

דף יומי הלכה שבת קא

If the ship is within ten טפחים of sea level, but the walls of the ship are above ten טפחים, an enclosed area of 4x4 טפחים must be made (the walls of this area need not reach till the water, as we say גוד אחית--the walls extend downward) in order to bring water from the sea aboard (objects may be transferred from a כרמלית to a מקום פטור to a רשות היחיד). This way the water goes from a כרמלית (the water) to a מקום פטור (the 4x4 enclosed area) to a רשות היחיד (the ship). If the ship is above ten טפחים, it is considered a מקום פטור and only a rod with a bucket hanging from it is necessary to draw water (since the height of the wall makes it a מקום פטור you already have the necessary three steps without making an enclosed area).

One may only carry four אמות on a boat which does not have walls.

One who throws an object from רשות הרבים into a basket four טפחים wide, and the top of the basket reaches ten טפחים, he is פטור.

A post in רשות הרבים that is ten טפחים high and four טפחים wide on top, but it is not that wide on its first three טפחים, if one throws an object from רשות הרבים onto the post he is חייב.

A מחיצה for water, for example, to enclose a body of water, if the מחיצה is suspended above the water, it must descend minimally one טפח into the water. If it is in the water, it must descend one טפח out of the water.

If two ships are tied together, one only needs to make an עירוב חצירות. If the boats become untied, the עירוב no longer works, however, if the boats are retied, a new עירוב need not be made, and one may rely on the previous עירוב.

A מחיצה that was made on שבת inadvertently (he forgot it was שבת or did not know it was אסור) , is מותר to be used. If it was made במזיד, it is a מחיצה לחומרא meaning if one threw from a רשות הרבים inside this מחיצה he is חייב, however, he may not carry inside the מחיצה. This is where there was no מחיצה there before, but if there was a מחיצה, which was then removed, which was then put back, even במזיד, one may carry inside.