If a טפק arose regarding the עירוב after it has been placed, for example, an טמא might have become תרומה might have become אירוב, and it is not known what the status was בין השמשות, the בין השמשות as the מפק had a חזקת כשרות when it was placed. However, if the ספק is due to the fact that he is unsure whether he placed it or not, thus there is no חזקת כשרות of the עירוב, then the כשר is not.

If a person said, "today this loaf of bread is regular and tomorrow (שבת) it is קדוש ", and the loaf is used for an עירוב, the is משר as the קדושה is not in effect until after בין השמשות. If however, the person says that today it is קודש and tomorrow it is חול, being as how the bread was קודש during חול, the בין השמשות is not כשר.

A person may place two עירובין and make a תנאי, "that if I need to go west, then the עירוב placed in the west is valid (thus giving him 2000 אמות to travel from) and the עירוב in the east is nothing (or vice versa), and if both עירובין are not needed, than I am like the rest of the city (i.e., 2000 אמות in each direction)".