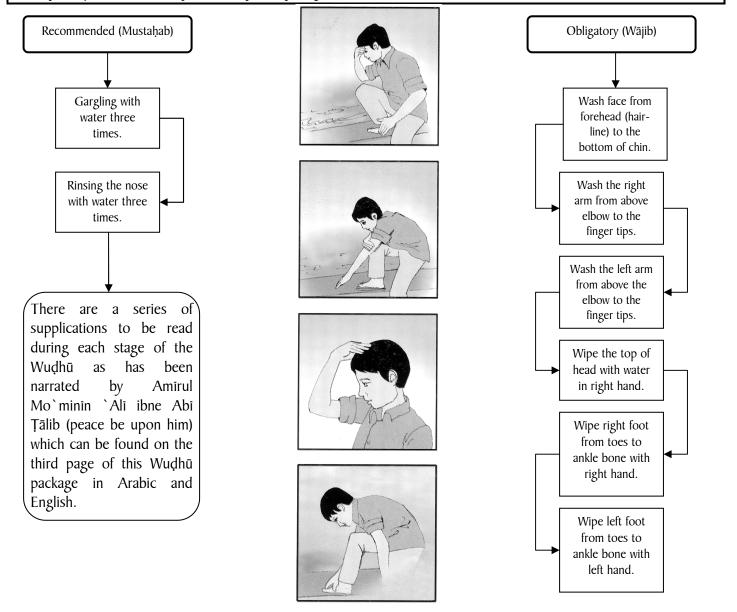
Method and Rulings of Wudhū

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يَتَأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوٓا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى ٱلصَّلَوٰةِ فَاَغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيَّذِيَكُمْ إِلَى ٱلْمَرَافِقِ وَاَمْسَحُواْ بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى ٱلْكَعْبَيْنَ وَإِن كُنتُمْ جُنُبَا فَاطَّهَرُواْ وَإِن كُنتُم مَّرْضَى أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ أَوْ جَآءَ أَحَدُّ مِّن ٱلْغَابِطِ أَوْ لَـمَسْتُمُ ٱلنِّسَاءَ فَلَمْ تَجِدُواْ مَاءَ فَتَيَمَّمُواْ صَعِيدًا طَيِّبَا فَامَسَحُواْ بِوُجُوهِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُم مِّنَهُ مَا يُرِيدُ ٱللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلَ عَلَيْكُم مِّنَ ٱلْغَابِطِ أَوْ لَـمَسْتُمُ ٱلنِّسَاءَ فَلَمْ تَجِدُواْ مَاءَ فَتَيَمَّمُواْ صَعِيدًا تَشْكُرُونَ هَنْ عَرْضَى الْذَي الْمَاسَمَةُ وَالَيْ الْتَعْمَا يُولِيدُ ٱللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلَ عَلَيْكُم مِّنَ ٱلْغ تَشْكُرُونَ هَ

"O you who possess true faith! When you rise up for the Şalātr, **wash** your faces and your arms as far as the elbows, and **wipe** your heads and your feet to the ankles; and if you are under an obligation to perform a total ablution (state of Janābah), then wash (yourselves) and if you are sick or on a journey, or one of you come from the bathroom or have touched (had sexual relations) with women and you cannot find water, betake yourselves to pure earth (through the act of Tayammum) and wipe your faces and your hands therewith. Allāh does not desire to put on you any difficulty, but rather He wishes to purify you and that He may complete His favor on you so that you may be grateful." (Sūratul Māidah, Verse 5)



Selected Wudhū Rulings¹

According to the religious edicts of Āyatullāh al-`Uzma al-Hājj as-Sayyid `Alī al-Husaini as-Sīstānī These can be found on www.al-islam.org/laws/wudhu.html

 ${\sf I}.$ In Wudhū, it is obligatory to wash the face and arms, and to wipe the front portion of the head and the upper part of two feet.

2. The length of the face which should be washed is from the upper part of the forehead where hair grows down to the farthest end of the chin, and its breadth which should be washed is the part covered between the thumb and the middle finger. If even a small part of this area is left out, the Wuḍhū will be void. Thus, in order to ensure that the prescribed part has been fully washed, one should also wash a bit of the adjacent parts.

3. The face and arms must be washed from above downwards, and if one washes the opposite way, his Wudhū will be void.

4. After washing the face, one must first wash the right arm and then the left arm from the elbows to the tips of the fingers.

5. In order to ensure that each arm has been washed thoroughly, one must include some portion above the elbow in washing.

6. While performing Wudhū, it is obligatory to wash the face and the arms once, and it is recommended to wash them twice. Washing them three or more times is harām. As regards to which washing should be treated as the first, it will depend upon washing the face and arms thoroughly, leaving no room for precaution, with the intention of Wudhū.

7. After washing both arms, one performing Wudhū must wipe the front part of his head with the wetness which is in his hand; the recommended precaution is that he should wipe it with the palm of his right hand, from the upper part, downwards.

8. The part on which wiping should be performed is one fourth frontal part of the head. It is sufficient to wipe as much at any place in this part of the head, although the recommended precaution is that the length should be equal to one finger, and its breadth should be equal to three joined fingers.

9. It is not necessary that the wiping of the head should be performed on its skin. It is also in order if a man wipes the hair on the front of his head. However, if the hair is so long that when combed they fall on his face, or on other parts of his head, then he should wipe his hand on the roots of his hair, or part the hair and wipe the skin. If a person collects his hair on the front side of his head, or on other parts of his head and wipes them, or if he wipes the hair of other places, such a wiping would be void.

10. After wiping the head, one must wipe - with the moisture present in one's hands – one's feet from any toe of the foot up to the joint. As a recommended precaution, the right foot should be wiped with the right hand, and the left foot with the left hand.

11. Wiping of the feet can have any breadth, but it is better that the breadth of the wiping should be equal to three joined fingers, and it is still better that the wiping of the entire foot is done with the entire hand.

Wudhū is Obligatory for the following things:

1. For all obligatory prayers, except Ṣalātul Mayyit. As regards top the Mustaḥab prayers, Wuḍhū is a condition for their validity.

2. For the Sajdah and Tashahhud which a person forgot to perform during the prayers, provided that he invalidated his Wudhū after the Ṣalāt and before performing those forgotten acts. It is not obligatory to perform Wudhū for Sajdatus Sahw.

3. For washing and making pure the holy Qur`an which has become Najis, or for taking it out from the toilet in which it has fallen, when he becomes obliged to touch the script of the holy Qur`an with his hand, or some other part of his body.

It is harām, as an obligatory precaution, to touch the Name of Allāh or His special Attributes without Wudhū, in whichever language they may have been written. And it is also better not to touch, without Wudhū, the names of the Noble Prophet of Islām, the holy Imāms and Sayyidah Fāțima Zahrā` (peace be upon them).

Wudhū is Mustahab for the following purposes:

- I. Şalātul Mayyit.
- 2. Visiting the graveyard.
- 3. Entering a Masjid (Mosque).
- 4. Entering the Shrines of the Holy Prophets and Imāms.

5. For reading, writing, or touching the margin or border of the Noble Qur`an, or for keeping it with oneself.

6. Before going to bed for sleep. It is also Mustahab that a person already in Wudhū, should perform a fresh Wudhū for every Ṣalāt.

قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله و سلم):

أن الوضو، على الوضو، نور على نور و من مدد وضوئت من غير مدث آفر مدد الله عز و مل توبتت من غير استفضار

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The Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) has said, "Wuḍhū upon Wuḍhū is light upon light and the person who renews his Wuḍhū even though noting has been done to break it (the Wuḍhū), Allāh, the Noble and Grand will forgive his sins even without the person asking for forgiveness (of his sin)."

Man Lā Yahdhural Faqihi, Volume 1, Page 41

¹ Please note that the finer points in relation to Wudhū have not been mentioned here, nor have the other forms of Wudhū such as Irtimāsī nor the Wudhū when one has a cast on a body part which must be washed in Wudhū. Please refer to the Islāmic Laws of the Marja` whom you follow for more details on these and other rulings. This short guide is simply to acquaint you with the general, basic rulings of Wudhū and how to perform it.

Du`ās [Supplications] to Recite While Performing Wudhū

