

If there is a wall that is ten טפחים high between two חצירות that has a ledge sticking out, if the ledge is 4x4 טפחים, and a ladder is placed on the ledge, this lowers the wall and enables carrying to and from the wall, provided that the lowest step is within three טפחים of the ground, and the wall is not twenty טפחים which would require two ledges, one in the first ten טפחים and one in the second ten טפחים.

If there is a post in רשות הרבים that is ten טפחים tall and four טפחים wide (which is a רשות היחיד), if something is placed on the post that is three טפחים tall that decreases the area to one of less than four טפחים, the post loses its status as a רשות היחיד.

A ladder that is placed by the wall that is ten טפחים high between two חצירות (there must be a ladder on the other side of the wall as well) must be seven טפחים and a משהוא tall (which enables usage of the wall, and for the חצירות to be considered a רשות).

Date trees and heavy ladders can be used to minimize the height of a wall, and do not need to be connected to the ground as they are heavy enough that they will not be moved.

In order for a ladder to be able to minimize a wall, or to join two חצירות as one, the ladder must be four טפחים wide. Two ladders may be joined together for this purpose, provided that the material tying them together can support a person's weight. If

the material is too weak, it can be tied to the side of the ladder to widen it. Or, he may carve out a foothold in the wall to increase the ladder's width to four טפחים, and the spaces must go up to ten טפחים. He may also make the entire ladder by carving footholds in the wall.

While a tree may be used to permit, or join together two חצירות with a wall of ten טפחים between them, an אשירה (a tree used for עבודה זרה that is אסור בהנאה) may not be used. The מחבר brings down the רא"ש who says a regular tree may not be used as it is אסור to climb on שבת and can therefore not be considered as a connector, but a dried out אשירה tree may be used.

If there is a ditch running between two חצירות that is ten טפחים deep and four טפחים wide, each חצר must make its own עירוב. If the ditch is filled in with straw and the residents of each חצר were מבטל the ditch, they may join in an עירוב, and if it is filled with dirt and stones, no ביטול is necessary and they must join in an עירוב. If a plank is placed over the ditch connecting the two חצירות, they may make one עירוב provided the plank is four טפחים wide. Similarly, if two balconies are connected by a plank, the two houses may join in one עירוב.