

If four poles are set down and poles are laid across the tops, this is considered a צורת הפתח and it creates a רשות היחיד. The poles must go across the top of the upright poles in order for it to be a valid הפתח. The upright poles must be strong enough to support at least a door made of straw, while the poles going across can even be string. The poles (or any other material) that lay on top of the upright poles do not need to touch the poles and can be above them many אמות provided the upright poles are ten טפחים tall (this is because of גוד אסיק--something ten טפחים high can extend upwards).

If there is a doorway that is shaped like an archway, if the doorposts are ten טפחים high before they start curving upwards, there is a חיוב מזוזה. If the curve of the arch starts before ten טפחים they are פטור from מזוזה.

If a מבי is closed on three sides, then the fourth side can be closed by using a לחי or קורה (if two sides are closed than one side must have a צורת הפתח).