

## דף יומי הלכה שבת צט

A רשות הרבים must be sixteen אמות wide (according to some opinions). This comes from the לימוד that the streets in the מדבר were sixteen אמות wide, sufficient to hold the wagons which were fifteen אמות, and to give the לויים an אמה to stand and load the wagons (with the materials for the משכן).

A pit that is ten טפחים deep--and the bank around the pit is counted as part of these ten טפחים-- is considered a רשות היחיד.

The tops of walls that surround a רשות היחיד are considered as a רשות היחיד, even if they are not four טפחים wide.

A pit that is ten טפחים and four טפחים wide, if one takes a piece of earth from רשות הרבים and places it in the pit, thus lowering it to nine טפחים deep, is פטור as the הנחה of the object (which would normally complete the מלאכה) comes at the same time that he changed the status from a רשות היחיד to a כרמלית. A pit that is nine טפחים deep, and one throws in a piece of dirt to make it ten טפחים is פטור, as there was not initially a רשות היחיד when he threw the dirt.

In order to perform an עקירה or הנחה, the object must be at rest. Water is considered at rest, therefore if one took a fruit from on top of water or placed a fruit on top of water, this would be considered an עקירה or הנחה. However, if the fruit was in a כלי that was floating on the water, it would not be considered an עקירה or הנחה.