



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 4

Purification

- ✚ If a horse, a donkey or a cow dies in the well water, the well gets purified by draining a *kurr* amount of water.
- ✚ If a human dies in the well, seventy buckets and if human dry feces gets in it and dissolves, fifty (in the narration: 40 or 50) buckets of draining can purify it.
- ✚ When a gushing-blood (animal) dies in the well, fifty (and in narration: 30 to 40) buckets draining can purify it.
- ✚ If a fox, a rabbit, a pig, a cat, a dog or an animal alike dies in the well water, draining off forty buckets can purify that.
- ✚ For the human feces (not dissolved), the blood of animals that do not have gushing blood like some birds and for a little nose blood, ten buckets (in narration: few buckets) of draining would be able of purifying.
- ✚ For carcass of a bird and for a rat that is ripped or swelled ... (seven buckets)
- ✚ And for the urine of a kid who has not reached puberty... (seven buckets)
- ✚ And if a *junub* does *ghusl* of *janabah* or if a dog comes out of the well alive, seven buckets of draining off would be enough to purify the well.
- ✚ As for the excrement of hens that eat human feces, draining off five buckets is enough.
- ✚ If a snake or a rat dies in the well, three buckets draining can purify the water.
- ✚ If a sparrow or its likes (smaller than a pigeon) dies in it, one-bucket drainage is enough.
- ✚ The bucket (*dalw*) with which draining off is performed, is the one usually known to be used for this purpose.



- ✚ The rule applicable for a small animal concerning the draining off is the same one applicable to the big one.
- ✚ Difference in impurity causes multiplication in draining (like a dead horse and a dead sheep) and if there is resemblance (like two dead men), the precaution is multiplication unless they're parts of whole.

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