

Hilchos Chanukah

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- Even though there's no requirement to eat a special Seuda, there's a mitzvah to do so. If songs are sung then it will be considered a seudas mitzva
- The minhag is that women don't do work for a half hour after the candles are lit. The type of melacha to avoid is melacha that can't be done on chol hamoed. Cooking is allowed
- Those that are delayed in lighting the menorah and want to eat a meal, a shomer, who already lit, should be appointed to remind them to light. If there's no shomer, an alarm should be set. Snacking on food is allowed even without a shomer. Women who are waiting for their husbands to light should preferably not eat a meal either
- If you're not going to be home at all that night then a shliach should be appointed to light for you in your home. No bracha is made
- It's better for you to light later in the night than to have a shliach light for you at the proper time
- If the spouse isn't going to be home until late, it's best to wait for them, unless they really doesn't care to be at the lighting
- After the menorah is lit for thirty six minutes after the proper time, it can be extinguished. However if you're going to be home it's better to stay lit for as long as possible

When to light

- Daven Maariv before lighting candles unless you're lighting before the proper time to daven Maariv. Don't Daven without a minyan because of this Halacha
- If you must leave the house before candlelighting time, the Menora can be lit with a Bracha from the time of plag hamincha and on, which is approximately an hour before shkiah. However, there must be enough oil for the Menora to stay lit until a half hour after the regular lighting time which is approximately an hour and a half after shkiah
- The best time to light the menorah is 10-15 minutes after shkiah (approx. 445 pm) and it should stay lit until 36 minutes after tzeis hachochavim (approx. 610 pm)
- If you can't light at the above time, you can light all night with a Bracha
- If there's a choice between lighting before shkiah or lighting late into the night, lighting later is the better choice as long as someone's awake (R' Moshe Feinstein says that you don't need to have anyone awake)
- You only light menorah where you're going to sleep. Therefore lighting at a Chanukah party etc. doesn't count
- Nowadays that we light inside, many say that you should light in a doorway so that you can be surrounded by mitzvos. Others say that the window is better because there will be more presumei nes there. Chasidim usually do the former and litvish the latter
- If no one on the street is going to see the menorah then putting it in the doorway is definitely better
- According to the basic Halacha, the menorah should be lit in the part of the house where you eat because that's where the most pirsum haneis is. However, use your judgement to light in the room where there will be the most pirsum haneis whether it's in the living room, kitchen, etc.
- The requirement to light a menorah is only if you have a house to sleep in. However ones who's traveling in a car or plane etc. for the entire night can light a menorah there or turn on a flashlight (not an LED bulb) without a bracha
- Although the menorah is supposed to be lower than 10 tefachim, it's still better to light in the window even if it's higher than 10 tefachim because publicizing the miracle is more important
- In an apartment building and the window is higher than 20 Amos, if there's only one or two neighbors that will see the menorah in the

window then it's better to light in a doorway. If many people live across from the window then it's better to light in the window (assuming that it's in a room that people in the apartment will see the menorah too)

- Yeshiva Bachurim should light wherever the Yeshiva allows

Traveling on Chanukah

- One who's leaving the house that night to travel and won't be sleeping home can still light the menorah at home before leaving
- Those that are eating and sleeping away from home can light the menorah where they are and don't have to light at home. Especially if no one is going to be home
- Those that slept away from home and the next day are still visiting at candlelighting time, can light there, even though they'll be returning home. However it's better to eat a meal where they were staying (very common on motzai shabbos)
- If one is away from home, sleeping in one house but eating in another, it's preferred to light where eating. If necessary, lighting where sleeping is allowed
- If you're eating in a restaurant/caterer then light where you're eating
- A yeshiva bachur who doesn't eat or sleep at home but happens to be home at candlelighting time, can light at home

Candlelighting

- Light from left to right. Stand to the far left of the menorah and light the candle on the far left so that you don't need to pass over any candles
- If the candles go out they don't need to be relit, even on Friday but it's better to relight them
- This only applies after all the candles are lit at once but if one of the candles goes out before all the others are lit then the candles need to be relit since all of the candles weren't lit at the same time
- If the candles were never properly put in a place that they could've stayed lit (wind) then they're required to be relit

- If a candle goes out, don't relight it from any of the other candles since according to the Halacha you don't have to relight them, it's taking from a flame of a mitzva to light something that's not a mitzva. You can use the candles from the menorah to light another person's Menorah since they're both mitzvos
- No talking until all candles are lit
- Haneiros hallalu should be said after the first candle is lit while lighting the other candles. If that's not possible, finish saying it afterwards
- The mitzva of pirsumei nissa is only at the time of lighting not afterwards
- When lighting the candles, the shamash should be left on the wick until most of the wick is burning because that's considered a respectful way to light a candle
- There should be a shamash lit next to the menorah even if there's a light on in the room.
- It's preferable to have a light on in the room in addition to the shamash
- Each menorah should preferably have a shamash
- We should have in mind that the lighting of the menorah is in order to praise and thank Hashem for all the miracles that happened
- Everyone in the household should gather for the lighting and Brachos of the menorah
- The prevalent minhag is that women don't light menorah unless they live alone

Shabbos

- On Friday, it's better (not required) to daven mincha before lighting the menorah
- One should not miss davening with a minyan because of this Halacha
- Menorah lighting is before Shabbos candles
- After one candle is lit, the Shabbos candles can then be lit and you don't have to wait until all the candles of the menorah are lit
- On motzai shabbos, either havdala or menorah can be done first

Al Hanisim

- Al hanisim is said in Shemona Esrei and Birkas Hamazon but not in Al Hamichya
- If it's forgotten then they don't need to be repeated