


Loom knitting socks instructions

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Have you ever tried a loom to knit socks and were disappointed because they just didn't fit right? It's frustrating to put so much time into those little stitches and then end up with socks that you hate to wear. Let me show you how to customize the template so you can finally make a loom to knit socks that fit! Normally by the time you tackle the socks on the loom you have had a good experience with hats and scarves and want to try something new. Hats are easy to fit as they are made to be super elastic and you can just change the size of the loom to go up or down the size. And the worst thing that can happen to a scarf is that it's too short. Socks? Well, that's another story. You guys have been asking me to do a loom knit sock tutorial for a while and I know I put it down. But frankly, I have a good reason. I knew that just making a tutorial on how to work to the sock wouldn't be enough. It doesn't matter if you know how to work the perfect short string (which I'll show you in the video below, by the way) and can sew the perfect closing sock if the sock doesn't fit when you're done. I knew I needed to include a segment on how the custom sock fit the template. Legs come in all shapes and sizes, so even if you follow the pattern exactly sometimes they just don't fit right into your feet or heels. We should also take into account that even if you use the same loom and yarn listed in the template your personal sensor may be tougher or weaker. Purpose: Lum knit a pair of socks that you want to wear every day! I want you to loom for knitting socks that fit so well that you hate to take them off. Even wash them. I want you to have socks that feel like your feet are being gently hugged all day long with enough space so you can wiggle your feet. Follow my tips below and you'll be able to look down on your feet with this silly smile that only sock knitters exhibit. A smile that says: 'Yes! I did it and they are perfect. Loom Knit Sock Challenges and Solutions: Today I use the Horizontal Rib Tippi toes template from Sock Loom Basics Books from Leisure Arts. (This is a great book template with several varieties of socks, including yoga socks.) I took this template and customized it to fit my daughter. I even let her choose yarn because socks should be fun. This post contains affiliate links to products that I would like to use. Using these links to make purchases costs you nothing extra, but helps support GKK and everything we do. Loom Knit Socks That Fit Challenge #1: Yarn Choice My daughter chose Lion Brand Ice Cream yarn in delightful color Fruitti. I love the colors, but right out of the gate we run into the problem. The pattern requires a lot of fingers #1 yarn, and this one #2 weight. I know I can't fit the sensor in the template if my yarn is thicker. Loom knit socks that fit the challenge #2: Loom Gauge I check check again to find that they used KB Juice Loom. This is an original sock loom with metal pegs. It's a thin rut (FG) loom and I know I could use #2 weight yarn, but it will make a pretty dense fabric. I decided to use KB Sock Loom 2 because I want to make sure the sock has enough stretch. This small gauge (SG) loom also has nylon pegs, which I find more comfortable to use. Loom knit socks that fit Challenge #3: Gauge pattern I probably should have mentioned this in the first place. Each template lists the sensor in terms of how many stitches and rows the designer received when the loom knitting of this sock. Even if you use the same loom and the yarn listed in the template your personal sensor may be different if you tend to knit a little tighter or weaker. Even if you are very careful, you could adjust the voltage to loom 2 square, which matches the sensor accurately. But you can never make a full sock like this. In a design class I took recently an instructor said: You knit as you knit. It makes sense to adjust the pattern to how you knit than to try to fix your tension while you loom for a full pattern. The horizontal ribs of Tippi Toes model lists 7 stitches per inch like a sensor stitch. I know from experience that I absolutely can't relate that with a small loom sensor and #2 weight yarn. It's impossible! ATTACH IT! Loom Knit Socks That Fit Solution #1: Measure Exactly You'll Need: Flexible MeasuringBare FootNotepad and Pen to record your measurements of the Measure while you're standing with your foot flat on the floor. You may need help to get the exact measurement. Here's what you need to measure: The ball is your foot - it's a wide part of your leg at the base of your feet. Leg length - Measure from the tip of the big toe to the back heel. Leg length - Measure from the bottom of your heel on the floor as far as up your foot as you want your sock to reach. It can be 0 if you want a no-show sock or 12 or more for knee highs. Example (measuring my daughter's feet): Foot ball: 8.75 Leg lengths: 10.25Desired leg length sock: 6-8 Loom knit socks that fit the solution #2: Check your gauge your gauge is very important when knitting socks. If you ignore this you are going to put a lot of work into socks that may or may not fit. Even being turned off at 1/2 stitch per inch can change how your sock feels. I have a great blog all about how to make and measure the swatch sensor. One you have the watch finished, I recommend washing it and styling it flat to dry. While this is not absolutely necessary it gives you the most accurate measurement. you don't need to pin it up like you would for If you tend to pin socks on the mat every time you wash them. If you do, more power to you, girl! Example (use of a loom and yarn, which I used for Personal Sensor: 5.5 stitches and 7.5 strings in 1 Loom knit socks that fit #3: Trust the math! Mathematics doesn't lie. If you knit 1. Calculate your cast on stitches: In the video I'll show you how to work the calculations using my interactive sock calculator and just using a manual calculator and paper. For more information on specific calculations I do to figure out the number of stitches to throw on and use to work the heel and foot to see the example below or see my Sock Math page and chart. Example - CAST ON (My sock calculator does it all for you!) :1. Multiply the leg measuring ball X stitches/inch: 8.75 x 5.5 and 48.1252. Multiply this number by 0.90 to accommodate the negative lightness: 48.125 x .90 and 43.31253. Round is the number to the nearest EVEN whole number: 44 thrown on stitches 2. Adjust your cast for your stitch pattern and ribbing socks that are all stockinette or don't have a repeatable stitch pattern don't need further calculations to find your cast on. If your socks have a repetitive stitch pattern or ribbing other than K1, P1 you may need to adjust the number of stitches you threw on. In the horizontal rib Tippi toes the sock pattern has a stitch pattern on the leg and a step (upper leg). The template also requires K2, P2 ribbing. Let's see what it does with our cast at No. Example:1. The horizontal drawing of the rib stitch used in the books has a multiple of 3 No.1. You should be able to work the number of repetitions of the stitch pattern around the sock. This means that you should be able to subtract one from your cast and still have a number that you can evenly divide into 3. 44 doesn't work!2. The nearest number that meets this requirement is 40: 40 - 1 and 39/3 and the 13th pattern is repeated3. Does 40 also work on K2, P2 ribbing? Yes! K2, P2 ribbing has 4 stitch repeat so that fits perfectly. 4. Is 40 pegs enough to still fit properly? Although it is 4 pegs smaller than our 44 stitch the optimal sock calculation is a minor change (about 3/4 less around the entire sock). Since the socks are made to be elastic it is acceptable. 3. Create your individual sock pattern Since this pattern from top to bottom we will start with the cuff and work our way through the pattern on the sock. On the sock up the sock you will build your pattern, starting with a sock and working on the cuff. So, what do I mean by creating a template? I mean calculate how many rows or inches you need for each part of your sock. We start by reading the template so we know what the designer did. Then we'll adjust it if we need to. Let's start: Remember, now that the cast is on the set we will use the ROW sensor to do these calculations. A. Cuff: Modeled on this K2, P2 ribbing for 1 . It's easy! Look at your range of sensors for 1. (Round to the nearest row.) For patterns that have longer cuffs just multiply the number of inches for the cuff x your range sensor. Sensor. My range is a 7.5 string per inch sensor, so I need to round up to 8 rows to reach 1 in length. My cuff is eight rows long. B. Foot: The overall leg length part of the sock is a combined overall cuff, leg and half heel length: The total length of the legs and cuffs and legs of 1/2 heel for a simple sock (no stitch pattern) is easy. Multiply how long you want to sock your feet (minus the cuffs) x your range sensor. Some people prefer to just start work on their first sock and knit to the desired length. After reaching the desired leg length you consider the number of strings you knit out of the cuff and burn it so you can knit the same number of strings for the second sock. However, once again Horizontal Rib raises its ugly head! Stitch patterns mean that we should be able to finish the sock leg in a certain row. Let's go back to the old math so we can calculate how many line replays we need to do. What does the pattern say? The template uses a 4 stitch pattern repeated plus 4 additional rounds for 56 rounds in total for the foot. Using my range sensor 7.5 here's how long the sock leg will be: 56 rounds / 7.5 rows per inch and 7.46 2. It doesn't include the cuff! If I add 1 to the cuff, that gives me a total length of 8,463. Does it work? My daughter wanted a sock leg between 6 and 8, so if I follow the pattern it's the sock will be too long.4 Let's check the length if I use 3 template repeats instead. With 13 rows in the stitch pattern plus 4 extra rounds I need to get me: 3 replays x 13 rounds / repeat 4 additional rounds and 43 total rounds5. Now it works? 43 cartridges / 7.5 rows per inch and 5,736. Yes! Adding in one for the cuff gives me a sock leg of 6.73, and that still gives me the opportunity to add to the heel. C. Heel heels and toe hands down part of the sock that makes most people work screaming out of the room swore only to loom to knit hats and scarves for the rest of their lives. But actually, when you see me running these German short lines without even slowing down to pick up the stitch you change your mind! The short strings mean you'll only work on the parts of the stitches you've thrown at. You will stop working in the round and start working short lines back and forth on the heel. Essentially you will stop knitting the top of the sock and work only at the bottom for a while. This creates a pocket for the heel and makes a comfortable bend on the ankle. The heel adds length to both the leg and the leg. Half the length of the heel is added to the leg, and the other half is part of the length of the foot. So how do you figure out how many stitches to knit on your heels? Just use half the stitches. Once you know how many stitches you need for the heel you need to calculate how many pegs on the short row on either side of the center. Again, the standard formula is rarely sent Take half the stitches and divide that number by 3. It's This. easier to see in the example. Example:1. In my picture I threw on 40 pegs.2. Half of this: 40/2 and 20 stitches3. Divide this into 3: 20/3 and 6.7 stitches4. Okay, still with me? That's where we have to set up our numbers so they add up to 20, since that's how many stitches we have to work on. Using 7 stitches on the left, 6 in the middle and 7 on the right, which gives us 20 stitches.5. This means that you will work back and forth through the heel working shorter and shorter strings each time until you have only 6 stitches left in the center of the heel. You'll have 7 pegs on each side of the center that have a German short rowing stitch on them. (More on that in the video.) 6. Heel works over 28 rows (14 rows cutting down to the central stitches and 14 rows extending back to our full width.) Using our touch sensor we know that the total heel will be 28/7.5 rows per inch and 3.73 7. Half of this is 1.86, so that gives me the total length of the leg: 1 (cuff) 5.73 (leg) 1.86 (1/2 heel) - 8.59 leg length. (NOTE: It's 0.6 longer than my daughter wanted, but I think it's a good length, so I decided to go with it!) D. Foot (Sole and Instep) Once you finish the heel you need to work on your foot. It's very similar to how you found out your leg. The overall length of the leg consists of the foot part of the heel, the foot sock and the sock. Total leg length 1/2 heel - leg (Sole) - 1/2 Toe Ack! Now you need to measure your nose too! Rest, my friends, you've already done your job. These are the same measurements as the heel. I know they don't look alike, but the heels and feet are identical in the sock pattern. Don't let 1/2 toe measurement scare you either. 1/2 short rowing foot is on the bottom of the leg and the other half is on top, so we only need to count it once. So basically your 1/2 heel and 1/2 foot measurements are the same number! On the base sock it is very simple. Usually you knit for a certain number of inches and then count the strings to make the second sock match. But once again our stitch pattern comes into play. On the leg part of the sock you use two different models of stitch: stockinette for the sole, or bottom of the foot, and horizontal drawing of the rib stitch for the top of the leg. Example:1. Check out the template! The template requires 40 rounds. Take the number of rounds in the pattern and divide the sensor in a row: 40 / 7.5 strings per inch and 5.33. Add 1/2 heel, sock length and 1/2 sock: 1.86 and 5.3 and 1.86 9,024. Does that match my daughter's leg length? No! I need 10,255. I need to add another 1.25 in the length of the sock to fit. When we calculated the leg, we saw that one 13-round repetition added 1.73 to the length. Let's add another round.7. This will give the total length of the leg 10.75. It's about 0.5 more, but it's reasonable sock, so it's acceptable. E. Toe Here It Is! Only one part of the pattern remains to calculate. Except you're done. I'm not kidding. No more math for you! Here's the secret to the perfect short rowing on the nok: Repeat the same short lines that you used for your heel! Example:1. There are no examples. You didn't listen? Repeat the heel and it magically becomes a nose. Now you can finally loom for knit socks that actually fit! The video includes all the calculations listed above, plus it walks you through: Reading instructions on the template and comparing them to actually sock How to work a German short inline heel or toeReinforcing the corners of the heel / toeBinding off and closing your feet Watch the full video to make Loom knit socks that fit! Fit! 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