

The מחבר holds (like the רמב"ם) that any מבוי whose entranceway is not at least three טפחים wide does not need any תיקון, i.e., a לחי or קורה (or if there is a second opening a צורת הפתח). The מחבר also brings the opinion (the ראב"ש, ראב"ד and מרדכי) that only an opening of less than four טפחים does not need a תיקון.

If a חצר that has an opening of up to ten אמות, it is מותר to carry there provided that a board that is at least four טפחים is placed by one side of the opening. If a board is placed by each side of the opening, then each board can be very thin (and not the four טפחים that are required if it is placed only one side of the entrance).

A hanging מחיצה (i.e., one that does not reach the ground) is only valid when used above water (for example, a person who lives above a lake and wishes to draw water on שבת may build a box ten טפחים tall without a bottom [using the side of his house as one wall and he builds the other three walls] even though the end of the box does not reach the water, in this case a hanging מחיצה is permitted).

If water broke through the wall of a חצר, and the breakthrough did not change the entranceway of the חצר from less than ten אמות to more than ten אמות, and the hole that was made is not ten אמות, it is מותר to draw from that water and bring it into the house. If the hole is larger than ten אמות, if there is a remnant of

the wall that is ten טפחים tall, then he may draw water in the חצר but not bring it into the house.

One who throws from רשות הרבים into a מבוי that has a לחי, or throws from the מבוי to רשות הרבים is חייב, as a לחי is like a wall. If one throws into a מבוי that has a קורה from רשות הרבים or vice versa, he is not חייב as a קורה is only a היכר not a wall.

A מבוי can be made permissible to carry in with a לחי or קורה if the walls are a minimum of ten טפחים tall, its opening is less than ten אמות wide, and its length is be four אמות greater than its width. If it does not meet even one of these qualifications, than the only way it is מותר to carry inside this are is to build a צורת הפתח.

A חצר whose length is greater than its width is considered as a מבוי and can be carried in with a לחי or קורה (the רמ"א says even if house and other courtyards do not open into it, a לחי or קורה would be sufficient as it is not at all similar to a רשות הבים but to a מבוי).