
Chullin 3 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Recap – Structure of the Mishnah

- "Hakol Shochtin" → **lechatchila**
- "U'shechitasan Kesheirah" → **bedieved**

👉 The sugya works through **who fits into each category**

2️⃣ Case #1 – Tameh Person

- A tameh person may shecht **chullin** lechatchila

👉 Chiddush:

- Even if treating chullin like kodshim
- Uses a **long knife** to avoid touching

3️⃣ By Kodshim

- Should not shecht lechatchila

👉 Concern:

- He might touch and make it tameh

4️⃣ Bedieved (After the Fact)

- If he already shechted kodshim

👉 If we know:

- He did NOT touch it

→ Shechita is valid

5️⃣ Role of Witness

- If the shochet is unavailable

👉 An eid echad who saw it

- Can confirm it was done properly

6️⃣ Tumah Chiddush

- Tumah works in levels

👉 Key point from the sugya:

- Metal (knife) can take strong tumah from a meis
- From a sheretz → drops a level

👉 This affects whether the meat becomes tameh

7️⃣ Case #2 – Kusi (Abaye / Rava)

- Kusi = questionable ger

👉 Abaye:

- Can shecht lechatchila **only with full supervision**
- Without supervision → bedieved check by seeing if he eats it

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8️⃣ Rava's Adjustment

- Even **nichnas v'yotzei** (in-and-out supervision) works

👉 Considered lechatchila

9️⃣ Issue in Mishnah

- "Vekulan she'shachtu"

👉 Cannot refer to cheresh/shoteh/katan

- Must refer to the **current case (e.g. Kusi)**

👉 But this creates a kashya in the sugya

🔟 Case #3 – Mumar (Rav Ashi)

- A mumar l'teiavon (for desire)

👉 Can shecht lechatchila

- Since he won't intentionally give treif

1️⃣1️⃣ Bedieved by Mumar

- If knife wasn't checked before

👉 Check after

- If knife is smooth → shechita is valid

1️⃣2️⃣ Key Concern – Knife

- Even a small **nick** invalidates shechita

👉 So knife checking is critical

1️⃣3️⃣ Case #4 – Mumcheh vs Muchzak (Ravina)

Two types of valid shochet:

- **Mumcheh** → knows all halachos
- **Muchzak** → proved himself (3 successful shechitos)

1️⃣4️⃣ Fainting (Important Detail)

- A major concern in shechita is:

👉 The shochet may **faint (mitzta'er / loses control)**

- Even if he knows halacha:

👉 If he faints → shechita becomes invalid

👉 Therefore:

- We require either:
    - Proven experience (did not faint)
    - Or confirmed reliability

1️⃣5️⃣ If Not Proven

- Should not shecht lechatchila

👉 But bedieved:

- If later confirmed:
    - He knows halachos
    - And did not faint

→ Shechita can be valid

1️⃣6️⃣ Third Line of Mishnah

- “Vekulan she’shachtu…”

👉 Each shita explains differently

- Usually refers to the **case being discussed**, not earlier פסולים

🔑 Key Takeaways

- Mishnah splits lechatchila vs bedieved
- Tameh person can shecht chullin with care
- Tumah levels affect knife and meat
- Kusi needs supervision (full or partial)
- Mumar (l’teiavon) is partially trusted
- Knife must be perfectly smooth
- Valid shochet requires:
    - Knowledge OR experience
- Fainting is a real concern in shechita
- “Vekulan” is a key point in understanding each pshat

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