

Ilm Essentials

Tahārah Lesson 9

Wiping Over Leather Socks

المَسْحُ عَلَى الْخُفَّيْنِ

Permissibility of Wiping Over Socks

3

- Allah commands washing the feet in the Quran
 - ▣ This command is both explicit in meaning and tawātur in transmission
 - Based on this verse, wiping should never be permissible
- Numerous hadīth mention the permissibility of wiping over leather socks
 - ▣ These hadīth are explicit in meaning and tawātur in transmission
- Almost all narrations use the Arabic word “khuff” which refers to leather socks
 - ▣ Only a few hadīth mention wiping over “jawrab” (cloth socks)
 - They are either weak or their authenticity is questionable
 - Even if all were sahīh, it would not be enough to condition the Quranic verse mentioned

What Can Be Wiped

4

- Only leather socks, or something equivalent, may be wiped over
 - ▣ Must not allow water to penetrate to the foot
 - ▣ Must be strong enough that one can walk 3 miles in them without tearing
 - ▣ Must be able to stay above the ankle on their own
 - Due to its thickness
- “Seal Skinz” and Dexshell socks are generally considered equivalent to leather socks
 - ▣ Best to double-check when you receive them
 - <http://www.islamicoutfitters.com/wipable-wudu-socks.html>

Conditions for Wiping

5

- The socks must be worn after washing the feet
 - ▣ Ideally after a complete wudū
 - Permissible to wash the feet first, then put on the socks and then complete the wudū
- The socks must cover the foot up to and including the ankles
- The socks must not have a hole equal to the 3 smallest toes
 - ▣ Multiple small holes on a sock will be totaled
 - Holes across socks will not be totaled

Duration of Wiping

6

- Wiping over leather socks is permissible for both the resident and the traveler, both men and women
- A resident may wipe for 1 day and night (24 hours)
- A traveler may wipe for 3 days and nights (72 hours)
 - ▣ The duration starts from when you break your wudū
 - Not from the time the socks are worn
 - Not from the time of the first wiping

Duration of Wiping

7

- If a resident's 24 hours have begun
 - ▣ Then he travels
 - He may complete the period of a traveler
- If a traveler's 72 hours have begun
 - ▣ Then he becomes a resident
 - His duration will decrease to that of a resident
 - ▣ If 24 hours have already passed
 - His wudū breaks and he must remove his socks

Nullifiers of Wiping

8

- The wiping is nullified by
 - ▣ Anything which breaks wudū
 - In which case you will have to make wudū and then wipe the socks again
 - ▣ Expiration of the time of wiping
 - ▣ Removal of either sock such that a majority of the foot comes out
 - If intentionally removing, the wiping is nullified once most of the heel reaches the leg portion of the sock
 - If the sock comes off on its own, the wiping is nullified once most of the foot comes out of the foot portion of the sock
 - ▣ Penetration of water into the greater part of either sock

Removing Leather Socks

9

- Once the duration ends
 - ▣ You can remove the socks
 - Make wudū
 - ▣ Then wear them again for another cycle
- If you were in a state of wudū when the time ended
 - ▣ You only need to remove the socks and wash your feet to be in a state of wudū
 - The entire wudū does not need to be performed anew

Removing Leather Socks

10

- If you put on leather socks in a state of purity
 - ▣ Then removed them without having broken wudū
 - You may put them on again without remaking wudū

How to Wipe Leather Socks

11

- Fard to wipe an area equivalent to the 3 smallest fingers
 - ▣ From the top of each khuff
 - This wiping can also be done with a cloth or by getting that area wet with water
- The sunnah wiping is to
 - ▣ Wet the hand
 - With fingers spread, start from the toes on the right foot and wipe upward toward the shin, once
 - The bottom of the sock is never wiped
 - ▣ Wet the hand again
 - With fingers spread, start from the toes on the left foot and wipe upward toward the shin, once

Various Issues

12

- ❑ Wiping cannot be used for ghusl
- ❑ If you are wearing cotton socks under leather socks, you may still wipe
 - ▣ If cotton socks are on top, you cannot wipe
- ❑ Not permissible to wipe over a cap, turban, hijāb, veil, gloves, etc.

Purification from Impurities

Light and Heavy Impurities

14

- Physical impurities fall into 2 categories
 - ▣ Light impurity
 - Urine of halāl animals
 - Droppings of harām birds (eagle, falcon, hawk, etc.)
 - Droppings of halāl birds that fly are pure
 - Sparrow, pigeon, dove, parrot, etc.
 - Droppings of halāl birds that do not fly are heavy impurities
 - Duck, chicken, geese, turkey and hen

Light and Heavy Impurities

15

□ Physical impurities fall into 2 categories

▣ Heavy impurity

■ Alcohol

■ Synthetic alcohol is permissible for external use

■ Pig (and all its parts and derivatives)

■ Blood that has flowed

■ The blood of fish, flies and mosquitoes is pure

■ Saliva and mucus of dogs and predatory animals

■ Urine of humans (and babies) and all harām animals

■ Feces of all animals (including humans and babies)

■ Those substances which cause wudū to break (i.e. puss, vomit, sperm, madhy, wadhy, etc.)

Effect of Heavy Impurities

16

- Liquid heavy impurity which is equal to a dirham (4-5 cm) or more in circumference
 - ▣ Must be removed before praying
 - Otherwise the prayer will be invalid
 - ▣ An amount less than this will not ruin the prayer
 - But it will lessen the reward
- Solid heavy impurity which is equal to the weight of a dirham (4-5 grams) or more
 - ▣ Must be removed before praying

Effect of Light Impurities

17

- If $\frac{1}{4}$ or more of something becomes soiled with light impurity
 - ▣ It must be removed before praying
 - Otherwise the prayer will be invalid
 - ▣ An amount less than this will not ruin the prayer
 - But it will lessen the reward
 - ▣ For clothing or the body
 - Each part is considered independently
- Impurity which falls into a liquid will never be overlooked
- In general, an item will be assumed to be pure unless there is indication to the contrary

Means of Purification

18

- Washing with water or other pure liquid
 - ▣ If an impurity comes onto an absorbent material
 - That area must be washed such that no trace remains
 - If the impurity has been removed but a stain remains
 - The object will be considered pure
 - ▣ If you are unsure where the impurity fell or cannot see the impurity
 - The item should be washed and wrung 3 times under running water
 - ▣ If the object cannot be wrung
 - Pour water over it 3 times
 - Letting it dry between each pouring

Means of Purification

19

□ Rubbing off

- ▣ If an impurity with some thickness falls on a semi-porous article (leather, human skin, etc.)
 - Then the impurity can be rubbed off without using water, provided no trace remains
- ▣ If the impurity is liquid
 - Must be washed off with water or other pure liquid

□ Wiping off

- ▣ Impurity on a non-porous item (glass, metal, toilet seat) can simply be wiped away such that no trace remains

Means of Purification

20

□ Removal

- ▣ If an impurity falls into a semi-solid (butter, dough, honey)

- Purity is achieved by the removal and separation of the affected area

□ Molecular change

- ▣ If an impurity undergoes a total molecular change

- It becomes pure (i.e. wine to vinegar)

Means of Purification

21

□ Drying up

- ▣ Purity of the earth is achieved by its drying up
 - Provided there is no trace of the impurity
 - However this earth cannot be used for tayammum

□ Tanning

- ▣ The hides of all animals, except pig, will become pure through the process of tanning
 - Whether through the sun or chemicals

Istinjā

الْإِسْتِنْجَاءُ

Purification After Relieving Oneself

23

- Istinjā refers to cleansing those areas of the body that become physically impure after relieving yourself
- Istinjā can be performed with anything
 - ▣ Pure
 - ▣ Able to remove impurity
 - ▣ Not valued or respected
- You should use only the left hand for istinjā
- Makrūh tahrīm to face or have your back toward the Qiblah while relieving yourself
 - ▣ Even if you are in a building

Purification After Urinating

24

- After one has urinated, a man must ensure all the drops of urine have passed
 - ▣ Such that his heart is content
- Clean the area with toilet paper, water or both (most preferred)
 - ▣ If urine does not spread past the orifice
 - Istinjā is not necessary
 - But it is sunnah muakkadah
- Doubt about urine drops should be ignored
 - ▣ Unless there is proof to the contrary

Purification After Defecation

25

- If the najāsah does not spread past the back orifice
 - ▣ Istinjā with toilet paper is sunnah muakkadah
- If it spreads beyond the orifice
 - ▣ Istinjā with water is necessary