



Module Four

Purification

REVIEW

- Wiping footwear
- Impurities



WIPING FOOTWEAR

- 1] Rinsing the entire mouth [once].
- 2] Rising the entire nose once.
- 3] Washing the entire body once—making sure water reaches every part of the body. Being careful to ensure that water reaches all parts of the body.

(What about braids?)



WIPING FOOTWEAR

Wiping is a replacement for using water on the feet.

- 1] Must be 'thick material' such as leather, wool, etc. Water does not seep through them when wiping.
- 2] They completely cover the foot, up to and including the ankles.
- 4] One must have completed wudu' before putting them on.
- 4] A resident may wipe them for a day and a night [24 hours]. A traveller may wipe them for three complete days and nights [72 hours]. (After time has expired, one must remove the *khuffs* and wash the feet alone.)
- 5] The time during one may wipe them begins from the moment *wudu'* is broken, after having worn them in a state of ritual *purity*.



CAN WE WIPE OVER THESE?



IMPURITIES (*NAJASAT*)

There are two types of *najasa*:

1] Heavy (*mughallaza*)

2] Light (*mukhaffafa*)

This distinction is only with respect to the amount of *najasa* that is excused for Salat. Both heavy and light forms of *najasa* are equal in rendering liquids impure.



IMPURITIES (*NAJASAT*)

HEAVY:

- 1] **Spilled blood from humans and animals** (excluding what remains in the meat and vessels of an animal slaughtered according to Shariah (*dhabh*)).
- 2] Feces (of any land animal, predatory or otherwise).
- 3] Wine (and any intoxicating drink).
- 4] Sperm or sexual fluid (*mani*).
- 5] Urine
- 6] Mouthful or more of vomit.

LIGHT

- 1] Urine of animals whose meat is permissible to eat.
- 2] Urine of horses.
- 3] Droppings of birds whose meat is not permissible to eat (predatory birds like eagles, falcons, and hawks).

REMOVING IMPURITIES

In terms of visibility, there is a) **discernable filth** and b) **indiscernible filth**. Discernible filth is that which can be seen after having dried (such as blood, feces). Indiscernible filth that which cannot be seen after it has dried is (such as urine).

DISCERNABLE:

A place with discernable filth is purified by removing the filth (even if washed only once), except 'what is difficult to remove,' which is defined as any filth that requires the use of other than water, such as soap, to remove its traces (color or smell).

INDISCERNIBLE:

A place with indiscernible filth is purified by washing and squeezing the area three times. If the area cannot be squeezed (carpets, pottery, etc.), then it is purified by washing three times, waiting between each wash until the water stops dripping.

QUESTIONS

- 1] How do you purify a carpet that has a urine stain on it?
- 2] A baby's soiled pants (can the impurity be removed via a washing machine? If so, how?)
- 3] Blood stain on shirt (can the impurity be removed via a washing machine? If so, how?)
- 4] You found impurities on your shirt sleeve and you don't have water. Can you purify it with vinegar? What about using olive oil?
- 5] You prayed Zuhr and then found a blood stain on your shirt? What should you do?
- 6] You went to a petting zoo and goat urine stained your pants. Can you pray with it on you?
- 7] Can you pray while wearing a belt made of pig skin?
- 8] Can you pray while carrying a leather wallet from a cow that was not slaughtered according to the Shariah?
- 9] How do you purify a leather sock or shoe whose bottom has an impurity on it?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1] Bathroom etiquette, washing.
- 2] Menstruation, post-natal bleeding, and irregular bleeding



Bathroom Etiquette & Cleaning

1. After urination, a man must ensure that no drops of urine remain in the urethra (istibra'), until no trace of wetness appears, as it will prevent the validity of wudu'.
2. For women, they need only remain still for a moment after urination and then may clean themselves.
3. If the filth has moved beyond the exit hole and is more than what is excused (...) it is Fard to remove it with water or a liquid that removes it.
4. One may use water or a stone or toilet paper (not paper with writing) to remove the filth.
5. It is recommended to three times, or an odd number of times if more is needed.
6. The optimal method is to wipe with a solid (toilet paper and the like) and to wash with water.



Bathroom Etiquette & Cleaning

1. It is disliked to clean oneself with a bone, food, or anything of value like silk or cotton.
2. It is disliked to use one's right hand for cleaning oneself.
3. One should enter the bathroom with their left foot and exit with their right foot.
4. One should not face the qibla or turn their back to it while relieving themselves.
5. It is disliked to urinate standing unless there is a reason (injury, etc.)



Hayd, Nifas, & Istihada

نِعْمَ النِّسَاءُ نِسَاءُ الْأَنْصَارِ لَمْ يَكُنْ يَمْنَعُهُنَّ الْحَيَاءُ أَنْ يَتَفَقَّهْنَ فِي الدِّينِ

‘A’isha (Allah be pleased with her) said, “**How excellent are the women of the Ansar! They do not allow shyness to prevent them from seeking an understanding of the religion.**” (*Sahih Muslim*, The Book of Menstruation)



Hayd, Nifas, & Istihada–Terms

1] Menstruation (*hayd*): **‘Blood that exits from the uterus of a woman free from disease or pregnancy, after the age of adolescence.’**

This excludes: [a] blood that does not exit from the uterus; [b] blood that exits due to a disease; [c] blood that exits prior to puberty (in the Hanafi school, the minimum age of puberty for girls is nine lunar years); [d] blood that exits during pregnancy.

2] Postnatal bleeding (*nifas*): **‘Blood that exits after delivery, or after most of the baby has exited.’**
[Before most of the baby has exited, any blood seen is deemed #3, ‘irregular bleeding’.]

3] Irregular/Chronic bleeding (*istihada*): **‘Uterine bleeding that is neither from menstruation nor post-natal bleeding.’**

- The bleeding after a womb scrape is **‘unclassified or corrupted blood (*dam al-talq wa fasad*)**,’ which is not classified as menstruation, post-partum, or irregular/chronic bleeding.

MENSTRUATION

- The minimum duration of menstruation is three days [72 complete hours]. Its maximum is ten days [240 complete hours]. Its average is between the two, i.e., five days.
- It is not a condition that bleeding during the ten days be continuous; any break within the possible days is deemed menstruation in retrospect.
- If the bleeding is for less than three days, or more than ten days, it is not menstruation, but rather irregular bleeding (*istihada*).
- It is imperative that a woman *record her menstrual habit* as well as any other blood she sees in order to correctly apply related legal rulings.
- During the period of menstruation—meaning its maximum ten days—any color that is seen, as well as intermittent breaks from bleeding within the ten days—is considered menstrual blood.
- During the menstruation, one is prevented from praying or fasting. The Ramadan fasts must be made up, as opposed to the prayers.

WHAT IS UNLAWFUL DURING

1. Sexual intercourse
 2. Tawaf (valid but prohibitively disliked)
 3. Entering the masjid (even if only to pass through) [distinction between Musalla and common areas not considered the Musalla]
Being touched from below the navel to below the knee (without a cloth or barrier)
Reciting the Quran (one is allowed to recite verses of praise, supplication, etc., but without the intention of recitation)
 4. Touching a copy of the Quran unless with a non-attached barrier.
- We don't say 'prayer is unlawful'; we say menstruation 'drops' the obligation. We do say fasting is unlawful during menstruation, but we do not say it 'drops' the obligation, because she must make up the missed days of Ramadan.

Minimums and Maximums

- The minimum duration of menstruation is three days [72 complete hours]. Its maximum is ten days [240 complete hours].
- Two menstrual periods cannot come right after each other; there must be a ‘period of purity’ (Tuhr) of fifteen complete days [360 hours] or more between them. One must have a menstrual period, then a complete Tuhr, then a menstrual period, for the two to be valid.

Example: A woman sees 7 days of blood, then 20 days of Tuhr, then 7 days of blood.

- The blood flow does not have to be continuous to be menstrual. The beginning and end is what determines menstruation.

Determining the End of the Period

- The period ends with normal white or clear vaginal discharge, or with the absence of any discharge at all.
- Pads and the like may be used, but cannot be depended on to determine the ‘legal color of discharge’ when one needs to determine the end of their period. They are considered to be far from the exit point, resulting in the discharge easily coming in contact with air, which often results in oxidizing and the color changing. Therefore, one may see strands of color where there would in fact not have been any color at all.
- The manner of determining the end of the menstrual period is by inserting a folded piece of tissue paper/cloth (*kursuf*) between the inner labial lips approximately ninety minutes before the end of the prayer time. If one sees a clear or white discharge upon removal, the menstrual period has ended, and one should perform the ritual bath and pray.
- The default is that anything but the clear discharge is considered blood.
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Irregular/Chronic Bleeding

- The minimum duration for a period is three days (72 hours), and its maximum duration is ten days (240 hours). Bleeding which is *less* than the minimum or *more* than the maximum is considered irregular/chronic bleeding (istihada).
- There must be at least fifteen days of purity between the end of one menstrual cycle and the start of the next. Any spotting or bleeding during this time is also irregular/chronic bleeding.
- A woman experiencing irregular/chronic bleeding prays and fasts, and the rest of the rulings apply to her. She must make wudu' for each prayer.

TRACKING

A woman either has a regular period (between 3-10 days or not). If a young woman has her first period she does not have a 'regular cycle' yet. Her 'estimated cycle' is ten days. Any bleeding after ten days is considered istihada. A woman who has a regular period of seven days, for example, will have a minimum of fifteen days of purity between her two cycles:

CYCLE

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

PURITY

- | | |
|-----|------|
| ● 1 | ● 9 |
| ● 2 | ● 10 |
| ● 3 | ● 11 |
| ● 4 | ● 12 |
| ● 5 | ● 13 |
| ● 6 | ● 14 |
| ● 7 | ● 15 |
| ● 8 | |

TRACKING

If a woman who has a regular seven day cycle exceeds seven days and her cycle ends at day ten, her 'regular cycle' moves to ten days.

REGULAR CYCLE

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

ADDED DAYS

- 8
- 9
- 10

TRACKING

But if a woman who has a regular seven day cycle exceeds seven days and her bleeding exceeds ten days, all of the days past her regular seven day cycle are considered irregular bleeding (istihada):

REGULAR CYCLE

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

ADDED DAYS

- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13

All of these days are considered istihada. She must make up the prayers and fasts from days 8-13

TRACKING

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REGULAR CYCLE

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

ADDED DAYS

- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13

All of these days are considered istihada.
She must make up the prayers and fasts from days 8-13

Postnatal Bleeding (Nifas)

Postnatal bleeding is blood that discharges after giving birth. The maximum number of days a woman may experience postnatal bleeding is forty days. Any bleeding beyond forty days is considered istihada. There is no fixed minimum for postnatal bleeding.