

Conditions of wiping over socks

[English]

شروط المسح على الخفين

[اللغة الإنجليزية]

By:

Muhammed Salih Al-Munajjid

Source:

www.islam-qa.com

Islamic Propagation Office in Rabwah, Riyadh

المكتب التعاوني للدعوة وتوعية الجاليات بالربوة بمدينة الرياض

2009-1430

islamhouse.com

Conditions of wiping over socks

What are the conditions for wiping over the socks? Please give the daleel (evidence) for that.

Praise be to Allah.

Four conditions apply to wiping over the socks.

The first condition:

That they should have been put on when one was in a state of tahaarah (purity, i.e., when one has wudoo'). The evidence for that is what the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said to al-Mugheerah ibn Shu'bah: "Don't worry, because I put them on when I was clean."

The second condition:

That the khufoof (leather slippers which cover the ankle) or socks should be taahir (pure). If they are naajis (impure) then it is not permissible to wipe over them. The daleel for that is that the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) led his companions in prayer one day wearing shoes, which he took off whilst he was praying. He said that Jibreel had told him that there was something dirty on them. This was narrated by Ahmad from the hadith of Abu Sa'eed al-Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) in his Musnad. This indicates that it is not permissible to pray wearing anything that is naajis, because if the naajis thing is wiped over, the person will be contaminated by that najaasah (impurity), so he cannot be considered to be taahir (pure).

The third condition:

They may be wiped over when one is purifying oneself from minor impurity (i.e., doing wudoo' after passing wind, urine or stools), not when one is in a state of janaabah (major impurity following sexual activity) or when ghusl is required. The evidence for that is the hadith of Safwaan ibn 'Assaal (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: "The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) commanded us, when we were travelling, not to remove our khufoof for three days and three nights, except in the case of janaabah. But we could keep them on and wipe over them in the case of stools, urine and sleeping." This was narrated by Ahmad from the hadith of Safwaan ibn 'Assaal (may Allah be pleased with him) in his Musnad. So the condition is that wiping the socks may be done when purifying oneself (doing wudoo') from minor

impurity, and it is not permissible in the case of major impurity, because of the hadith which we have mentioned here.

The fourth condition:

That the wiping may be done within the time specified by sharee'ah, which is one day and one night in the case of one who is not travelling, and three days and three nights in the case of one who is travelling. This is because of the hadith of 'Ali ibn Abi Taalib (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: "The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) stated one day and one night for the one who is not travelling, and three days and three nights for the one who is travelling, i.e., for wiping over the khufoof." This was narrated by Muslim. This period starts from the first time one wipes over the socks when doing wudoo' after some minor impurity, and it ends twenty-four later for the one who is not travelling, and seventy-two hours later for the one who is travelling. So if we assume that a person purifies himself for Fajr prayer on Tuesday and remains taahir (pure, i.e., keeps his wudoo') until 'Isha prayer on Tuesday evening, then he sleeps and wakes up to pray Fajr on Wednesday, and he wipes his socks at five o'clock zawaali time, then the period begins from 5 a.m. on Wednesday and lasts until 5 a.m. on Thursday. If we assume that he wiped his socks before 5 a.m then he can pray Fajr on Thursday with this wiping and pray as much as he wants as long as he remains taahir, because according to the most correct scholarly opinion, wudoo' is not broken when the time period for wiping over the socks expires. That is because the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) did not set a time limit for tahaarah, rather he set a time limit for wiping over the socks. Once that time limit expires, one cannot wipe over the socks again, but if a person remains in a state of tahaarah then his tahaarah is still valid, because this is what is implied by the shar'i evidence, and whatever is proven by shar'i evidence cannot be invalidated unless there is further shar'i evidence to that effect. There is no evidence to suggest that wudoo' is broken when the time limit for wiping over the socks expires, because what the basic principle is that he remains as he is (i.e., taahir) until it becomes apparent that this is no longer the case.

These are the conditions which apply to wiping over the khufoof. There are other conditions which were mentioned by some of the scholars, but some of these are subject to further debate.