

If the wall between a מבוּי and a חצר fell down and left an opening of less than ten אמות and the wall between the חצר and רשות הרבים fell down, again, leaving an opening of less than ten אמות, if the people of the חצר did not make a joint עירוב with the people of the מבוּי, it is מותר to carry in the חצר and אסור to carry in the מבוּי. If they did make an עירוב, then it is permissible to carry in the מבוּי provided their opening are not directly opposite each other. If the חצר only extends out on one side of the מבוּי it is אסור to carry in the מבוּי (because it appears as if its open which would require a צורת הפתח). If the חצר belongs to one person, then it is forbidden to carry in the מבוּי (being as how it is owned by one person, who at any time could change the definition of the מבוּי, for example, by building more houses across the width of the חצר and the חצר would then cease to be wider than the מבוּי on both sides, which is a prerequisite for carrying in a breached מבוּי).

It is מותר to carry in a מבוּי that on two sides is surrounded by houses and courtyards and the other two sides are a public garbage heap and the sea. The רמ"א differs with the מחבר and says there is a possibility that the sea will bring up enough sand to create a small beach, in which case there would be an opening, therefore, one may not carry in such a מבוּי (unless of course one made a לחי, קורה, or צורת הפתח on the side of the מבוּי that is next to the sea).

A חצר used as a thoroughfare is considered as a רשות הרבים

regarding טומאה, but it is considered a רשות היחיד regarding שבת.

A מבו that is shaped like a centipede, i.e, it is a big מבו that has many smaller מבו's opening into it, and each smaller מבו opens into רשות הרבים, as does one or both ends of the larger מבו, a הפתח must be made where the small מבו enters into the large מבו and where the small מבו enters רשות הרבים, a לחי or קורה must be placed there. If both ends of the large מבו open into רשות הרבים, then a הפתח must be placed on one side, and a לחי or קורה placed on the other. If only side opens into רשות הרבים, he needs only to place a לחי or קורה.

A מבו whose opening has one side longer than the other, if it is within four אמות, then the קורה may be placed diagonally across the two sides of the opening. If it is more than four אמות, he places the קורה on the shorter side, and the spot on the other opening that equals the shorter side.

It is מותר to carry under or opposite the לחי or קורה provided the מבו opens into a רשות הרבים but if it opens into a כרמלית, the space under or opposite the לחי or קורה are considered like a כרמלית and it is forbidden to carry there (although obviously a רשות הרבים is more חמיר than a כרמלית, since these areas are more similar to a כרמלית than they are to a רשות היחיד, it is אסור to carry there).

A קורה may not be placed on two pegs that protrude from the wall into רשות הרבים.

