

Shepherds and guards (who guard fruit or other things and are sometimes in the field) who are in the city have the תחום of the residents of the city. If they are in the field, their תחום is two thousand אמות in each direction.

A man who has five wives, each living in a separate house in the חצר (they are the sole residents of the חצר), but all live off of him, or five servants, each living in a separate residence (also, as the only residents of a חצר), but all being supported by the master, do not need to make an עירוב, and if an עירוב was made (for example, if there were other residents), then only one of the wives or servants needs to join in the עירוב.

תלמידים who sleep by their רבי, but eat outside the city, count their תחום from the house of their רבי, as if they were able to eat there, they would.

A father and son, or רבי and תלמיד, who live in a חצר do not need to make an עירוב.

חצירות must join together to carry in the מבו. Even when חצירות join together, to allow carrying in the מבו, each חצר must make an עירוב comprised of the individual houses in that חצר. If the עירוב joining together the חצירות to enable them to carry in the מבו was made with פת (though they may make the עירוב from any food), then the individual חצירות need not make an עירוב of their individual houses (as the reason we require the individual

חצירות to make this additional עירוב is that תורת עירוב should not be forgotten by children, but the children recognize פת).

A חצר that forgot to join in the שיתופי מבויות may carry in the חצר (provided they made an עירוב חצירות) but not the מבוי, and they must be מבטל their רשות to the other חצירות in the מבוי to enable them to carry.

It is מותר to carry in a מבוי if there is a לחי or קורה provided that there are houses and/or חצירות that open into it.