

This is a beaded eyelet sock top with a short cuff and a picot selvedge.

What you will need:

54 needle cylinder

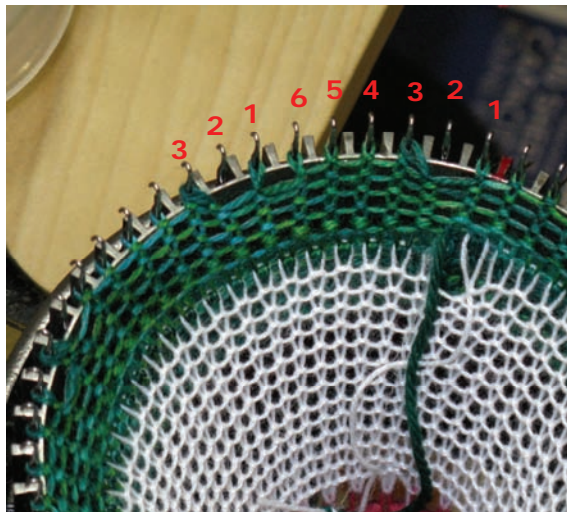
Sock yarn, fingering weight is what I used, a 75% superwash wool and 25% nylon

Pony beads

Crochet hook no. 11, 1.10mm (hook must fit through hole in bead)

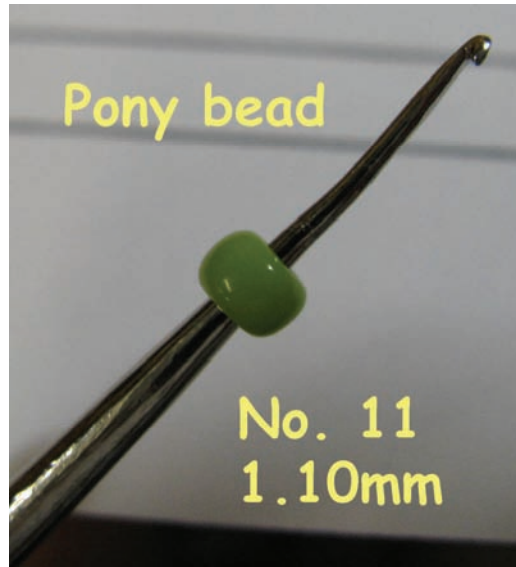
Various pick tools, waste yarn, darning needle for grafting toes and finishing in ends

Cast on in waste, and knit a few rows. Add sock yarn at right hash mark and knit 10 rows. Picot edge—Move every other stitch over. You will have a blank needle, and a needle with two stitches all the way around. Knit 10 rows and hang the hem. Knit one round to have all the stitches back to one, then knit 3 rows, stopping with the carriage in front. You will knit a row “extending the stitch”



Beginning at the right hash mark, knit a few stitches, and put your tool between two secured stitches and pull down a length of yarn to about the third row down. Knit about 6–10 stitches and repeat this all around, stopping with the yarn carrier in the front.. Use your tool and work this yarn in a bit .

Divide your needles into 6 needle segments. Start with the needle to the back of your hash mark as #1, and counting counter clockwise. Move stitch #2 over onto stitch #3. Do this all the way around. Your yarn carrier should be in the front, and do not crank ahead yet. You should have 5 needles with stitches between your empty needles. You will put your first bead onto the stitch before the empty needle, which is needle #1. This is why you extend the yarn on the knit row before, so that you have enough yarn to get your bead on without too much tension.



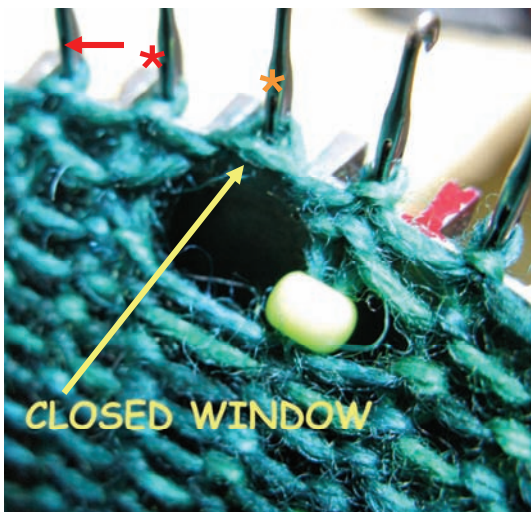
Finish cranking around, extending the stitch, work each 6 needle segment, moving the stitch over and adding the bead



When cranking the around, hold the bead down below the edge of the cylinder as the yarn carrier passes by. Do this slowly, making sure that each bead knits and that the needle that is blank makes an open window (see next page photo)



This first knit row after placing the beads makes an "open window" over the needle that had no stitch, and there is a knit stitch above your bead. The next row you knit will close the window, and you will knit it extending the stitch again. Extend this stitch in the knit areas between the holes, not right above a hole, as the yarn sometimes will drop over a hole.



Stop on this row with the yarn carrier in front of you and you will work around again starting at your right hash mark, moving stitches and adding beads. The stitch you move is the first stitch past the hole you just closed. It is marked with a red asterisk (*) in the photo to the left. You will add your bead in exactly the same way to the stitch with the closed window, marked with an orange asterisk.



Shows the stitch moved to make the eyelet



Add your bead here. Crank around as needed, and remember to hold the bead down below the edge of the cylinder as you crank around.

On my sock I did 3 eyelet rows. You can vary the direction of the rows at any time, sorta like broken twills!



After the last bead row, I knit one row to close the windows. I then knit 10 rows to finish my cuff, then I knit 14 rows before my heel.

After my heel, I knit 60 foot rows to fit a Ladie's M. Your yardage may vary.

I hope this gives you a good start on working with beads on your machine. I am still very much in the "learning curve" myself! If anything is unclear, give me a shout: leef@appleleeffarm.com

Sincerely,

Leef

Leef & Les Bloomenstiel

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