

# Free Pattern of the Month - March 2003

## Fraternal Striped Socks

The free pattern for this month is a pair of Fraternal Striped Socks in worsted weight yarn. I used a superwash wool (Aran Knit by Sunbeam - 2 skeins) for the main part of the socks and some variegated NZ wool yarn (label long since lost, but it was just small amounts) - get creative and make your own stripe patterns!



**Yarn:** 2 skeins of Aran Knit Worsted weight yarn by Sunbeam for the main part (each 100 gram skein contains 154 yards) and the stripes were some leftover yarn from some failed swatches. The pic doesn't show the colors very well, but the yarn is variegated.

With this yarn the socks will fit in Birks or loose shoes or other sandals, or just wear them around the house - it all depends on how loose you wear your shoes.

**Gauge:** 5 stitches per inch with a US #3 bamboo needle or whatever size **you** need to get gauge.

**Needles:** I prefer a wood or bamboo needle to knit socks. They are warmer to my always-cold hands, and they give a little as I knit, making them more comfortable.

These instructions assume that you are familiar with DPN needles and that you know how to knit and purl. I place the stitches on three needles and knit with the fourth.

Cast-on 45 stitches onto a single circular needle at least 3 sizes larger than the needles you used for your gauge swatch - you want that first round to be loose. Put a point protector on the end away from the last cast-on stitch to keep them from sliding off. Start the first row of ribbing: Knit 2, Purl 2 until there are 14

stitches on your first DPN needle (needle 1). Start the 2nd needle Purl 2, Knit two until there are 20 stitches on the second DPN needle. Start the third needle Purl 2, Knit 2 until there are 10 stitches on the needle. There will still be one stitch left on the 4th needle. Put this last stitch on the beginning of the 1st needle so that when you join in the round you will Knit 2 together for the first stitch. If you are familiar with DPNs you will be able to visualize this when you get there. Knit the first 2 stitches from needle 1, so that needles 1 and 3 have 12 stitches each, and needle 2 has 20 stitches.

Join in the round, being careful not to twist. I like the number of stitches on the needles to be different on the ribbing of this sock because the beginning of each needle starts with a Purl stitch. Having a Purl stitch at the beginning seems to help eliminate the ladders that can form where the needles come together.

Knit 20 or so rounds of Knit 2, Purl 2 ribbing, or however much you like at the top of your socks, or until you're tired of it. Some people like to knit the whole leg in ribbing, but I find this boring and tedious, so I prefer only a little ribbing at the top, and then stockinette for the rest of the leg. You can always use a contrasting color for the rib, heel, and toe if you experience any YSO (Yarn Shortage Anxiety)

The leg of this sock is worked in stockinette stitch, and I randomly placed stripes wherever it struck my fancy. I didn't worry about the "jog-less jog" or anything else, I just knit one stitch with both the new and old color, and then continued the round in the new color. In the end, it really isn't noticeable, at least to me. I did not count how many rounds the stripes were, and I made no effort to make the socks match. There are no rules here except that your yarn should be the same weight.

Rearrange the stitches on the needles so that there are 22 stitches on needle 2, and 11 stitches on needles 1 and 3.

When the leg is as long as you like, there are a couple of options.

I like the feel of a Dutch heel. In order to get to the heel, we have to knit a flap. I like to use a heel stitch for the heel flap because it makes a firmer fabric, and it pulls in, making the heel flap narrower. I have a narrow heel, so this fits me just right. If you have no problems with a narrow heel, you can work stockinette stitch for the same number of rows, instead.

The heel flap is knit on half of the foot stitches 22. To knit the heel stitch -

Row one - Slip 1 stitch, Knit 1 stitch all the way across - 22 stitches.

Row 2 - Slip the first stitch and Purl all the way back - 22 stitches.

By slipping the first stitch of each row, you will have a series of loops on each side of the heel flap, which makes it easier to pick up stitches for the gusset.

Repeat these two rows 10 times, or about 2.5 - 3. It will depend on how deep you need your heel flap. Measure from your anklebone to the floor to get a rough idea. The only sure way to know is to knit a sock and try it on.

Now to turn the heel: It sounds scary at first, and confusing, and illogical, but if you follow the instructions blindly, without letting your brain argue, and have faith that everything will turn out fine, you'll be able to do it with little or no hair pulling. You will be working with the stitches of the heel flap - 22 stitches.

It goes like this -

Row one - Slip the first stitch, Knit 14, Knit 2 together, turn.

Row two - Slip the first stitch, Purl 7, Purl 2 together, turn.

Row three - Slip the first stitch, Knit 7, Knit 2 together, turn.

Repeat rows two and three until there are 8 stitches left on the needle. You will not be knitting every stitch on each row - you will be creating short rows that will form a cup that will follow the shape of your heel.

End on a RS row, which means you will have to Purl across to finish where you need to be.

Knit these 8 stitches. With a crochet hook, pick up one stitch in each of the slipped stitches on the sides of the heel flap. The number will vary, and that's okay. It's always good to fake it and pick up a couple of extra stitches at the beginning and end of the heel flap - this will help eliminate any holes.

I picked up 15 stitches on the first side of the heel flap, knit across the stitches previously neglected on the third needle (the instep stitches), then picked up another 15 stitches on the other side of the heel flap, and knit across the heel stitches to the beginning.

This brought my total stitch count to 52 stitches. This may vary, so don't be too worried about it. The important things are these:

1. It's always better to pick up more stitches than less - this way your socks won't have gaps at the sides.
2. Try to pick up the same number of stitches on each side of the heel flap. If you can't, it's not a big deal, just make sure that you decrease on the side with more stitches in the first round, so that they are even.

Now for the gusset decreases: Knit one round even - this will even out the picked-up stitches and make the decreases easier to perform - picked-up stitches sometimes are tight and don't like to be knit together.

Put the stitches on four needles again: The picked-up stitches on the left side of the gusset on needle 1, the instep stitches on needle 2, the picked-up stitches on the right side of the gusset on needle 3, and the heel stitches on needle 4.

Next round:

Knit to the 3rd stitch from the end, Knit 2 together, Knit the last stitch on needle 1.  
Knit the instep stitches even.

Knit 1, Knit 2 together, knit to the end of needle 3.

Knit even across needle 4 to the end.

Next round: Knit even.

You can repeat these two rounds until you reach 44 stitches, alternating a decrease round with an even round. This works for most feet. If you have a narrow heel or foot, you may need to do two decrease rounds, followed by one even round until you reach the number of stitches you need. Knitter's choice. If your socks are regularly loose around the ankle, you may want to try this way, if not, consider yourself lucky and continue on to the foot. Rearrange the needles so that there are 22 stitches on needle 2, and 11 stitches on needles 1 and 3.

After the gusset decreases are done, it's time for the foot. This is just endless rounds of stockinette stitch, around, and around. It helps to make a mark on a scrap of paper or use a row counter if you are as anal as I am about making the socks identical. That way you only have to measure one sock, and the second becomes very meditative - just stockinette stitch and marks on the paper.

Anyway, stop knitting when the sock measures 1 1/2" less than the length of your foot from the back of the heel to the tip of your longest toe. Measure the sock from the back of the heel flap to the bottom of the current round of stitches. This may vary slightly depending on your row gauge. If you measure how far 11 rows is, you can subtract that from your foot measurement, and calculate how soon to start the toe decreases.

Once you reach this point, its time for the toe decreases.

Knit until 3 stitches from the end of needle 1, Knit 2 together, Knit 1.

Knit 1, Knit 2 together, Knit until 3 stitches from the end of the needle, Knit 2 together, Knit 1 on needle 2.

Knit 1, Knit 2 together, Knit to the end of needle 3.

Next round - Knit even around.

Repeat these two rounds 6 times - 20 stitches remain.

Knit across needle 1. Put the stitches from needle 1 and 3 onto one needle.  
Graft the two together, run in all the loose ends on the inside of the sock, and you're done!

There are many sites on the web for the Kitchner stitch, and every good knitting reference has instruction and pictures, so I won't include them here.

Put the sock on and see if it fits. If it's a little off, that's okay - make the appropriate changes on the second one.

Put your foot up on a coffee table or low stool, and admire your work. While the heady feeling of making your own sock is still with you - and before you get up to do anything else (some arcane superstition, but I still do this <G>) cast-on for the second sock.

Send me a picture, and I may post it on my web site - with credit to you, of course.

Enjoy!



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