Menachos 79 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Korban Todah & Machshavah During Shechitah

A **Korban Todah** is brought when a person is saved from danger.

If during the **shechitah**, the Kohen has invalid intent (e.g. to eat it **after its permitted time – חוץ לזמנו**):

- The Korban becomes **pigul**
- If eaten → **chayav kares**

👉 **Chiddush of the Mishnah:**
Even though the Korban is פסול, the **40 loaves of bread DO become קדוש**

2️⃣ Treifah vs. Machshavah – Why Bread Differs

Case 1: Treifah (animal invalid at time of shechitah)

- No valid shechitah
- ❌ Bread does **NOT** become קדוש

Case 2: Invalid machshavah (e.g. חוץ לזמנו)

- Shechitah is valid
- ✅ Bread **DOES** become קדוש

👉 **Principle:**
Bread becomes קדוש only if there is a **valid shechitah**

3️⃣ Leftover Matzos from Todah

The Todah includes **30 matzos + 10 chametz loaves**

If the Korban turns out invalid (e.g. treifah):

- Bread is **chullin**
- ❌ Cannot be used for Pesach → not made לשם מצה

However:

- If a seller prepares Todah breads intending some may remain →
  ✅ Those can be sold as matzah (implicit intent)

4️⃣ Baal Mum – Machlokes

If the animal is a **בעל מום (blemished)**:

- **Rebbi Eliezer:** Bread becomes קדוש
- **Chachamim:** Bread does **not** become קדוש

👉 Clarified in Gemara:

- Talking about a **minor blemish (e.g. cataract – דוקין שבעין)**
- Such a case has partial validity → creates the machlokes

5️⃣ כלל גדול (Key Rule)

- **before shechitah**פסול → ❌ no קדושת לחם
- **after shechitah**פסול → ✅ bread becomes קדוש

Examples:

Case	Result
Treifah	❌ No kedushah
Baal Mum	⚖️ Machlokes
חוץ לזמנו / חוץ למקומו	✅ Kedushah

6️⃣ חוץ למקומו – Compared to What?

Machlokes:

- **Rebbi Eliezer:** Like חוץ לזמנו → bread קדוש
- **Rebbi Yehoshua:** Like בעל מום → no קדושה

🔍 Analysis:

- חוץ למקומו &חוץ לזמנו → both depend on **machshavah**
- בעל מום → **physical defect**

Final outcome:
➡️ חוץ למקומו is treated like **בעל מום**

7️⃣ Mizbeach Rule (ירד / לא ירד)

- **חוץ לזמנו**→ אם עלה לא ירד
- **בעל מום**→ ירד
- **חוץ למקומו**→ like בעל מום ⟶ ירד

8️⃣ שלא לשמה (Wrong Korban Intent)

If the Kohen intended a different Korban:

- ❌ Bread does **not** become קדוש

Mishnah uses case of **איל מילואים**(one-time Korban)

👉 Question: Why not use common case like **איל נזיר**?
👉 Answer: Mishnah chose the **first historical case with bread**

9️⃣ נסכים (Wine Offerings)

Wine placed in a כלי שרת:

- Does **NOT** become קדוש immediately
- Becomes קדוש with **shechitah / זריקה**

If Korban becomes פסול:

- If another Korban available → reuse wine
- If not → leave overnight → becomes **פסול**

🔟 Wine vs Oil

- **Wine** → can transfer between Korbanos (Beis Din condition)
- **Oil (minchah)** → cannot transfer

👉 Reason:

- Oil is **integral part** of the minchah
- Wine is more **independent**

1️⃣1️⃣ Condition of Beis Din

Beis Din stipulates:

If not needed for Korban A → usable for Korban B

But:

- Only works when **both animals present**
- Prevents confusion / maris ayin

1️⃣2️⃣ Vlad Todah & Temurah

Cases:

- **Offspring of Todah (ולד תודה)**
- **Temurah (exchange animal)**
- **Replacement animal**

👉 All are brought as Korbanos

BUT:

- ❌ Do **NOT** require new bread
- Only **original Todah** gets the 40 loaves

1️⃣3️⃣ Lost Todah Found Again

If:

- Original Todah lost
- Replacement designated
- Then original found

👉 Both animals offered

BUT:

- Only **one gets bread**

🔑 Key Takeaways

- Bread depends on **valid shechitah**
- פסול before shechitah = no kedushah
- חוץ למקומו behaves like **בעל מום**
- נסכים require connection to Korban (not just kli)
- Only **primary Todah** gets bread—not its extensions

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל