

A hole in the side wall of a מבוּי may be up to ten אמות provided there is still four טפחים of wall standing (and provided the opening is not used as a walkway by the public; if it is used as a walkway, than any hole larger than four טפחים would forbid carrying in this מבוּי until the breach is repaired). This refers to the walls of the מבוּי that are not part of the opening. If there is an opening in the front wall of the מבוּי (i.e., the wall next to the opening that has the לחי or קורה; not every מבוּי has a wall adjacent to the opening, we are talking about a case where there is such a wall), if the opening is four טפחים than it is forbidden to carry in this מבוּי until the hole is repaired.

A מבוּי that opens into רשות הרבים from two different sides (shaped like a L; מבוּי עקום) must have a צורת הפתח (an opening framed by two posts and a post [or string] that goes across the top of both posts) by the bend (where the points meet) and a לחי or a קורה or a צורת הפתח by each opening.

An area can be considered a רשות הרבים even if there are walls, provided there is an opening at both ends. If there are gates that close at night, then the area is not considered a רשות הרבים, and some opinions say that the gates do not need to be closed to make the area a רשות הרבים, they just need to be operational.

An alley that leads on both sides to a רשות הרבים or one side to a רשות הרבים and one side to a כרמלית, needs to have a צורת הפתח on one side and a לחי or קורה on the other side.

