AISR Sunday School

Held at the premises of ASIC on 1409 Burks Street SW Roanoke, VA 24015

Rulings of Wudu

Book 6 | Ages 12-15 - Fard acts, special situations, and what affects wudu

Four Fard Acts & Completing Wudu

A valid wudu requires four essential acts, along with careful washing so water reaches the required areas.

- The four fard acts are: wash the face; wash both arms through the elbows; wipe one quarter of the head with a wet hand; and wash both feet through the ankles.
- Wudu is complete once these four fard acts are performed, even if a person intended only to cool off or swim. However, reward for wudu requires the intention to perform wudu.
- Water must reach the skin. Tight rings, watches, or bangles should be moved; loose items do not need to be removed if water reaches underneath.
- Nail varnish, paint, or another barrier that prevents water from reaching the skin must be removed. If it remains, wudu is not complete.

Remember: The requirement is not simply getting wet - water must reach every required area.

Injury, Bleeding & Vomiting

Islamic rulings make room for injury while also explaining when bleeding or vomiting affects wudu.

- If washing a wound would cause harm, a wet hand may be passed over it (masah). If even masah is harmful, the injured place may be left out.
- If a wound is covered and opening it would be harmful, masah may be made over the bandage or plaster. If the wound later heals and the covering opens, wash that part; the entire wudu does not need to be repeated.
- According to the lesson, wudu breaks when blood or pus flows from its place. A tiny spot that appears but does not flow does not break wudu.
- If blood in saliva is small and the saliva keeps its normal color, wudu remains. If blood equals or exceeds the saliva and makes it reddish, wudu breaks.
- Vomiting a mouthful breaks wudu. Blood that is thin and flowing in vomit also breaks wudu; clotted blood breaks it when the total reaches a mouthful.

Key distinction: For bleeding, the lesson focuses on whether the blood flows; for vomiting, the amount also matters.

Sleep, Salah, Doubts & Other Rulings

Several everyday situations affect wudu differently, so the details matter.

- Sleeping while lying down, leaning in a way that would make you fall if the support were removed, or sleeping so deeply that the muscles relax breaks wudu.
- In Salah, loud laughter heard by nearby people breaks both Salah and wudu. If only the person hears the laugh, Salah breaks but wudu does not; a silent smile breaks neither.
- If you know you made wudu but are merely unsure whether it broke, treat the wudu as valid. If you doubt during wudu whether a limb was washed, wash it; doubts after completing wudu are ignored.
- The lesson states that the Qur’an should not be touched without wudu, though it may be read from memory or looked at without touching. A separate cloth not being worn may be used to handle it.
- Clipping nails, cutting hair, removing dead skin, or having the awrah exposed after wudu does not break wudu.

Exit question: Which ruling in this lesson depends most on carefully noticing the details of the situation?