

TIMES .

(Sold as a supplement to: *Family Purity—A Guide to Marital Fulfillment*)

WEB EDITION!

A compendium of the *vestos* laws including a specially designed calendar.

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Times first appeared in 1993 in Hebrew. It has since become standard for *an"ash* in *eretz Yisroel*, been featured at national conventions and taught in numerous settings. Out of popular demand we are presenting this web edition.

Important note: For the sake of brevity, this web edition does not include the approbation from Rabbi Y. Y. Yeruslavski *shli"ta*, of the Chabad Rabbinical Court, dated 26th of *Shevat* 5758 which appears in its entirety in the printed version of *Times*, and for the same reason the extensive footnotes found in the original booklet have been omitted here.

The FamilyPurity.com staff

TIME OF THE ANTICIPATED MENSTRUATION

TALMUDIC REQUIREMENTS

“*And you shall warn the Jews to guard against their impurity.*”

Based on the above verse, the Talmudic sages, of blessed memory, established a requirement that the husband and wife separate on the date(s) when the next menstrual period can be ***expected to appear***. This legislation was intended to prevent any opportunity for conjugal intimacy at the time of the anticipated appearance of menstruation.

Using the following charts, a record is kept of the onset and cessation (as ascertained through a *hefsek tahara*) of menstrual bleeding on an ongoing monthly basis. Many *poskim* require this information to be recorded in *written* form. This is the widespread custom.

Based on this information, the date of the next *anticipated* menstrual period should be plotted and intimacy suspended on that date. This includes marital relations, kissing, hugging, affectionate touching and sleeping in the same bed. The other restrictions observed during actual menstruation do not apply.

THREE DATES OF SEPARATION

Numerous influences may affect the onset of menstruation. The Talmudic sages specified the following three cycles as most influential. These must be recorded and all three observed: the **Monthly Cycle**, the **Average Cycle** (30 days) and the **Interval Cycle**. If some other regular pattern is noticed the couple should consult an orthodox Rabbi expert in these laws.

THE MONTHLY CYCLE - *YOM HACHODESH* - יום החודש

The lunar cycle affects menstruation by influencing it to begin each time on the same date of the Hebrew (lunar) month. This is called the **Monthly Cycle**.

THE AVERAGE CYCLE - *ONAH BENONIS* - עונה בינונית

Another factor is that on the average for *most* women, the menstrual period commences on a regular thirty day cycle. This is called the **Average Cycle**.

THE INTERVAL CYCLE - *VESES HAFLAGAH* - ווסת הפלגה

This third possibility is the time interval from the end of one sighting of menstruation (*hefsek tahara*) until the beginning of the next. To calculate the **Interval Cycle** the wife must have completed one full cycle.

SEPARATION FOR HOW LONG?

In both the **Monthly** and **Interval Cycles** separation is observed for a half day period. A half day is considered to be from either sunset to sunrise or sunrise to sunset of the projected date. Either during the night half or day half of the date on which they occur.

In the **Average Cycle** separation is required to last a full day. (The Hebrew day begins at one sunset and ends at the next).

EXAMINATION

Additionally, on these dates, the sages required the wife to perform an internal examination to see if menstruation did, in fact, appear. This is accomplished by wrapping an examination cloth (or any soft white cloth) around her fingers, inserting it as deeply as possible, and turning it around while checking all crevices and folds. It is then removed and visually inspected for any sign of blood. (If discomfort is experienced the cloth may be moistened with water).

The examination is performed from the recorded time of day when the last menstruation began and onwards. For example, if the last menstruation began at 10:00 A.M. this examination should be performed anytime from 10:00 A.M. until the end of the day. Or, for example, if the last menstruation began at 10:00 P.M. this examination should be performed anytime from 10:00 P.M. until sunrise.

If there is blood, the wife enters the state of *niddah*. There is no minimum amount, even a spot no larger than a needle point renders her *niddah*.

If no blood is discovered, the couple is permitted to renew marital relations, providing that the day or night span (or complete night and day span in the **Average Cycle**) have passed completely. Regarding the **Average Cycle**, the wife must explicitly state to the husband that she checked herself.

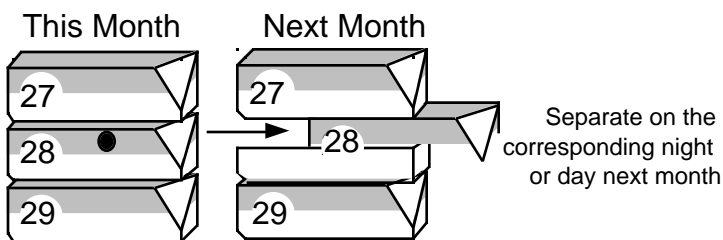
If the wife misses the examination and no blood was noticed until the end of the **Monthly** or **Interval Cycle** then relations are permitted provided that the half day span has completely passed. Regarding the **Average Cycle** however, relations are forbidden until she does actually perform an examination.

Remember, for all purposes mentioned, nighttime is from sunset till sunrise. Daytime is from sunrise till sunset.

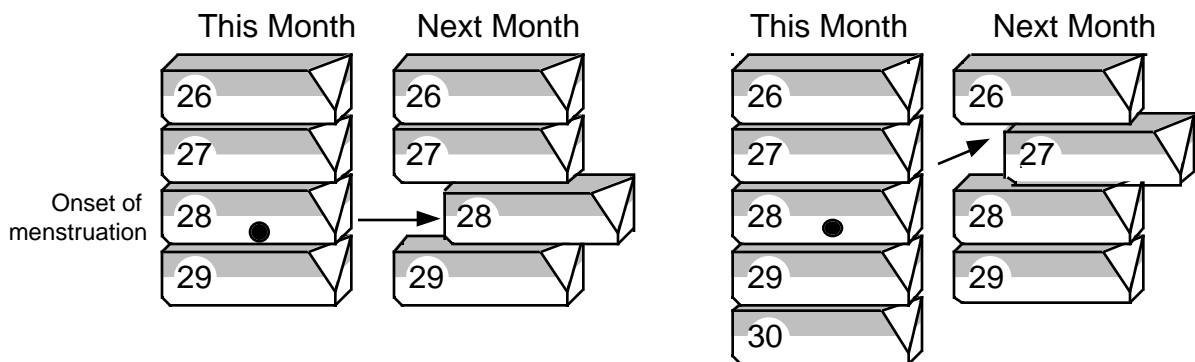
BEGINNING OF THE CYCLE

Only the dates of actual menstruation or blood discovered through an internal examination, are recorded for the purpose of determining the anticipated period. Therefore, although stains found on the body or on clothes may render a woman *niddah*, nevertheless they are not considered when projecting the dates of the next menstrual cycle.

Monthly Cycle



Average Cycle



There is no need to count:

When menstruation begins in a month with 29 days (either in the day or night), separation is observed on the corresponding (Hebrew) date... ..and if on a month with 30 days -- separation will be observed on the previous day.

Alternative method: Count four weeks and add one weekday. For example: This month menstruation began on Monday, therefore, the Average Cycle will occur four weeks later on Tuesday.