

Even if many ladders are lined up against the wall, the ladders do not negate the status of the wall and turn it into an opening.

A public city cannot have one עירוב unless it either has one entrance, or one section of the city not included in the עירוב (שיור). All that is required for שיור is one courtyard. Houses can be considered שיור even if only the backs of the houses is part of the city, even if there is no back entrance.

A city of less than fifty inhabitants does not need שיור.

If a person is in the east, and his house is in the field, and he sent a messenger before שבת to make an עירוב in the west, the עירוב is good only if he is within two thousand אמות of the עירוב. If he is within two thousand אמות of the עירוב but not from his house, then he assumes the תחום only from the עירוב and not his house. Similarly, if he is within two thousand אמות of his house, but not the עירוב, he only assumes the תחום from his house.

One who places his עירוב within the boundaries of the city has accomplished nothing, as in any case, his תחום is measured from the edge of the city.

One whom places his עירוב outside the תחום of the city has accomplished nothing.

If a person places an עירוב, and his תחום ends in the middle of a

city, then he may only walk until the middle of the city.
However, if the תחום allows him to walk through the whole city,
then the city is only counted as four אמות (of his two thousand).