Chullin 9 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Three Knives for a Butcher

Rav (רב): A butcher needs **three knives**

- One for **shechita**
- One for cutting **meat (basar)**
- One for cutting **forbidden fat (cheilev)**

👉 Reason:

- Cheilev sticks to the knife
- Using same knife → transfers forbidden fat into meat

👉 Even if he plans order correctly:

- Concern he may **mix them up**
- Having separate knives creates a **clear distinction (heker)**

2️⃣ Two Buckets of Water

Same concept:

- One bucket for meat
- One for cheilev

👉 Concern:

- If using one → residue mixes
- Even with two → might confuse

👉 Since he is required to use two:

- He will mark them → avoids confusion

3️⃣ Cheilev on Meat

- Do not place fatty parts (like flanken) **on top of meat**

👉 Reason:

- Fat heats and drips → absorbed into meat

👉 Question:

- Even without stacking, fat should melt into meat

👉 Answer:

- There is a **membrane (protective layer)** holding the fat

👉 Exception:

- When handled → membrane may tear
- Then fat can leak

4️⃣ Essential Skills to Learn

A person should learn:

- Signing his name
- Shechita
- Milah

Others add:

- Tefillin
- Brachos

👉 Shechita alone is not enough

- Must also know **halachos**

5️⃣ Five Invalid Shechita Actions

A shochet must know:

1. **Shehiyah** – pausing
2. **Derasah** – pressing down
3. **Chaladah** – hidden knife
4. **Hagramah** – cutting outside valid area
5. **Ikkur** – tearing instead of cutting

👉 Even if he shechts correctly sometimes:

- Without knowledge → may fail

👉 Therefore:

- Requires training and verification

6️⃣ Checking After Shechita

- Must check the **simanim (windpipe & esophagus)**

👉 Concern:

- Maybe not cut properly

👉 If not checked:

- Animal is **treif (cannot be eaten)**

7️⃣ Tumah vs Treifa

- Proper shechita removes tumah
- Even if animal is treif

👉 If shechita uncertain:

- May still have tumah status

8️⃣ Chazakah – Original Status

Concept: **Chazakah d'meikara**

- Before shechita → animal forbidden (ever min hachai)
- If unsure about shechita → remains forbidden

👉 Once proper shechita is confirmed:

- Status changes to permitted

9️⃣ New Situation After Shechita

- If something questionable occurs after shechita

👉 We rely on new status unless proven otherwise

🔟 **Case – Wolf Bite**

- Animal returned with a hole

👉 Question:

- Did wolf create new hole (treif)?
- Or hole existed before?

👉 Ruling:

- Assume new damage → not from earlier

1️⃣1️⃣ **Snake Hole vs Food**

- Hole in fruit → concern snake inserted venom

👉 Even if bird seen eating from hole:

- Still forbidden

👉 Reason:

- Possible danger

1️⃣2️⃣ **Danger vs Issur**

Principle:

👉 **Danger treated more strictly than issur**

- Doubt of danger → be strict
- Doubt of issur → sometimes lenient

1️⃣3️⃣ **Tumah vs Danger**

- Doubt tumah in private → strict
- Doubt in public → lenient

👉 But danger cases:

- Always treated strictly

1️⃣ 4️⃣ Difference Explained

- Tumah laws learned from specific case (sotah)
- Require human awareness

👉 Food cannot clarify situation
→ treated differently

🔑 Key Takeaways

- Three knives required to avoid mixing forbidden fat
- Separation systems prevent mistakes
- Membrane protects meat unless damaged
- Shechita requires full halachic knowledge
- Five invalid shechita methods must be avoided
- Checking simanim is essential
- Chazakah maintains original status until proven otherwise
- Doubt in danger treated more strictly than issur

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