

# Ilm Essentials

## Tahārah Lesson 9

# Wiping Over Leather Socks

المَسْحُ عَلَى الخُفَّيْنِ

# Permissibility of Wiping Over Socks

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- 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 saḥīh, it would not be enough to condition the Quranic verse mentioned

# What Can Be Wiped

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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## □ 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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