שבת (פרק כג הערה קכה)

6. מחצית השקל (סימן שכה סעיף קטן כה)

Shabbos/Yom Tov, or paid after Shabbos/Yom Tov.

- One may hint to a goy to turn off the flame of an oven.⁷
- If one has absolutely no other way to heat up food, a goy can be asked to turn on the flame or crockpot, etc.⁸

FIRES/FLAMES ON YOM TOV

- One is allowed to light a fire from an existing flame on Yom Tov for a Yom Tov need.⁹
- Electric ignition stoves cannot be turned on because they create a spark.¹⁰
- This is why many leave a 24/48 hour candle lit the entire Yom Tov.

7. משנה ברורה (סימן שז סעיף קטן עו)

8. שו"ת שבט הלוי (חלק ח סימן קכא)

9. שלחן ערוך (סימן תקיד סעיף ה)

10. שלחן ערוך (סימן תקב סעיף א)

- Fire may be lit in order to provide light.¹¹
- Fire may not be extinguished on Yom Tov.¹²
- Fire may not be extinguished, even if necessary to darken a room.¹³
- These rules apply to a gas fed fire (which is typical) as well (although some quote Rav Moshe Feinstein z"l as allowing turning off gas fires¹⁴).
- According to the Mechaber, a fire can never be lowered, even to save food from burning. The only option is to light a new flame that's lower than the existing one.¹⁵ This is standard practice for Sepharadim.
- According to the Rema, however, if there's no other way for the food to stay hot/warm without burning, the flame may be lowered; this is acceptable for Ashkenazim.¹⁶
- Modern stovetops first go to high and then have to be lowered. Therefore, there's no point in lighting a new flame and the existing flame can be lowered.
- Lowering a flame to save gas¹⁷ or because it's too hot is not allowed.¹⁸
- One may hint to a goy that it's too hot in the house, etc. so that they will shut off the fire.
- In extreme heat, one may boil water that will be necessary for Yom Tov in a manner that it will bubble over and put out the flame. Then the gas can be turned off.¹⁹
- The temperature on electric appliances can never be raised or lowered.
- Most poskim do not allow "Sabbath mode" ovens to be adjusted.
- Gas ovens with knobs can be adjusted higher with a shinui when the flame is on, and can be lowered or turned off when the flame is off. (All gas ovens cycle on and off.)

- Oven doors can be opened at any time.
- The same halachos apply to a BBQ grill.
- A yahrzeit candle should preferably be lit before Yom Tov. If it was not, it can be lit in a dark room so that it will provide light and subsequently moved.²⁰
- On Yom Tov, crockpots, hot plates, coffee makers, etc. can be put on Shabbos clocks to go on and off.²¹
- Once the above are turned on, the pins can be removed with a shinui to cause them to remain on or off.²²

SHOWERING ON YOM TOV

- A full hot or even warm²³ shower is אסור even with water that was heated up before Yom Tov.²⁴
- The minhag has always been to refrain from bathing on Shabbos and Yom Tov, even in cold water.²⁵
- One who is in pain due to not showering or one who is ill can wash his or her entire body with hot water, but ONLY with water heated before Yom Tov.²⁶
- Washing the body limb by limb is allowed but ONLY with water that was heated up before Yom Tov.²⁷
- One's hands, feet, and face may be washed EVEN with hot water that was heated up on Yom Tov²⁸ (some say that any part of the body may be washed this way, up to half the body²⁹).
- A child who is bathed EVERY day³⁰ may be bathed with hot water that was heated up on Yom Tov, but NOT if it was heated up specifically for bathing³¹ (i.e., it must to be left over from cooking; the bath can be turned on in order to wash a dish and then left on to fill the tub).

11. אליה רבה (סימן תקיד סעיף קטן יט)
 12. שלחן ערוך (סימן תקיד סעיף א)
 13. שו"ת באר משה (קונטרס אלעקטריק סימן כז)
 14. עיין אגרות משה (אורח חיים חלק א סימן קכח)
 15. שלחן ערוך (סימן תקיד סעיף א)
 16. רמ"א (סימן תקיד סעיף א)
 17. אגרות משה (אורח חיים חלק א סימן קטו)
 18. שער הציון (סימן תקז סעיף קטן לז)
 19. שמירת שבת כהלכתה (פרק יג סעיף יג)

20. ביאור הלכה (סימן תקיד סעיף ה ד"ה נר)
 21. שמירת שבת כהלכתה (פרק יג סעיף כו)
 22. נשמות שבת (חלק ג סימן עז)
 23. משנה ברורה (סימן תקיא סעיף קטן יח)
 24. רמ"א (אורח חיים סימן תקיא סעיף ב)
 25. שו"ת תרומת הדשן (סימן רנה)
 26. ביאור הלכה (סימן שכו סעיף א ד"ה במים)
 27. משנה ברורה (סימן תקיא סעיף קטן יח)
 28. שלחן ערוך (סימן תקיא סעיף ב)
 29. ביאור הלכה (סימן תקיא סעיף ב ד"ה אבל)
 30. משנה ברורה (סימן תקיא סעיף קטן יח)
 31. רמ"א (סימן תקיא סעיף ב)

- On a hot day one may take a cold shower.³² Some say that a small amount of hot water may be added to take away the sting from the cold water.³³
- In all cases: 1- one has to be very careful not to

.32 שו"ת מנחת יצחק (חלק ו סימן לב)
 .33 תהלה לדוד (סימן שכו סעיף קטן י')

squeeze out water from one's hair; 2- only liquid soaps can be used,³⁴ and it can't be lathered into hair.³⁵

.34 רמ"א (סימן שכו סעיף י)
 .35 שו"ת שבט הלוי (חלק ה סימן מה)

ERUV TAVSHILIN

- In order to bake and cook on Yom tov for Shabbos, an Eruv Tavshilin must be made.¹
- It should consist of a baked item, such as a whole matza,² AND a cooked item,³ for which many use a hard-boiled egg.⁴
- Each food item should minimally be the size of an olive,⁵ but an egg size is preferred.⁶
- Make the Berachah⁷ and say the nusach for the making of the Eruv (found in most siddurim before Friday night davening) while holding the food items and then put them away where they won't get eaten before Shabbos.
- One must understand what he or she is saying when making the Eruv.⁸
- It is preferable that the food for the Eruv Tavshilin be cooked on Erev Yom Tov and not earlier.⁹
- If necessary, purchased food can also be used for the Eruv.¹⁰
- If the cooked item is eaten or becomes inedible¹¹ before the cooking on Yom Tov is completed, it can

no longer be relied upon to cook for Shabbos.¹²

- If only the baked food is eaten or becomes inedible, one may still cook for Shabbos.¹³
- It is preferable that the cooking for Shabbos be completed earlier in the day. However, as long as it's cooked before sunset it's allowed.¹⁴
- The bread should preferably be used for lechem mishneh on Shabbos and eaten for Seudah Shlishis.¹⁵
- All members of a household, including guests who are sleeping over, can rely on one Eruv Tavshilin.¹⁶
- If one doesn't plan on cooking for Shabbos, an Eruv should be made without a Berachah.¹⁷
- If one only plans on lighting Shabbos candles, an Eruv should be made without a Berachah.¹⁸
- The Eruv should not be relied upon for non-cooking Shabbos needs¹⁹ unless necessary.²⁰
- If one forgot to make an Eruv Tavshilin, it can be made on the first day of Yom Tov²¹ without a Berachah²². If one is unsure how to do so, ask a Rav how to proceed.

1. שלחן ערוך (אורח חיים סימן תקכז סעיף א)
2. משנה ברורה (שם סעיף קטן ח)
3. שלחן ערוך (שם סעיף ב)
4. משנה ברורה (שם סעיף קטן יא)
5. שלחן ערוך (שם סעיף ג)
6. רמ"א (שם)
7. שלחן ערוך (שם סעיף יב)
8. רמ"א (שם)
9. ביאור הלכה (שם סעיף יב ד"ה לכתחלה לא יסמוך)
10. ביאור הלכה (שם סעיף ו ד"ה עדשים)
11. ערוך השלחן (שם סעיף ג)

12. שולחן ערוך (שם סעיף טו)
13. משנה ברורה (שם סעיף קטן מו)
14. משנה ברורה (שם סעיף קטן ג)
15. משנה ברורה (שם סעיף קטן מח)
16. משנה ברורה (שם סעיף קטן נו)
17. כף החיים (שם סעיף קטן קיג)
18. שלחן ערוך (שם סעיף יט)
19. משנה ברורה (סימן תקכח סעיף קטן ב)
20. משנה ברורה (סימן שב סעיף קטן יז)
21. שלחן ערוך (סימן שצג סעיף א)
22. משנה ברורה (שם סעיף קטן ג)