

## סוכה ג

A סוכה must be 7x7 טפחים. The ערוך השולחן explains that this is space sufficient for a person's head, most of his body, and a square טפח for a table.

If a person ate in the סוכה with the table totally in the house, he is not יוצא the מצוה of סוכה. If part of his table is in the סוכה and part in the house, the משנה ברורה writes that he is יוצא the מצוה.

A house that is not 4x4 אמות is פטור from מזוזה. If the house is in total 4x4 אמות, but one side is less (for example, the house is 8x2 אמות) is חייב in מזוזה.

A house that is not 4x4 אמות is not חייב in a מעקה.

When an עירוב חצירות is made, it must be placed in a home that is at least 4x4 אמות. It may not be placed in a porch, or covered entranceway. If a person who lives in such a residence does not join in the עירוב he does not forbid others.

An עירוב that made that enables people to carry from a חצר to an עירוב may be placed in a house less than 4x4 אמות.

A house that is within seventy אמות of a city extends the תחום of the city (i.e., the תחום can be counted from there), provided the house is at least 4x4 אמות.

A חצר is divided by giving each the owner of each doorway ד'

אמות (provided the house the doorway leads into is אמות), and the rest is split evenly.

If a סוכה is more than כ אמות, pillows and blankets cannot be placed on the ground in order to raise it, thus making the top of the סוכה less than כ אמות, as even if the owner is מבטל them, מבטל as the average person would not be מבטל pillows and blankets.