

A house that contains a dead body gives off טומאה from all sides unless there is a doorway, in which case, the טומאה only comes through the doorway. The minimum size of a doorway is four טפחים wide.

Two eggs may be used for an עירוב, even raw eggs (because eggs are eaten raw in a time of need explains the משנה ברורה).

One who made a נדר to avoid sustaining foods may drink water.

It is מותר to use food in an עירוב that is not able to be eaten, for example, a נזיר may use wine, and a ישראל may use תרומה, and one who made a נדר or a שבועה on certain foods, may use those foods. There are opinions that say this is only if he made a נדר or שבועה not to eat those foods, but if he made a נדר or שבועה that he would not get הנאה from those foods, he may not use them.

An עירוב made for a person who is sick may be smaller than a normal עירוב as for them a meal is considered less.

An עירוב may not be placed in a cemetery as a cemetery is אסור בהנאה. An עירוב may be placed in a בית הפרס even for a כהן (a בית הפרס is a field that contains a grave that has been plowed over, and we are חושש דרבנן there might be a bone there).

One who walks through a בית הפרס and blows the dirt in front of him to ensure there are no bone fragments may offer a קרבן פסח

(in other words he is not considered טמא as one who is טמא may not offer a קרבן פסח). A בית הפרס that was walked through by many people is טהור and a someone who walked through may offer a קרבן פסח.

One who travels outside of ארץ ישראל becomes טמא, even if he is travelling in a carriage, as a moving carriage is not an אוהל.