

בכותל משופע – With a sloping wall

Overview

רביא explained the משנה of 'הי קורא וכו' The reason we consider the ספר at rest in the רה"ר, is because it landed on a משופע כותל. The question תוספות addresses is: any object in a רה"ר that is למעלה מג' טפחים (if it is כרמלית (if it is רוחב ד' (רוחב ד' (if it is less than פטור (רוחב ד' (if it is less than רה"ר, so how does it help that it is *resting* on a משופע כותל, since it is not in a רה"ר.

The ר"י says that this is a case where the public adjusts their burdens on this sloping wall
רה"ר¹ – it is therefore considered a רה"ר.

Summary:

An object in the רה"ר, upon which people adjust their burdens, is considered a part of the רה"ר.²

Thinking it over

1. Why doesn't תוס' say that it is a רה"ר since it is a wall in the רה"ר, and anything that is on the side of the wall is considered a רה"ר?³

¹ See תוס' ד,ב ד"ה באילן גמ' ח,א אמר עולא עמוד וכו'.

² here does not mention the qualification that עולא requires on ח,א, namely that it has to be גבוה ט' (טפחים).

³ See תוס' ד,ב ד"ה באילן גמ' ז,א אמר רב חסדא לבינה זקופה וכו' at the very end.