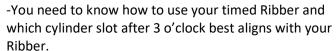


Watch the video https://tinyurl.com/FOCDscallopedribbedsocks or https://youtu.be/9Eb5BsFjQz0

Selvage learned from a vintage Autoknitter manual.

GENERAL INFO:

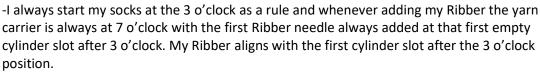


- -We will be using Ravel Cord.
- -For best success, take each step one at a time however work each step clearly knowing where to be for the next

part.



-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 cup the foot better. We will end one complete row before where we started which creates an INTERLOCK STITCH which reduces the ankle intersection holes.



-How to cast on - see 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: Ravel Cord | E-Wrap Ribber Scallop/Vandyke Selvage | 40 row Cuff/Leg | 10 row PRE-HEEL | +4 DEEP HEEL - No Wrap Method | 60 row Foot | Toe - No Wrap Method |

Fold Over Cuff Down Scalloped Ribbed Socks - (E-Wrap 1x3 Ribber Selvage)

SELVAGE CYLINDER SETUP AND CAST ON

1) Depending on which slot best aligns with your Ribber, load the cylinder to reflect that. On my cylinder the Ribber best aligns with the first slot after 3 o'clock so I will leave that slot empty and load the next three slots with cylinder needles, then an empty slot and repeat all the way around. (I used a 72 slot Cylinder/Ribber but this works on all cylinders.) Using your Cast-On of choice (I use my Universal Bonnet) with sock weight scrap yarn, add your buckle and stem weights (I use a stem weight with three total weight pucks), work 10-15 rows. Stop your yarn carrier at 3 o'clock so that the next needle to knit is the needle directly after 3pm. Cut your scrap with a tail of about 3 inches and drop into the middle of the machine.

RAVEL CORD (for more info on Ravel Cord see https://www.csmlove.com/techniques)

2) These instructions recommend using a single row of Ravel cord for ease of scrap yarn removal later. Ravel cord is any fiber you can pull to remove that row of stitches to separate it easier later. Add Ravel Cord at 3 o'clock and advance the yarn carrier to 7 o'clock.

E-WRAP SETUP

3) Raise all the needles from 3 o'clock going counter-clockwise around the machine as far as you can. Advance the yarn carrier to finish the non-overlapping row just before the 3 o'clock position and place Ravel Cord yarn tails in the center of the cylinder. Move the yarn carrier to the 12 o'clock position and finish raising the remaining cylinder needles. All cylinder needles should be raised.

E-WRAP

- 4) Add your project yarn to the machine I prefer to add a clip on the inside of the cast on bonnet to secure the project yarn start tail. Ensure you have a yarn tail of a minimum 3 inches in length. Engage the Heel Spring. Now we will be E-Wrapping in the direction the cylinder normally works (most cylinders work forward by knitting counter-clockwise). Wrap the very first cylinder needle after the 3 o'clock position by approaching that needle from the left side then to the outside of the machine and then to the right and inside of the machine. This wrap is modernly referred to as an E-Wrap. Now doing this same method, wrap each and every cylinder needle working around the cylinder in the counter-clockwise position until all cylinder needles are individually wrapped up until the 3 o'clock position. Don't overlap any needles already E-Wrapped. Ensure your wraps use moderate tension too tight will cause issues later. Others have noted it doesn't matter whether you wrap in one direction or the other as long as you consistently do so all the way around however I prefer to wrap each needle as we have.
- 5) Now move the yarn carrier to the 6 o'clock position and thread the sock project yarn into the yarn carrier without moving it. Now lower all the raised cylinder needles from the 3 o'clock position all the way around the back to the left and stop lowering cylinder needles near the 9 o'clock position. The trick is not to completely push down each loaded needle to help the latches stay open.

KNITTING THE FIRST POST E-WRAP ROWS

- 6) Because each needle in the down working position has two stitches on it there is a bit of tension so don't go very quick and manage any rising stitches as you slowly knit to the 11 o'clock position.
- 7) Lower all remaining raised cylinder needles between the 9 o'clock position and the 3 o'clock position, putting them into work and finish knitting the row to 3 o'clock then continue working, stopping the yarn carrier at the 7 or 6 o'clock position.

Currently there are three rows knitted from the 3 o'clock position until where the yarn carrier currently is and between that and the 3 o'clock position there still are only two rows worked.

WORK THE YARN START TAIL INTO THE PROJECT

8) Now unclip that project sock yarn tail and E-Wrap the three cylinder needles before the 3 o'clock position to work the tail into the project. Clip the yarn tail again to keep the same tension. The purpose of this is twofold - on one hand later you just have to cut the yarn tail when its off the machine and the other more important part is this yarn tail at the beginning of the knitting forms the third bar we will hang later with Ribber needles so its important its not floppy. Don't move the yarn carrier from where you left it in step 7.



ADD RIBBER SETUP

9) Add the Ribber setup to the machine, and align to your cylinder in the setup that works for your machine. On my machine the first Ribber needle aligns perfect to the empty slot after the cylinder 3 o'clock position (I have previously marked that slot and its corresponding 3 o'clock cylinder area so I can easily align both on the machine). The first step here is to use your stitch tool and the hook of your Ribber needle so that you can pull the cylinder needle slightly out on the machine and have full view/access of the verified three yarn bars there. Now you will add a Ribber needle to hold those three bars and sit correctly in the Ribber dial. Try not to load any Ribber needle with the stitch(es) behind the latch or it will drop its stitch when it works. Now repeat loading each newly added Ribber needle with each empty cylinder slot span of three yarn bars all the way around the cylinder. Go slow and



note there with be more tension than normal due to the loaded Ribber needles so for this row ensure to watch the knitting and give needed pull down on that first row with the added tension the knitting might not sit correctly low as

needed on the cylinder needles. Knit one complete row of the loaded Ribber needles. Disengage the Heel Spring. (Should you wish to have a tighter gauge sock you can choose to leave the Heel Spring on but I didn't). Reset the row counter.

CUFF/LEG

10) Knit 40 rows and stop yarn carrier at 3 o'clock.

PREP-PREHEEL

11) We need to transfer all Ribber needles to cylinder needles in the PRE-HEEL and DEEP HEEL areas - this covers the five slots behind 3 and 9 o'clock. If you stopped at 3 o'clock with the yarn carrier you're in perfect alignment to use the cylinder spring on the cylinder rest and swap all Ribber needles to cylinder needles in the range noted as you work around the machine. Replace the cylinder spring back onto the cylinder when all are swapped as instructed.

PRE-HEEL

12) Work 10 rows and stop your yarn carrier at 6 o'clock.

REMOVE THE RIBBER FROM THE MACHINE

13) Take each Ribber needle and gently place upside down in their corresponding empty cylinder slot, letting them gently click into place with the cylinder spring. Now remove the whole Ribber setup and put aside. This makes creating the Heel much easier as you have full access. Also if anything has dropped you can fix it. No gently run your stitch tool between the cylinder and cylinder spring to release the upside down Ribber needle and as you do this gently lay them still holding their stitch on the inside of the cylinder. Ensure to return the cylinder spring to its correct position.

PREPPING FOR DEEPER HEEL - No Wrap Method

14) Your yarn carrier should still be at the 6 o'clock position. Raise all the back needles up and out of work (the non-Heel needles at the opposite side of the machine). Normally this would be all needles behind the halfway points but for this Heel we are doing that plus four working needles behind each halfway point so raise the cylinder needles from the 5th needle behind both the 3 and 9 o'clock positions. Turn the crank so the yarn carrier is at the 12 o'clock position to finish the last row prior to the Heel. Now we are completely ready to start the Heel. Ensure your Heel Spring is engaged and add your preferred Heel Weights/Forks.

DEEPER HEEL-DECREASE (this is 4 needles wider at the start than a regular Heel. NOTE: What is done on the right is done on the left.)

- 15) Lift 1 needle on the right. Crank towards 9pm. Stop at 12pm.
- 16) Lift 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop at 12pm.
- 17) Repeat steps 15 and 16 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 open and knitting is low on the needles so that all stitches can be knitted.
- DEEP HEEL-INCREASE NO WRAP METHOD (this will end with three cylinder needles down into work needles after the 3 and 9 o'clock positions)
- 18) Lower 1 needle on the right. Crank towards 9pm. Stop at 12pm.
- 19) Lower 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop at 12pm.

Be sure to note where you started (four needles into work or the fifth needle raised behind the 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions.) Our target is one complete row less than where we started.



20) Repeat Step 18 and 19 until all three needles behind the halfway marks are down into work and you have the yarn carrier is on the LEFT. STOP. Double check where you are. Slowly turn the crank and move the yarn carrier to the 6 o'clock position.

INTERLOCK STITCH: On this pattern, we chose to stop one needle before how we started the Heel to reduce the Heel hole at the ankle Heel intersection. 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 we are using the Ribber and it doesn't work in reverse just forward. Forward on most CSMs means the yarn carrier travels counter clockwise.

SETUP FOR RETURNING RIBBER TO THE MACHINE

- 21) Move each Ribber needle to their upside down positions in their corresponding cylinder slots.
- 22) Add the Ribber setup back to the machine and ensure your dial is correctly aligned to the cylinder.

RETURNING THE RIBBER NEEDLES BACK TO THEIR RIBBER SLOTS

23) Check and recheck the Ribber needle alignment and with a helper unused cylinder needle transfer each Ribber stitch first to the cylinder needle then back into the correct position on the returned Ribber needle. Its essential that the Ribber needle stitches are not returned to the Ribber needle with the stitch behind the latch or it will dropped once it works again. Repeat with all the Ribber needles. I tend to continue to leave my Heel Spring on my sock until I finish the TOE. Reset the row counter.

FOOT: (what is done on the right is done on the left ONLY on the decrease)

24) For this pattern I want a foot of 60 rows so on this step work one row less. Stop yarn carrier at 6pm.

SWITCH REMAINING RIBBER NEEDLES TO CYLINDER NEEDLES (it's easier to close a toe if all the stitches are the same later)

- 25) Put the cylinder spring on the cylinder rest and transfer each individual Ribber stitch to a new cylinder needle added into the empty cylinder slot. Repeat with all Ribber needles and remove the Ribber setup from the machine. Work the final row of the foot and stop the yarn carrier at the 6 o'clock position.
- 26) Lift all the back needles from halfway marks (all the needles between 9-12-3.) Crank to the 12 o'clock position. Move the Heel Weights/Forks from where you left them on the sock for the Heel to where you now need them for the toe. (The Heel Spring should still be in use).

TOE-DECREASE:

- 27) Lift 1 needle on the right. Crank towards 9pm. Stop at 12pm.
- 28) Lift 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop at 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: (there's a slight change in the beginning of this segment than before)

- 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) Now lower 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop at 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 3pm 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). Remove the Heel Spring.

FINISH SOCK WITH SCRAP YARN

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. Then continue working scrap yarn for a minimum 5-10 rows or as needed if continuing with a second sock or other project.

SETUP YOUR NEXT SOCK:

I prefer to change my cylinder needles to the same empty slot, three cylinder needles and repeat that, transferring stitches to their neighbor until all the cylinder needles are in the same configuration as before. I like to switch to what I refer to as spacer scrap - this is scrap yarn of a lightweight which I wouldn't want to use on sock project yarn as it

makes the stitches uneven and hard to find when closing a toe. I also prefer to work enough scrap yarn of any kind to ensure when I add my buckle I won't be adding it on the prior toe and thus I can remove the Heel weight so that I can start the next sock with the exact same weights I used (without needing to have those Heel weights still to make the tension even).

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



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

Looking for something specific and not finding it? Look it up by category at https://www.csmlove.com/index

Instagram https://www.instagram.com/karen_ramel | YouTube Videos http://youtube.com/c/CSMLove |

My first Ravelry project these instructions were made from is Socks #218 https://ravel.me/karenramel/ccdswrr144

Should you wish to contribute even in some small way - https://tinyurl.com/PayPal-donate-to-CSM-Love

