







Please note that the material presented is not meant to be a comprehensive guide to the halachos of Motzaei Shabbos.

In any case of question or doubt a Rabbi should be consulted.

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For questions or comments, please contact us at info@halachayomiforwomen.com



Halachos of MOTZAELSHABBOS

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לזכות לרפואה שלימה שמחה בונים בן רויזא לזכות לרפואה שלימה פסח לייבל בן חנה

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The paragraph of רצה is inserted in bentching of Seudah Shlishis, even when one bentches after nightfall (to be continued).

שו"ע ס' קפח ס"י



One who forgot to recite רצה during bentching for Seudah Shlishis does not repeat bentching.

שו"ע ס' קפח ס"ח



It is prohibited to do melachoh on Motzaei Shabbos until one either said ברוך המבדיל בין or said/heard הבדלה or davened ma'ariv and recited the insertion of אתה in the bracha of חוננתנו.

רמ"א ס' רצט ס"י



If one is in the middle of eating Seudah
Shlishis and nightfall arrives, it is permissible
to recite ברוך המבדיל בין קודש לחול, do
melachoh, and continue with the meal. Once
one bentches for Seudah Shlishis, if it is after
sunset, she may not eat or drink (besides
water) until הבדלה has been recited (to be
continued).

שעה"צ ס' רצט סק"ח



If one made הבדלה or davened ma'ariv prior to bentching for seudah shlishis, she should not recite רצה in bentching. If one merely said ברוך המבדיל, it is questionable whether or not רצה should be recited.

One should ideally avoid this situation.

שש"כ פנ"ז סקי"ב



When one delays reciting ברוך המבדיל, they extend the sanctity of Shabbos.

Nonetheless, one may ask someone who has already ended Shabbos to do a melachoh on their behalf (a non-jew may be asked as well)*.

רמ"א ס' רסג סי"ז

*There is a disagreement between the Geonim and Rabbeinu Tam how to determine what time Shabbos ends. One who follows the opinion of Rabbeinu Tam may not ask someone who follows the Geonim to do melachoh before Shabbos is over according to Rabbeinu Tam.



Although after saying ברוך המבדיל (or חוננתנו) one is allowed to do melachoh, nonetheless eating or drinking (besides water) is prohibited until הבדלה has been made (to be continued).

שו"ע ס' רצט ס"א



It was previously mentioned that it is prohibited to eat or drink before הבדלה.
However, if one accidentally recited a brachah on a food or drink prior to making הבדלה, she should eat a little bit of the food. This is so that the brachah should not be in vain.

שש"כ פנ"ט סכ"א



It is a mitzvah to recite הבדלה after the conclusion of Shabbos. Just as Kiddush sanctifies the Shabbos as it begins, so too חז"ל sanctifies Shabbos after it ends. חז"ל on wine tell us that one who recites הבדלה on wine (or grape juice) is called a קדוש (holy) and a סגולה (treasure).

מ"ב ס' רצו סק"ח



It is questionable whether women are obligated in the mitzvah of הבדלה. Therefore, ideally a woman should hear הבדלה recited by a man (to be continued).

שו"ע ורמ"א ס' רצו ס"ח



In the event that a woman cannot hear הבדלה from a man, she may recite it for herself in the normal manner and drink the wine.

מ"ב ס' רצו סקל"ה, ספר כבוד ועונג שבת ע' 135



Once a man has already fulfilled the mitzvah of הבדלה, ideally he should not recite it on behalf of a woman. In such an instance, the woman should recite הבדלה on her own. If this is not possible, then a man is permitted to recite הבדלה on her behalf.

מ"ב ס' רצו סקל"ו, ספר כבוד ועונג שבת ע' 114



Most authorities maintain that one cannot fulfill the mitzvah of הבדלה by listening over the phone (or on zoom).

ספר כבוד ועונג שבת ע' 118



One should continue wearing Shabbos clothing until after הבדלה is recited.

מ"ב ס' רסב סק"ח



Some have the minhag to sit during הבדלה, while others have the minhag to stand.
Those who have the minhag to stand should stand near the one who is reciting הבדלה and not wander about.

שש"כ פ"ס סכ"ב



On Motzaei Shabbos it is a mitzvah to smell בשמים (spices) to strengthen one's spirit which is pained due to the departure of Shabbos. If one does not have access to spices, they do not need to extend effort in order to obtain them.

שו"ע ס' רצז ס"א



It is a מצוה מן המובחר (punctilious performance of a mitzvah) to set aside specific spices for the brachah of בורא מיני בורא מיני. Nonetheless, it is permitted to even use spices which were not designated for the mitzvah (i.e. appropriate kitchen spices).

מ"ב ס' רצז סק"י



Typically, different types of בשמים require different בשמים, (i.e., עצי בשמים, עשבי בשמים). On Motzaei Shabbos, Ashkenazim recite the bracha בורא מיני בשמים on all types of בורא מיני בשמים, whereas Sefardim recite the same brachah that is said during the week.

מ"ב ס' רצז סק"א



The bracha of בורא מיני בשמים should not be recited on perfumes or air fresheners.

שו"ע ס' רצז ס"ב ספר כבוד ועונג שבת ע' 132



It is a מצוה מן המובחר (punctilious performance of a mitzvah) to recite the brachah of בורא מאורי האש on a candle that has at least two wicks. If one does not have such a candle, she should hold together two candles (or matches) so that their flames unite. If this is not possible, then the bracha may be recited on a single flame.

שו"ע ס' רצח ס"ב ומ"ב סק"ו שש"כ פס"א סכ"ו



One may not recite בורא מאורי האש on a fluorescent or LED light bulb (to be continued).

שש"כ פס"א סל"ב



There are those who maintain that one may recite בורא מאורי on an incandescent light bulb. However, if the bulb is colored or frosted a brachah may not be recited on it.

שש"כ פס"א סל"ב



In order to be included in the brachah of בורא מאורי האש, one must be close enough to the candle to be able to use its light to distinguish between two different types of coins. Many have the minhag to turn off the lights in the room in order to derive pleasure from the light of the candle.

שו"ע ס' רצח ס"ד ומ"ב סקי"ג



Following the recitation of בורא מאורי האש,
the minhag is to look at one's fingernails and
palm by light of the candle. There are
various minhagim regarding how this is
done.

שו"ע ס' רצח ס"ג



The minhag is that women do not drink from the wine (or grape juice) of הבדלה (unless she is reciting הבדלה, as mentioned previously).

מ"ב ס' רצו סק"ה



Both the one who recited הבדלה and the listeners may not talk until a majority of a רביעית has been drunk by the one who made הבדלה. This includes saying gut voch or shavua tov.

שש"כ פ"ס סל"ט



One who did not recite הבדלה on Motzaei Shabbos must recite it as soon as possible. B'dieved, (post-facto), הבדלה may be recited through Tuesday (to be continued).

שו"ע ס' רצט ס"ו מ"ב סקט"ז



The בורא מאורי and בורא מיני בשמים are only recited when הבדלה is made on Motzaei Shabbos.

שו"ע ס' רצט ס"ו



On Motzaei Shabbos it is a mitzvah to eat melavah malkah (lit. escorting the Shabbos queen). Most authorities maintain that women are obligated in this mitzva (to be continued).*

ספר כבוד ועונג שבת ע' 143, שש"כ פס"ג ס"ג

*It is written that eating melaveh malkah is a segula for easy childbirth (מנחת שבת ס' צו סק"ל).



Ideally, one should eat bread for melavah malkah. One who is full can fulfill the mitzvah with mezonos food, or at the very least with fruit.

Some women have a minhag not to perform melachoh at all on Motzaei Shabbos. However, the widespread minhag is that women do perform melachoh on Motzaei Shabbos. Each woman should follow her family's minhag.

ערוה"ש ס' רצט ס"ב ושש"כ פס"ג סי"ג

מ"ב ס' ש סק"א





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Mazel Tor on completing a month of Halacha Yohi!