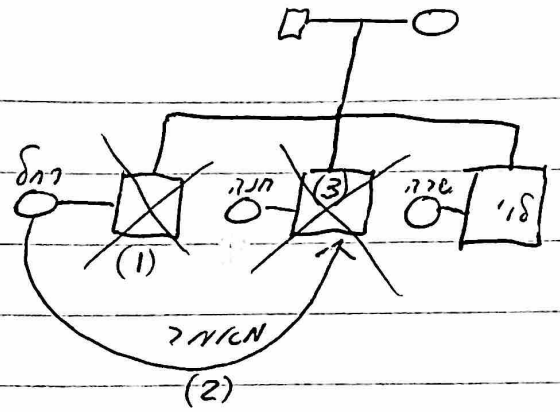
Aaron Glatt

דוגמא לא:

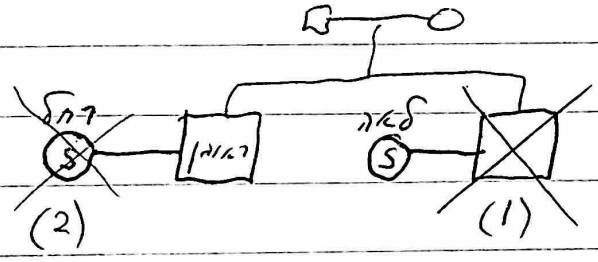


לוי to גיקר "double" a has רחל

Thus: חולצות ולא מוניטאות → תיקון

מ"ב לגנות שיבנה חלק לסגנו → ר"ש

דוגמא לב:

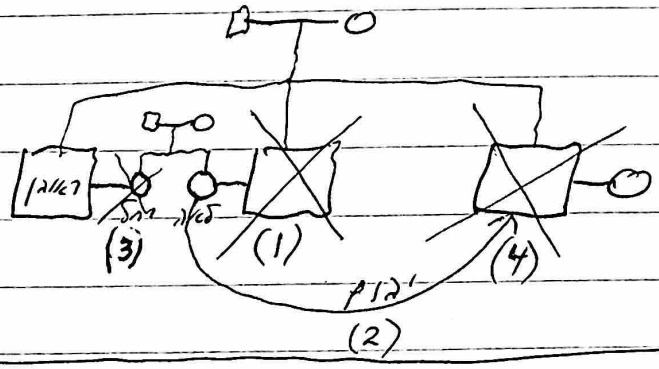


(לאה + רחל are sisters)

Since after step 1, לאה was אסור to ראובן because רחל was still alive, even after רחל dies (step 2), she remains forever אסור to him.

Question לאה: There is no חידוש in this case though - we already learned this previously (לד)?

Previous case from לד (Case 3 there)



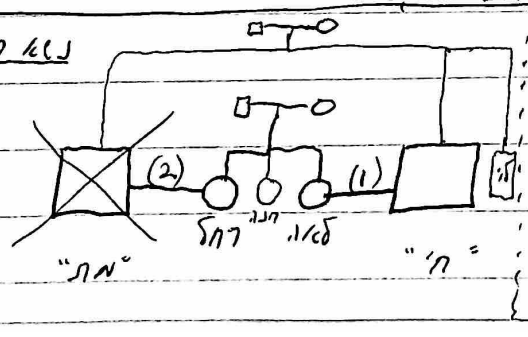
ראובן to אסור remain לאה

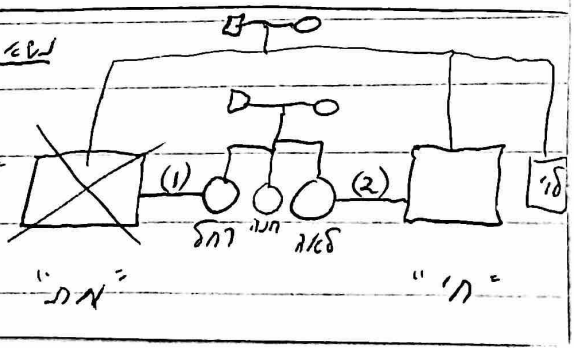
("אסור always, אסור once")

דוגמא לג:

נשא מ' ואח"כ נשא מ'

אחות אשתו takes effect prior to אשת אח



נשא מ' ואח"כ נשא מ'

אשת אח takes effect prior to אחות אשתו