

DIY – sock knitting – Tutorial -



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Size table:

Shoesize (EUR)	22/23	24/25	26/27	28/29	30/31	32/33	34/35	36/37	38/39	40/41	42/43	44/45	46/47
Stitches to start	45	48	48	51	51	57	57	60	60	63	63	66	72
Stiches heel	22	24	24	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	36
Rounds heel	20	22	22	24	24	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	34
Picking up stitches along large heel	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	18
Footlength in centimeters	11,5	12,5	14	14	15,5	17	18	18,5	20	21	22	22,5	24

Note: the number of stitches can vary very much depending on the wool thickness, the size of the shaft and the width of the foot. Adjust it to the person for whom you are going to make a sock.

NOTE: Because you knit with three pins, it is useful if the number of set-stitches is divisible by 3.

The stated number of stitches in the description below corresponds to shoe size 38 / 39. The pictures show different numbers (adapted to the size of the calf and width of the foot).

Make stitches and knitting in a round

Set the stitches on a pen (60). Divide the stitches on three pens. The fourth pin you use to knit. To knit in a round you knit the first stitch with both the thread of the ball of wool as the thread at the end of the set-stitches. This gives the first stitch a double thread. In the second round, knit the first double stitch with 1 thread, so you have the correct number of stitches again.



Knitting the ribbing

Knit 50 rounds (needles) in ribbing (Knit 1, Purl 1, or if you want wider ridges Knit 2, Purl 2). Then knit another 10 rows. If you knit in a round, you do not have to change the stitches, with only straight knitting you get a straight pattern.



The large heel

Divide the number of stitches in half, half of the stitches on one pin and divide the other half to two pins (one-quarter to one pin and one quarter on the other pin). (30-15-15). With the needle with 30 stitches, knit a square piece, back and forth to knit (a needle straight and a needle purl back). With size 38/39 your knitting 28 needles/rows.



The small heel

Knit the last row straight (or continue until the straight row) and work up to half the number of stitches (in this example 15). Get a stitch off (transfer to the other needle) and knit one stitch, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, knit 1 stitch. Turn around, knit 2 purl stitches, knit two stitches together, knit 1 stitch. Turn around. Work 3 straight up to the hole (caused by ssk), put one stitch (after the hole) to the other needle, knit 1 stitch, pass the slipped over the knitted, knit 1 stitch and time to knit 5 purl. You repeat this until you can no longer continue. You have a small triangle knitted in the straight piece. The last row is purl, turn around.





The wedge

Put all the stitches of the upper foot on one needle (2 x 15 on one needle) and divide the other stitches of the heel on two pins. Knit until the side of the square piece and take the number of stitches listed in the table on (here 15) (you can do this by picking up the stitches first on the pen. That is the easiest way to see that they are well distributed over the piece and after that knit them. Knit the pen. Knit the upper foot pen. Pick up stitches on the other side of the square piece (same number). Knit these stitches and the left over stitches of the heel. Now you have completely knitted around. After that you start reducing the stitches.

Knit the pen and knit the last stitches together, knit the next needle/pen. The next pen you start with reduction, ssk and then you knit the rest of the pen. The next round you just knit, then you go another round reducing. So you knit one round with reduction, one without, one round with reduction, one without, etc). Do this until you get the number of stitches you started with. In this example 60. You've then got a triangular shape on the sides of the heel.



Divide the stabbing again on three pins and work right on. You knit until the little toe is no longer visible. Fit the sock to see if you have knitted enough.



The toe

Divide the stitches again in 30 stitches upper foot and for the under foot 2 x 15 (or other number depending on how much stitches you have). Knit until the second needle (of the under foot). Work the second needle (of the under foot) to 4 stitches before the end, knit two stitches together (dec) and after that the last two stitches. The next pen is the upper foot, knit the first two stitches, get a cross over (pass a stitch to the other needle) knit 1 stitch, pass slipped stitch over the knit stitch (dec) and continue knitting the pen until 4 stitches before the end. Knit two together and then the last two stitches. Continue the under foot, knit 2 stitches, get a stitch over, knit 1 stitch, pass slipped stitch over the knit stitch (reduction) and complete the pen further. This is the round completed. Knit the next round normal and the round after that with reduction (one round without reduction, one with, etc) Continue until you have about 40 stitches (this depends on the number you started with). At forty stitches left , start reducing each round as described above. If you have 6 stitches left at both sides , then you knit the middle three stitches of each pen together. Now you have 2 x 3 stitches left over. Cut the thread off long (about 10 to 15 centimeters) and pull the thread through the 6 stitches.



Finishing

Insert the loose thread to the inside toe, turn the sock inside out. Sew the thread firmly and stitch the thread invisibly. Cut the remaining thread. Stitch away the thread of the ribbing (the initial thread) on the inside of the ribbing. Cut the remaining thread away.



Knit the second sock do exactly the same way as the first sock. Always compare with the first sock to get equal ribbing and footlength.

Variations

You can of course vary with the stitches, a short ribbing (from about 10 to 15 rounds) and then knit straight. You can also create a structure with blocks by 5 stitches straight knitting and 5 stitches purl for seven rounds and then switch to five purl and five straight. Switch each 7 rounds. You can also make ribbing on the top of the foot with knit and purl stitches. Variations with color is also possible, by exchanging different wool balls (colors) with each other so you can create stripes or a whole pattern. This tutorial is the basis for many possibilities.

Make maximum use of the wool.

Often you want a ribbing as long as possible and it is difficult to determine how long you can make it. You can do this by weighting the wool with a kitchen scale. You have 100 grams of wool for a pair of socks, about a quarter of these can be used for the ribbing (ie 25 grams) work the ribbing until you've used 25g. Please note that a greater the shoesize this does not work, because then you need more wool fore the foot.

Tip: If you buy the sockwool in balls of 50 grams, you can also buy 3 balls for one pair so you can make extra long ribbing.