

A designation of a known landmark made before שבת is valid only if that place can be reached before the end of בין השמשות while running (although in practice it will not be reached, the potential must be there).

The שיעור for being חייב for carrying in רשות הרבים is four אמות. This means not only four מות in a straight line, but that which would be four אמות diagonally. Therefore, to be חייב he must walk $5 \frac{3}{5}$ אמות (which is the diagonal equivalent of four אמות). The פטור אבל אסור is אמות $5 \frac{3}{5}$ from four אמות until רמב"ם.

A person may only declare an עירוב from a distance if he is on the road, he may not declare from his home (that such and such a place, which could be reached before the end of בין השמשות is his place).

A person must either be present at the site of the עירוב, or place food there sufficient for two meals.

An עירוב of food may be sent and placed by a שליח.