

A worker who has uses two סוכות, an outer סוכה and an inner סוכה--the inner where he produces his work, and the outer where he sells it. The inner סוכה may not be used on סוכות as it is used to produce things throughout the year, and there has to be some היכר that the person sitting in the סוכה on סוכות is doing so because it is סוכות. The outer סוכה may be used as it is less of a dwelling place during the year, and when the worker spends the week of סוכות in the outer סוכה, it is obvious he is doing it because it is סוכות. The משנה ברורה notes that he does need לחדש דבר, which means he must lift (minimally) a טפח of סכך, and set it back down.

The inner סוכה is חייב in מזוזה (as it is more of a דירה) while the outer סוכה is פטור in מזוזה.

A סוכה made for צל and not לשם מצוה, for example, a סוכת נשים or גוים is a סוכה כשר provided the סכך was put down according to הלכה, and is for shade. The ערוך השלחן writes that this is a case where the סוכה was built by an אישה or גוי (excluding סוכות that were hollowed out of an existing structure, for example, a סוכה hollowed out of a haystack). לכתחילה, however, סכך should be put down by a בר חיובא, in this case a man.