

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Study of the book

FIQH US-SUNNAH

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Ablution

الوضوء

WUDU

- The conditions of Wudu
- The obligatory acts of Wudu
- The recommended acts of Wudu
- What does and does not nullify the Wudu
- When Wudu is obligated
- When Wudu is recommended
- The rulings regarding wiping over the Khuffs

Wudu (Ablution)

Defintion:

- To wash one's face, hands, arms, head and feet with clean water

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ
وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ

“O you who believe! When you intend to offer As-Salat, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, rub your heads, and wash your feet up to ankles.” [Surah al-Maidah 5:6]

The Prophet said, “Allah does not accept the prayer of one who nullified his ablution until he performs it again.” [Bukhari, Muslim]

Virtues of Wudu

- “When a slave makes ablution and rinses his mouth, his wrong deeds fall from it. As he rinses his nose, his wrong deeds fall from it. When he washes his face, his wrong deeds fall from it until they fall from beneath his eyelashes. When he washes his hands, his wrong deeds fall from them until they fall from beneath his fingernails. When he wipes his head, his wrong deeds fall from it until they fall from his ears. When he washes his feet, his wrong deeds fall from them until they fall from beneath his toenails. Then his walking to the mosque and his prayer give him extra reward.”

[Malik, Nasa'ee, Ibn Majah, Hakim]

The Conditions of Wudu

These conditions must be present in order for Wudu to be valid:

- One must be Muslim
- One must be sane and conscious
- One must have reached the age of maturity
- One must have the Intention
- One must intend to not stop until he completes his ritual purity
- One must remove that which makes ritual purity mandatory
- One must use clean water that is permissible
- One must remove all things that prevent the water from reaching his skin
- The proper time of Wudu (for those who constantly break it)

The Obligatory Acts of Wudu

- **Intention**
 - “Every action is based on the intention, and everyone shall have what he intended.” [Bukhari, Muslim]
- **Mentioning Allah’s Name**
 - “There is no Wudu for the one who does not mention Allah’s name upon it.” [Ibn Majah, Tirmidhi, Abu Dawood]
- **Washing the face**
- **Washing the hands up to and including the elbows**
- **Wiping the entire head, which includes the ears**
- **Washing the feet up to and including the ankles**
- **Following the prescribed sequence**

The Sunnah Acts of Wudu

- **Dental Hygiene** (Miswak, toothbrush)
 - “Were it not a hardship on my community, I would have ordered them to use miswak for every ablution”
[Malik, al-Baihaqi, al-Hakim]
- **Washing the hands in the beginning**
 - Aus ibn Aus al-Thaqafi said, “I saw the Messenger of Allah make Wudu, and he washed his hands three times”
[Ahmad, an-Nasa’ee]
- **Rinsing the mouth**
 - The Prophet said, “When you make Wudu, then wash your mouth.” [Abu Dawood, al-Baihaqi]
- **Taking water into the nose and expelling it**
 - “When one of you makes Wudu, let him enter water into his nose, then expel it.” [Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawood]

The Sunnah Acts of Wudu

- **Running the fingers through one's beard**
 - “The Prophet used to take a handful of water when he made Wudu and put it under his jaws and pass it through his beard. He said, “This is what my Lord, the Exalted, ordered me to do.” [Abu Dawood, Baihaqi, Hakim]
- **Running water through one's fingers and toes**
 - Ibn Abbas said that when the Prophet performed Wudu, he would run his fingers through his fingers and toes. [Related by the five except Ahmad]
- **Repeat each washing 3 times**
 - A bedouin came to the Prophet and asked about Wudu. He showed him how to wash each part three times and said, “This is the Wudu. Whoever does more than that has done wrong.” [Ahmad, an-Nasa'ee, Ibn Majah]
- **Begin each action with the right side first**
 - “When you clothe or wash yourself, begin with your right side” [Ahmad, Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi, an-Nasa'ee]

The Sunnah Acts of Wudu

- **Rubbing the limbs with water**
 - “Abdullah ibn Zaid reported that the Prophet performed Wudu and rubbed his limbs.” [Ahmad, Ibn Hibban]
- **Close sequence**
 - Each body part must be washed right after the other in the prescribed sequence
- **Wiping the ears**
 - “The Prophet wiped his head and his ears, the interior and exterior, while making Wudu. He also put his finger inside his ear.” [Abu Dawood]
 - Ibn Umar said, “He wiped his head and ear with one wipe.” [Ahmad, Abu Dawood]
- **Elongating the streaks of light**

The Sunnah Acts of Wudhu

- **Avoid using too much water**

- Narrated Anas: “Allah Messenger ﷺ used only one Mudd (handful) of water for Wudu and one Sa’a (four Mudd) to five Mudd of water for His Ghusul.” [Agreed upon]

- **Supplicate after the Wudu**

- Umar reported that the Prophet said, “If one completes and perfects the Wudu and then says, “I testify that there is no one worthy of worship but Allah, He is alone and has no partner, and Mohammad is His slave and Messenger” the eight gates of paradise will be opened for him and he may enter any of them that he wishes.” [Muslim]

” اشهدُ أَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وحده لا شريك له وأشهدُ أن مُحَمَّدًا عبده ورسوله،
” اللهمَّ اجعلني من التَّوَابِينَ واجعلني من المتَّطَهِّرِينَ ”

Actions that Nullify Wudu

- **An excretion from the private areas**
 - Urine, feces
 - Passing air
 - Bodily fluids
- **Deep sleep**
 - “The companions of the Prophet were waiting for the delayed night prayer until their heads began nodding up and down (from drowsiness and sleep). They would then pray without performing Wudu. [Muslim, Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi]
- **Loss of consciousness**
 - Due to insanity, fainting, intoxication or from some medication
- **Touching the private parts without a barrier**
 - “Whoever touches his sexual organ cannot pray until he performs Wudu.” [Related by the five]

Actions which there is difference in opinion:

- Eating camel meat
- Touching the sexual organ
- Touching a woman with desire

Actions that do not nullify Wudu

- Doubting whether or not one has passed air
- Bleeding from a wound, cupping, or nosebleed
- Vomit regardless of whether the amount is great or small
- After washing a deceased person

Related Points

- It is permissible to speak while making Wudu
- Making dua while washing the extremities is based on false hadith
- If one is uncertain as to how many times he washed an area of his body, he should go by the number he is certain about
- If there is any barrier or substance with weight, (wax, nail polish, etc), it needs to be removed first or the Wudu will not be valid. Henna is permissible
- Unusual circumstances (women with prolonged flows of blood, people who cannot control their urine, etc) should perform Wudu for each prayer. Their prayers are still acceptable even while their problems are still occurring
- One may be assisted by others while making Wudu

- People with unusual circumstances, e.g, women with prolonged flows of blood, people who can not control their urine, people with flatulence and so on, should perform Wudu for each Salah, then their Salah will be acceptable even while their problems are occurring.

المُسْتَحَاضَةُ وصاحب السَّلْسِ ومن في حكمِهِم، عليهم الوُضوء
لكل صلاة ثم لا يضرُهُم ما خرج بعد ذلك.



When Wudu is Required

- Before any type of ritual prayer
- When making Tawaf around the Kabah
- When touching a copy of the Quran

When Wudu is Recommended

- While mentioning the name of Allah
- Going to sleep
- To remove a sexual impurity
- Before performing Ghusl
- Before eating food touched by fire
- Renewing Wudu for every prayer

Wiping Over the Khuffs (Socks)

Its legal status

- On the authority of Hammam an-Nakha'i, who said, "Jarir ibn Abdullah urinated, performed ablution and wiped over his socks." It was said to him, "You do that and you have urinated?" He said, "Yes, I saw the Messenger of Allah urinate and then do likewise."
[Bukhari, Muslim, Ahmad, Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi]

Wiping over slippers

- It is permissible to wipe over slippers

The Conditions of Wiping

- One must have put his Khuffs on while in state of Taharah
- Narrated Al-Mughira ibn Shuba: once I was in the company of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, he then performed ablution and I dashed to take off His Kuhhs (shoes) . He said:“Leave them for I had put them on after performing ablution” **[Agreed upon]**
- Wiping is only permitted in the case of minor hadath

How to wipe over the Khuffs

- The person puts his hand into the water and wipes the top of the Khuffs, from the toes to the top of the foot, one time.

What is the duration of the wiping?

- For the non-traveler: one day and night
- For the traveler: 3 days and nights
- Narrated Ali: The Prophet fixed the period of wiping over the Khuffs for three days and nights for a traveler and one day and a night for the resident person in a town” [Muslim]
- Note: the time begins with the first time a person wipes over his Khuffs after invalidating his Wudu.

What Invalidates the Wiping

- The end of the permissible time period for wiping
- Post-sex impurity
- Removal of the socks

Related Points

- Removal of one's Khuffs will not nullify his Wudu
- The end of the permissible time period for wiping does not invalidate the Wudu

Wiping over casts, wrappers and similar items

- It is allowable to wipe over cases, wrappers and similar items. However, there are differences between wiping over the casts and wiping over the Khuffs:
- It is not required to be in a state of Taharah while applying the cast or wrapper
- There is no time limit for wiping over the cast
- It is required to wipe over the entire cast
- It is permissible to wipe over the cast even if in case of Major Hadath

QUESTIONS

Jazakum Allah Khayran

May Allah SWT increase our knowledge!
AMEEN