



## Tayammum (تيمم)

### When Tayammum is Permissible?

1. When there is no power to use water.
2. Water is not available within the radius of one mile (~1.7 KM) and reaching there will make the prayer Qadha (قضا).
3. If using water would worsen one's health or delay its recovery.
4. In extreme cold weather there is no hot water available to clean impurity or cold water can freeze your body.
5. Water is available but cannot stand up to take water or no one is available to help with the water.
6. Have such little water that if used for Wudhu then there is nothing left for drinking.
7. Eidain and Salah for the deceased (نماز جنازة) doesn't have Qadha, so if chances of missing them then perform the tayammum.
8. Salah that was missed during the time when wudhu could be done, Qadha of that salah cannot be performed with tayammum.

#### Note:

- a) If there is a chance that water will be available before the Salah time ends then wait for it. If it gets closer to end of the Salah time than perform it with tayammum.
- b) If the Salah was performed with tayammum and water was found before the time ends then repeating that Salah is not required.



## Things on which Tayammum is Permissible

Clean soil or something which has same properties such as

- Sand, rock, chalk.
- Wall that cannot burn or catch fire or become soften (rot) such as metal and wood. If dust is collected on these items then tayammum is permissible.

### Note:

1. Same soil/dust can be used repeatedly for tayammum.
2. Tayammum can be performed until the water is not available or until the issue remains.
3. Things that break wudhu will also break tayammum or the issue is resolved.

## Faraidh (فرائض) of Tayammum and its Method

1. Intention – Making intention in Tayammum is Fardh.  
Such as “O Allah, I am making tayammum for complete cleanliness (Ghusl) or to perform Salah”
2. Strike both hands on clean earth or dust. Then dust the hands and blow off excess dust or soil from the hands and then wipe over your entire face.
3. Strike both hands again and wipe (rubbing) over forearms including the elbows.

**Note:** *There is no difference in the Tayammum of Wudhu and Ghusl*



### Conditions Required to Perform Masah over Wound

- If there is wound on the body and washing with water is harmful, then perform masah over it with wet hands.
- If wiping with wet hand is also harmful then masah is not required.
- If there is bandage over the wound then perform masah over it.
- In the state of wudhu, if bandage needs to be changed then repeating masah on the bandage is not required.

### Masah over Khuffain (Leather Socks)

Wet fingers of both hands and place right hand's fingers on the right foot and left hand's fingers on the left foot. Then wipe the fingers starting from toes to foreleg (i.e. just above the ankle)

### Conditions of Masah over Khuf

1. Covers the feet completely including ankles.
2. It should be snug and conform to the shape of the foot.
3. It must be strong enough to enable walking in them on road for approximately 3 miles without the khuf getting teared.
4. Stays on the foot without tying.
5. Water should not be able to seep through it.
6. It should not be teared to the size of 3 small toes.
7. And worn over in the state of complete purification.

