## When you will run away from him

כשתברח ממנו –

## **OVERVIEW**

The ברייתא states that if a ישראל sells his ברייתא to a עבד נועני, the עבד is considered to be freed and the owner must write a גט שחרור (to finalize his אונו). אונו states that if initially (before the sale) the owner wrote אונו stating that if you escape, I will have no dealings (or interest) with you, then that is considered as a valid גט שחרור.  $^2$ 

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- כשתברח ממנו explains that -

כלומר מן העובד כוכבים –

Means when you escape from the שחרור will become effective at that time -

− אבל אינו רוצה לומר כשתברח ממני<sup>3</sup> מעכשיו אין לי עסק בך

However, his intent is not to say that when you will escape from (me) [him], then as of now I have no dealings with you, for -

- אם כן יהיה מיד בן חורין ויתחייב במצות ולא יוכל לקיימו בבית העובד כוכבים If that is indeed his intent then he immediately becomes a free man and is obligated to observe the מצות and he cannot be kept in the house of the - עו"כ

נמצא שרע לו⁵ מה שכותב עליו אונו:

Which will turn out that it is detrimental to the owner that he is writing a עבד for the עבד.

## **SUMMARY**

The אונו becomes effective after the עבד escapes from the עו"כ.

## THINKING IT OVER

What is the intent of the word כלומר in the beginning of this תוספות?

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  If the עבד escapes; otherwise the original owner is required to redeem him from the עו"כ (for even up to ten times the amount of his sales price) and write the שחרור.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> It would seem the intent of the owner is to sell the slave and retain the proceeds of the sale, hoping that the עבד will escape from the עו"כ. However, he may also desire that the עבד should attain the status of a full (after his escape), therefore he writes this בן חורין. See footnote # 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This is amended to read 'תוספות. 'ממנו' rejects the thought that the owner means that when you escape from him (the שחרור ממני), the אחרור ממני is effective retroactively from now. (If we are לכשתברה ממני אורס 'ממני' would mean when the sale to the עבד becomes effective [thereby the עבד is considered to have escaped from his original owner].)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See תוספות in גיטין מג,ב ד"ה אבל which states: דאי לאלתר חל השחרור היכי מזבין ליה ומסר ליה לעו"כ להשתעבד בו

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> There can be no sale if he is a ישראל will be required to return the money to the עו"כ. The