

## CSM: Cuff Down Ribbed Hung Hem Sock



Watch the video <https://youtu.be/SloNvjB6OhI>  
Ravelry <https://ravel.me/cuff-down-ribbed-hung-hem-socks>  
Pattern  
[https://www.csmlove.com/s/csm\\_cdrhsocks.pdf](https://www.csmlove.com/s/csm_cdrhsocks.pdf)



### GENERAL INFO:

-You need to know how to use your timed Ribber

and which cylinder slot after 3 o'clock best aligns with your Ribber.

-You need to know how to Hang a Hem, how to transfer a Cylinder stitch to a Ribber Stitch, Ribber removal is explained.

**-For best success, take each step one at a time however work each step clearly knowing where to be for the next part.**

-We will be using Ravel Cord (you can choose to just use scrap yarn).

-DEEP HEEL - I feel ankle socks fit better (depending on anatomy) when we make a "DEEP HEEL" which means starting the Heel wider than usual at the start. This creates a Heel that tends to fit the foot better. We will end one complete row before where we started which creates an INTERLOCK STITCH which reduces the ankle intersection holes.

-I always start my socks at the 3 o'clock as a rule and whenever adding my Ribber the Yarn Carrier is always at 7 o'clock with the first Ribber needle always added at that first empty cylinder slot after 3 o'clock. My Ribber aligns with the first cylinder slot after the 3 o'clock position.

-I always choose to work the Heel and Toe on the side of the machine closest to me (9-6-3)

-P abbreviation means Purl Stitch (using Ribber needle), K abbreviation means Knit Stitch

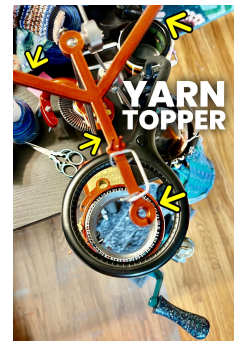
-I used a 72 cylinder with a 72 equal slot ribber dial (a 36 ribber dial would also work) on my Chambord CSM AccuKnitter. You can work this pattern on any machine with a Ribber.

-My machine set at 2.5 dial turn tension. For my size 8.5 women's socks that I make for myself, with my gauge, yarn and settings, I will want a foot of 60 rows but how your machine, yarn properties and settings are you will need to confirm through testing how many rows to work for the size sock you're aiming for.

-A working needle is a needle down into work. An out of work needle is a needle raised all the way up.

-Need some **TECHNIQUES** help? See <https://www.csmlove.com/techniques>

-**How to cast on** - see [https://youtu.be/1mxYpau\\_fiU](https://youtu.be/1mxYpau_fiU)



THE BEST THING TO CONSIDER WHEN WORKING ANY SOCK RECIPE IS THAT YOU CAN EASILY PLUG YOUR OWN PREFERRED CUFF, HEEL OR TOE METHODS - IF THAT'S YOUR PREFERENCE

**PLAN:** Cast On with all cylinder needles loaded | Ravel Cord (optional) | Knit 1.5 rows | Add Ribber - change to 1Px1K | Knit 40 rows 1Px1K | SETUP for DEEP HEEL - Swap first five needles behind halfway points to cylinder needles | Change 1Px1K to 1Px3K | Remove all Ribber needles from the Pre-Heel/Heel side | Park Ribber (Remove) | Hang Ribbed Cuff Hem | Return Ribber to work Pre-Heel | Pre-Heel 10 rows | Park Ribber & Rest (remove) DEEP HEEL +4 No Wrap Method | Return Ribber to work Foot | Foot 59 rows | Change out all remaining Ribber needles for Cylinder | Work final Foot row | Park Ribber (Remove) | Toe using No Wrap Method | Ravel Cord (optional) | Scrap yarn

**NOTE: For this pattern I will only use the Heel Spring from the Heel to the Toe.**

**Cuff Down Ribbed Hung Hem Sock: SETUP MACHINE**

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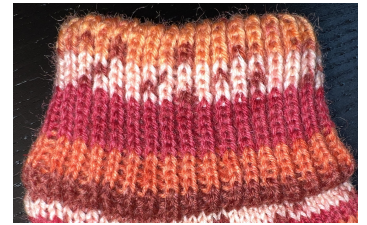
1) Start by loading your cylinder with all the cylinder needles. (We do this to make hanging this initial row during the Hung Hem later). Cast on with your preferred method and work 10-15 rows of scrap sock yarn. Stop your Yarn Carrier just before the 3 o'clock position so that the next needle will be the needle after 3 o'clock.

2) Add Ravel Cord and work one complete not overlapping row.

### SETUP CUFF:

3) Add your sock project yarn with a minimum 3 inch yarn tail (I prefer to connect the yarn tail to the inside of my bonnet when starting the project yarn with a Hemostat clip - can use any clip).

4) Work one full row then move the Yarn Carrier to 7 o'clock. (By stopping there the cylinder spring rest is in the perfect position for the next step. This has worked 1.5 rows. This plain foundation row makes hanging the hem easier later).



### RIBBER - ADD TO THE MACHINE:

TIP: Knowing which first ribber slot aligns to where you start your project on your cylinder. My first cylinder slot after 3 o'clock best aligns with my ribber dial (checked beforehand) so the first slot after 3 o'clock is always going to be where my first Ribber needle is placed and the second cylinder slot will be always a Cylinder needle.)

5) As everything is started at the 3 o'clock position, transfer the first needle after 3 o'clock to a Ribber needle and repeat all the way around the machine in the 1x1 setup (1 ribber needle - purl x 1 cylinder needle - knit). Be sure to use the handshake method to transfer the cylinder stitch to the Ribber needle so that the Ribber stitch is not behind the Ribber latch as that wrong placement will drop later. Ensure you reset your Row Counter if you have one.

### CUFF:

6) Work 40 rows of the 1x1 and stop at 7 o'clock. (This easily allows the cylinder spring rest to align at the 3 o'clock position making the next steps easier).

### SETUP - This is a busy setup segment. I know you can do it - just do one step at a time.

7) **DEEP HEEL SETUP:** (As my DEEP HEEL on my 72 cylinder is going to use +4 working needles later - four extra needles behind the halfway points -adjust yours as needed if adding more or less extra needles) At the 3 o'clock position onward toward the back of the machine, **ON THE FIRST FIVE NEEDLE SLOTS ONLY** transfer ribber needle stitches to the cylinder needles.

8) **SETUP** the 1x1 top of foot ribbing to 1x3. Identify the current second Ribber needle on the Ribber dial and transfer that second Ribber needle stitch to a cylinder needle. **REPEAT** around the back ensuring to not touch the FIVE NEEDLE SLOTS before the 9 o'clock position as your work towards that point.

9) **DEEP HEEL SETUP FINISH:** Ensure the last 5 needles at the 9 o'clock position (the side closest to the 12 o'clock side of the machine) are cylinder needles.

10) **PRE-HEEL SETUP:** Move the Yarn carrier to the 12 o'clock position. Continue changing ALL ribber needles from 9-6-3 to cylinder needles. Move the Yarn Carrier to the 7 o'clock position.

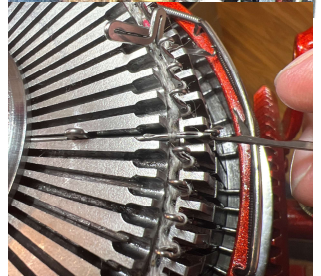
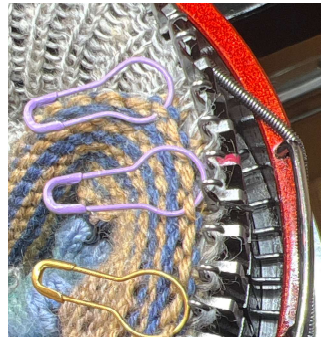
### RIBBER - REMOVE (PARK ONLY) FOR HUNG HEM:

11) Using only the PARK steps of my Park & Rest Ribber Removal method, move each of the Ribber needles out of the Ribber dial and place them individually Ribber needle upside down into its aligned cylinder slot. Once all Ribber needles are transferred as indicated, remove the Ribber Setup from the machine and put aside.

NOTE: This will hold the stitch on the Ribber needle while also unlocking the dial from the machine so that the Ribber Setup can be removed. As we are doing the Hung Hem next, we won't do the second part of the method here - more info later.)

**HUNG HEM:**

12) Remove the buckle and stem weight and locate the very first row we knitted inside the machine. Be careful not to pull knitting off the cylinder needles. Use the started Yarn Tail on that first row we worked to help identify the first stitch in the initial row we worked. Having used Ravel Cord helps finding the correct stitch easier. Hang each initial stitch on each cylinder needle going all the way around the machine - try not to miss any and try to ensure it is aligned or your cuff will be twisted slightly. We will keep the buckle and weights off the machine until most of the Hung Hem is done - **DO NOT MOVE THE CRANKWHEEL HANDLE** without any weight on the knitting and always ensure latches are open. As you work around the cylinder and come to an upside down ribber needle, transfer that to a cylinder needle and mark the stitch. The stitch markers are just there temporarily while the needles on that side of the machine knit. Once you've knitted past that side a bit later you will transfer those marked stitches/cylinder needles back to upside down ribber needles and move the Yarn Carrier to the 12 o'clock position, then as needed, ending up at 7 o'clock once all is hung. Work in the start Yarn Tail.



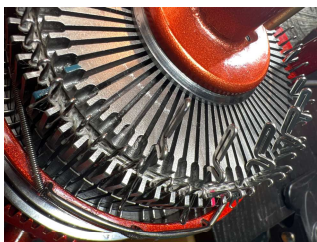
**RIBBER - RETURN TO THE MACHINE FOR PRE-HEEL:**

13) Any time we are returning the Ribber to the machine we need to ensure the dial is aligned to your 3 o'clock cylinder mark (avoids needle drift if correctly aligned to the inside of the cylinder inside the machine out of sight). Determine which Ribber needle and its stitch needs to be returned to which aligned Ribber slot. Use a unused cylinder needle to correctly transfer the ribber stitch to another needle and then back to the Ribber needle in the correct place (not behind the Ribber latch or it will drop later). Repeat with all Ribber needles. Return the Cylinder spring to the Cylinder is utilized to make the transfer easier.

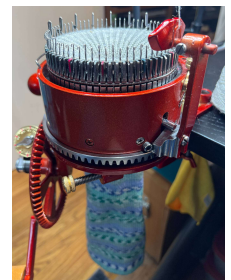
**PRE-HEEL:**

14) Reset the row counter and work 10 rows and stop the Yarn Carrier at the 6 o'clock position.

**RIBBER - REMOVE (PARK AND REST RIBBER):**



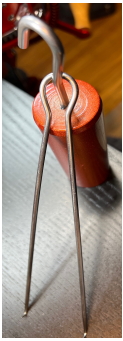
15) The first thing we need to do is take each Ribber needle while holding its stitch and place each Ribber needle upside down into its aligned cylinder slot. This will hold the stitch and clear the needle from the Ribber dial. Once all are moved remove the Ribber setup from the machine. Once the Ribber is lifted out easily put it safely aside and now to finish the Ribber Rest step where using your stitch tool gently lift the cylinder spring to gain access easily to the upside Ribber needles,



redirect each needle to the inside of the cylinder so that the needle rests on the inside still holding its stitch. This allows us to work further on the machine without the Yarn Carrier colliding with the upside down Ribber needle parts.

**SETUP DEEP HEEL (+4 working needles) - No Wrap Method (refers to the increase part of the Heel/Toe):**

16) Raise the needles on the back of the machine from the 5th needle behind 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock (non-heel needles at the opposite side of the machine). This means we are going to start the Deep Heel with +4 working needles behind the usual halfway point on the cylinder (we will end the Deep heel with +3 working needles to address the heel intersection stitch). Turn the crank so the yarn carrier is at the 12 o'clock position (actually always go past twelve



slightly before returning later). Now we are completely ready to start the Heel. Ensure your Heel Spring is in use and add your preferred Heel Weights/Forks.

**DEEP HEEL-DECREASE:**

17) Lift 1 needle on the right. Crank towards 9pm. Stop just past 12pm.

18) Lift 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop just past 12pm.

19) Repeat steps 17 and 18 until you've worked to the heel hash marks - the yarn carrier should be on the RIGHT.

\*Always make sure the yarn is under the latch of last needle lowered, latches are open and knitting is low on the needles so that all stitches can be knitted.



**DEEP HEEL-INCREASE (this will end 3 needles after the 3 and 9 o'clock positions) - No Wrap Method:**

20) Lower 1 needle on the right. Crank towards 9pm. Stop just past 12pm.

21) Lower 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop just past 12pm. Be sure to note where you started (four needles behind the 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions.) We will refer to this as the target.

22) Repeat Step 20 and 21 until all needles are down ONE needle in front of the TARGET (noted above) - This translates to three needles in work (lowered) past/behind both 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock with the carrier on the LEFT. STOP. Double check where you are. Slowly turn the crank and move the yarn carrier to the 6 o'clock position. We chose to stop one needle before how we started the heel to reduce the heel hole at the ankle heel intersection. Push down all the back raised needles (it puts them back into work). Ensure latches are open.



NOTE: It's ESSENTIAL that the yarn carrier should remain on the LEFT after last needle lowering. WHY should the yarn carrier be on the left? Because with the construction of this sock, it's important to be going in the correct direction in order to prime the next step as we are using the Ribber next and it only works going forward (counter clockwise on the machine).

**RIBBER - RETURN TO THE MACHINE FOR FOOT:**

23) Follow the described step 13)

**FOOT:**

24) For my settings and fiber I will work 59 rows (this is one row less than the intended 60). Stop the Yarn carrier at 6pm.

25) We now need to change out the remaining ribber needles to cylinder needles. Work the final row (we have now worked a total of 60) and stop the yarn carrier at the 6 o'clock position.

NOTE: WHY WE STOP ONE ROW BEFORE FINISHING THE FOOT - Ensuring the final row is all cylinder needles makes it easier to Kitchener (close the toes) when all the stitches are the same on the edge.

**RIBBER - REMOVE AND SET ASIDE FOR SOCK #2**

26) Remove the Ribber from the machine. Lift all the back needles from 9-12-3. Crank to the 12 o'clock position. Add Heel Weights/Forks.

**TOE-DECREASE:**

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27) Lift 1 needle on the right. Crank towards 9pm. Stop just past 12pm.

28) Lift 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop just past 12pm.

29) Repeat the steps 27 and 28 above until there is 1 stitch before heel hash marks (marks on your cylinder for an average width Toe). For the last decrease row your yarn carrier should be to the RIGHT.

### TOE-INCREASE (No Wrap Method):

30) A one-time special step to this recipe - Lower 2 needles down - 1 on the left and 1 on the right, latches open, crank towards 9pm. Stop at 12pm.

31) Lower 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop just past 12pm.

32) From now on, only 1 needle is lowered on each side. Continue lowering 1 needle per side until all needles on the LEFT are down - there will be one remaining on the right (that's okay), crank so that the yarn carrier stops at the 6 o'clock position.

33) Lower all the raised needles. Work until the yarn carrier and final stitch before the 3 o'clock position is knitted then stop - your sock is done! Our next step is to switch to scrap sock weight yarn - be sure to leave yourself enough yarn so that you can close the toes later using Kitchener. (I usually cut my sock yarn on the yarn source side of the top part of the yarn topper/mast that way and I can easily guide the joined scrap from the machine so I won't have to thread anything manually).

34) Ensure the next stitch after 3 o'clock will be sock weight scrap yarn - I often use a hemostat clamp to clip it in place although you can just hold it with your finger and advance the yarn carrier. Work scrap sock yarn for two rows and add stitch markers at all the four beginning and end stitches of the sock on the machine. Continue working more scrap yarn (or space scrap yarn which is any fiber of a thinner nature you would not use beside a sock project yarn) and work enough scrap that if you're making another sock you can add the buckle on an even area above the toe of the last sock and have removed the heel weight.

You're done! You did it! Once the sock is off the machine you can close the toes of your socks by watching **Kitchenering Video** - see <https://youtu.be/9VPfdHLCodA>



New to CSM / want to know where to start? <https://www.csmlove.com/csm-start>

Feel free to follow me on [https://www.instagram.com/karen\\_ramel](https://www.instagram.com/karen_ramel)

Check out all my YouTube Videos <http://youtube.com/c/CSMLove>

See me on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/karenramel.csmlove/>

My first Ravelry projects these instructions were made from are January 2020:

(No Pre-Heel) Socks #82 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/s8cc7t3>

Socks #83 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/s8cc7t2>

Socks #229 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/s2cc710>

THIS VIDEO WAS MADE WITH Socks #230 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/s2cc722>