

One who has a קרפף more than two בית סאה and wishes to decrease the size of the קרפף, cannot do so by planting trees. He can, however, decrease the קרפף by placing a pillar, provided the pillar is three טפחים wide and ten טפחים high. He may also decrease the size of the field by building a מחיצה ten אמות long (and ten טפחים tall) parallel to the pre-existing מחיצה, provided it is not within three טפחים of the wall. Another way to decrease the size of the field is to add thick cement to the wall, provided the cement is thick enough that it would be able to stand on its own, even if the wall would be removed.

If a גר did not have children, his possessions are הפקר when he dies (his conversion severs ties to his former family), and can be acquired by making improvements to his property. Building a wall on top of a pre-existing wall is not considered an improvement.

Building a wall on top of a pre-existing wall also does not help for enclosing a קרפף, unless either the bottom wall has sunk into the ground, or the קרפף is on a hill, in which case only the addition built on top of the wall is seen, and it is therefore considered a valid partition.

If one threw a seed into the ground of a property of a גר, it is not considered an improvement that acquires the property.

If a קרפף was three בית סאה and one סאה had a roof, we say פי

תקרה יורד וסותם, that the edge of the roof goes downwards and creates a wall, in which case the field is considered to be comprised of two sections, one of two סאה בית, and one section a סאה.

A קרפף that was exactly two סאה בית whose wall was breached and opened into a חצר, may not be carried in, as its space is now joined with the חצר and is thus a space larger than two סאה בית.

מחיצות that were initially made as an inner wall of the house cannot be used as מחיצות for a קרפף, even if the outer מחיצות (i.e., מחיצות that had been made as מחיצות for the קרפף) fell down.