Zevachim 105 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Parim and Se'irim HaNisrafim — When Does Tumah Begin?

We continue the laws of **Parim and Se'irim that are burned** (e.g. Par Kohen Gadol, Par He'elem Davar, Se'ir Yom Kippur).

Rule already established:

- Anyone involved in **taking them out and burning them** becomes **tamei**.
- Their **clothing** also becomes tamei.

Core question of the daf:

At what point does the tumah begin?

2️⃣ Majority Outside — But How Do We Measure It?

Case:

- The animal is positioned on the **border of the Azarah**.
- Exactly **half inside** and **half outside**.

Then:

- A **foot or limb** extends further out.

Question:

- Do we follow:
    - The **animal as a whole** (50–50)?
    - Or the **limb**, whose majority is outside?

This leads to the deeper issue:

Can a "rov" of a limb create a rov of the animal?

3️⃣ Clarifying the Question — It's Really 50–50

The Gemara clarifies:

- We are **not** dealing with a true 55–45 case.
- The animal itself remains **half in / half out**.

The question becomes:

Do we use the **rov of an eiver** (limb)
to halachically treat the animal as "mostly outside"?

This remains unresolved at this stage.

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4 A Parallel Case — The People Carrying the Animal

New scenario:

- **Five people** are carrying the animal.
- **Three have exited**, two remain inside.

Question:

- Do we determine tumah based on:
    - The **rov of people**?
    - Or the **status of the animal** itself?

Answer:

- We follow the **animal**, not the people.
- Tumah applies **person by person**, as each individual exits.

This explains:

- Why carriers become tamei **one by one**,
- Not all at once.

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5 What If the Animal Comes Back Inside?

Key question:

- If the animal already exited and caused tumah,
- Then it is brought **back inside** —

Does that **remove the tumah retroactively**?

Answer:

- **No.**
- Once tumah is triggered by exiting,

it **cannot be undone** by re-entering.

Those who exited remain tamei.
Those who never exited remain tahor.

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6 Why Aren't the Inside Carriers Tamei Immediately?

If the animal is partly outside, why aren't **all** carriers tamei?

Answer:

- Tumah applies only to someone who is:
    - **Able to exit**
    - And actually **does exit**

Those still inside have **not fulfilled** the condition for tumah.

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7 The Se'ir LaAzazel and the Burners

The Torah states:

- One who **sends the Se'ir LaAzazel**
- And one who **burns the Parim and Se'irim**

→ Their **clothing becomes tamei**.

Important distinction:

- The **dead Se'ir LaAzazel**:
    - Does **not** make clothing tamei
    - But **does** make food tamei

Why?

- A **live animal** never creates food-tumah.
- Once dead, limited tumah applies.

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8 Levels of Tumah — A Quick Review

Tumah descends by levels:

- **Avi Avos HaTumah** — dead body

- **Av HaTumah** — one who touches it
- **Rishon**
- **Sheini**
- Sometimes **Shelishi / Revi'i**

Important rule:

- **Seeds and produce** can never become an **Av HaTumah**.
- Food needs **hechsher** (liquid contact) to become tamei.

9️⃣ Nevelas Of Tahor — A Unique Tumah

A dead **kosher bird** has a unique rule:

- Touching it → **no tumah**
- Swallowing a **kezayis** → person becomes tamei

Question:

- Can less than a kezayis combine with other food?
- Does **machshavah** (intent to eat) matter?

Answer:

- Yes — intent can combine partial shiurim.
- No **hechsher** is needed in this case.

This sugya navigates:

- Rabbi Meir vs. Rabbanan
- Different rules for people vs. food

🔟 Can It Create Further Tumah?

Key distinction:

- Something that can make a **person** tamei
  → can make food a **Rishon**
- Something that cannot
  → may still create a **Sheini**, but not a Rishon

This resolves several seeming contradictions.

1️⃣1️⃣ Three Machanos — How Far Must the Par Go?

The Torah repeats that the Par must be taken:

- **Outside the Machaneh**

Why the repetition?

Each pasuk adds another layer:

1. Outside **Machaneh Shechinah**
2. Outside **Machaneh Leviyah**
3. Outside **Machaneh Yisrael**

Conclusion:

Parim and Se'irim HaNisrafim must be burned
outside all three camps.

1️⃣2️⃣ East of Yerushalayim

According to **Rabbi Shimon**:

- The burning must be:
    - Outside the three camps
    - **To the east of Yerushalayim**

Just like the **Parah Adumah**.

✨ Takeaway – Zevachim 105

- Tumah depends on **actual exit**, not partial or potential exit.
- A rov of a limb may not create a rov of the animal.
- Carriers become tamei **individually**, not collectively.
- Tumah, once triggered, is **irreversible**.
- Nevelas of tahor has highly unique tumah rules.

- Parim and Se’irim must be burned **outside all three machanos**, and according to Rabbi Shimon — **east of Yerushalayim**.

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל