## So too do we interrupt for *Havdohloh*

כך מפסיקין להבדלה -

## **Overview**

The גמרא cited a statement by שמואל, just as we interrupt a meal for קידוש, <sup>1</sup> similarly we interrupt a meal for הבדלה. Our תוספות cites an opposing view.

רב אית ליה לקמן 3 דלהבדלה אינה קובעת 4 ואם התחילו אין מפסיקין להבדלה רב maintains later that by הבדלה it does not set a deadline, so if they began eating on שבת, we do not interrupt the meal (at all) in order to make הבדלה -

בהבדלה פליג אשמואל:

Regarding הבדלה we need to say that במואל argues with שמואל, even though they agree regarding קידוש.

## **Summary**

argues with שמואל regarding הבדלה even though they agree regarding דר that מפסיקין.

## Thinking it over

What is bothering תוספות that he finds it necessary to explain that agrees by קידוש but not by הבדלה; why should we assume that because בי agrees with שמואל regarding קידוש, he should also agree with him regarding הבדלה?

<sup>3</sup> קה,א

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> If one is eating a meal on Friday afternoon and שבת arrives, we interrupt the meal and do not eat until we make קידוש

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> If one is eating a meal on שבת afternoon and night falls, we interrupt the meal and eat no more until we make הבדלה.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This means that the obligation of making הבדלה is not that 'set' that one may not continue eating when the time of approaches (as opposed to קידוש which is 'set').

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Previously on the 'עמוד א' we find that תוספות writes (see TIE by footnote # 12) that ד"ה אלא הוא סבר לקמן כשמואל (regarding מפסיקין), however here שמואל states that כך מפסיקין, but כד maintains that הבדלה אין מפסיקין להבדלה. See 'Thinking it over'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See footnote # 5.