Menachos 34 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Mezuzah by a Guard Room and Garden Entrance

Case:
You have a small guardroom before entering the house, which opens into a garden.

The obligation of mezuzah depends on the **hinge direction** (היכר ציר):

- If the door swings **into the house** → חייב במזוזה.
- If the door swings **into the garden** → פטור.

Reason:

מזוזה goes on a **בית**, not on a **גינה**.

The hinge determines what the doorway primarily serves.

Some Amoraim ruled:

- If it swings toward the house → everyone agrees it is חייב.
- If it swings toward the garden → everyone agrees it is פטור.

2️⃣ Internal Doors Between Floors

In older homes, upper and lower residents sometimes had interior locking doors between floors.

Question:
Does such an internal divider require a mezuzah?

Answer:
Yes.

Rule:

כל פתח שיש בו שתי מזוזות — חייב במזוזה.

Even if rarely used, each defined doorway requires its own mezuzah.

Distinction:

- If a doorway is exclusively secondary and completely בטל to another entrance, it may be exempt.
- Otherwise, each doorway stands independently.

3️⃣ Corner Store Doorways

Case:
A store located on a corner, where walls meet diagonally.

Does the angled structure count as a proper doorway?

Ruling:
Yes — חייב במזוזה.

Even without a protruding wooden frame,
the **wall thickness itself** serves as the מזוזות.

However:
If only one side functions as a visible post (and the structure does not create a proper entrance on the right side), it may be פטור.

4️⃣ Placement Must Be on the Right

The pasuk says:

וּכְתַבְתָּם עַל מְזוּזוֹת בֵּיתֶךָ

The Gemara reads it as:

ביאתך — the way you enter.

Since most people step forward with the **right foot first**,
the mezuzah must be placed on the **right side** when entering.

Proof brought from:

- The Beis HaMikdash entrance.
- The placement of the charity box near the מזבח on the right side of entry.

5️⃣ How Many Doorposts Are Required?

The word **"מזוזות"** appears multiple times in the Torah.

Rebbi Meir:

- Even **one doorpost** can obligate mezuzah.

Chachamim:

- Normally two are required.

- However, through דרשה (ריבוי אחר ריבוי),
  one valid side may suffice unless the Torah explicitly requires two.

Conclusion:
A functional doorway structure obligates mezuzah even if partially formed.

📜 **New Sugya – Tefillin**

6️⃣ **Four Parshiyos – Source**

The word **טטפות** teaches there are four compartments.

According to Rebbi Akiva:

- "טט" in one language = two
- "פות" in another language = two
  Total = four.

Therefore:

ארבע פרשיות בתפילין של ראש.

7️⃣ **Missing Even One Letter**

If even one letter is missing:

פסול.

Example:

- If the tiny קוצו של יו"ד is missing → פסול.

Every detail in tefillin is essential.

8️⃣ **Writing All Four on One Scroll**

Case:
Instead of cutting into four pieces,
one writes all four parshiyos on a single long parchment
and inserts each section into separate compartments.

Ruling:

יצא.

As long as:

- There is spacing between parshiyos.
- Each section is inserted properly into its compartment.

9️⃣ String Between Compartments

The tefillin shel rosh must have visible separation between the four compartments.

A string or separation line must extend across.

If compartments are not clearly separated:

פסול.

🔟 Order Matters

The four parshiyos must be written:

1. קדש לי
2. והיה כי יביאך
3. שמע
4. והיה אם שמוע

Written out of order:

פסול.

1️⃣1️⃣ Using Shel Rosh as Shel Yad

Case:
You are stuck with only a pair of shel rosh.

May you use it as shel yad?

Answer:
Only if:

- It was never worn.

- It has not yet acquired קדושה.

Reason:

מעלין בקודש ואין מורידין.

Shel rosh has greater kedusha:

- Visible שין
- More compartments

You may upgrade kedusha,
but not downgrade.

However:
If originally designated with תנאי (condition),
some flexibility exists.

✨ **Takeaway – Menachos 34**

- Mezuzah obligation depends on hinge direction.
- Placement is always on the right of entry.
- Even one functional doorpost may obligate.
- Tefillin require four distinct parshiyos.
- Missing even the smallest detail invalidates.
- Writing order is critical.
- קדושה only increases — never decreases.
- Structural clarity defines validity in mitzvos.

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל