
How to Knit Twisted Rib Socks with Edie Eckman

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Overview

(light fun music) - Hi, I'm Edie Eckman. I'm a knit and crochet designer and I love to make socks. Socks are a great portable project. You can make them as simple as you like. Or as complex as you like. We're going to be making faux cable ribbed socks. Faux cable means you won't actually need a cable needle. If you worked with me on my cable afghan knit along you already know about cables. This time we'll be using the magic loop technique meaning we're going to be using a long circular needle to make a small diameter sock. It may sound difficult but don't worry. You'll be able to work right along with me.

Chapter 2 - Materials

Materials

- For these socks, you're going to need fingering weight wool. I like to use wool because it makes such great socks. Cotton, nylon, those are okay, but you'll have better luck using wool. I'm using Blue Moon Fiber Arts Socks that Rock in a nice sort of medium color that will show off the stitches. If you use something that's too patterned or too multicolored, you won't really be able to see the rib. So, for this project, you might wanna stick with a solid or semi-solid yarn. I made two socks with plenty of yarn left over. This skein of yarn has 405 yards, so you'll need something less than 405 yards to make one pair of socks, unless you're making really big socks, then you might need more yarn. You'll also need a long cable needle. This is a 40 inch long cable needle in a size one. Size one is the size that I needed to get the pattern gauge of 15 stitches and 21 rounds equals two inches in stockinette stitch. So make sure you use whatever size you need to get the gauge. I also like to make sure, for magic loop technique, that my cable is plenty flexible, and has a nice smooth join. You'll be doing a lot of moving back and forth with this cable needle, and sort of twisting it, and crimping it like this, so you want it to be nice and flexible, not too hard to maneuver. You'll need a pair of scissors, of course, to cut your yarn. A tape measure, a tapestry needle, and a stitch marker. Now, I'm going to be using a length of white cotton yarn as a stitch marker, so that I can do a special technique that I like to do when I'm using cables. If you wanna use a regular stitch marker, that's fine, but later on I'm gonna show you what I do with this type of yarn to make my own stitch marker. And of course you'll need the pattern, which you can download from the class materials.

Chapter 3 - Cuff

Cast on and work cuff

- We can't start knitting without first talking about gauge. Now usually gauge is really, really important. In this sock, it's pretty important, but maybe not as important as it is in some projects because this sock really stretches to fit a variety of sizes. It's about seven inches around, but it will stretch a good bit because of the stitch pattern. But you want to do a gauge swatch in the round and get about 15 stitches in 21 rounds over two inches. Make sure you do your gauge swatch in the round because in the round gauge and back and forth gauge can be different. Once you have your gauge swatch, it's time to start knitting. I want to give you an overview of what the sock will look like as we work, so you'll know where we're going with it. We'll cast on here at the top of the cuff and be working in this direction. Once we cast on, we'll be working in the rounds in our stitch

pattern all the way down to the top of the heel flap. We'll leave half the stitches on hold, in other words, not work them, while we work back and forth in pattern for the heel flap. Once the heel flap is finished, we'll pick up stitches on either side of the heel flap and begin working in the round once more as we decrease for the gusset. Once we're back down to our original number of stitches, We'll be working in pattern along the instep and continuing stockinette stitch across the sole of the foot, until we've gotten down to our desired length before we start the toe shaping. We'll stop the stitch pattern and begin working the toe shaping all the way down to the end, where we'll cut the yarn and do kitchener stitch to finish off the final stitches together. And then your sock will be done. We'll begin by casting on 56 stitches. I've pulled out about 60 inches worth of yarn here to start my long tail cast on. And I will just cast on loosely, I don't want it to be too tight because it does need to be able to stretch and be over the thicker part of my leg or my calf. I have my 56 stitches, but you might be wondering how I'm going to get those 56 stitches to fit around this giant long cable needle? So here's where the magic loop technique comes in. I need to find the halfway point of my stitches. So that's two, four, six eight, 26, 28. That is half of my stitches. I'm going to put all the stitches on to the flexible part of the cable. And then I'm going to fold the cable right there at the center of the stitches. And pull out a section of cable. I wanna make sure that I'm pulling the cable and not the needle here. So that now I have folded my stitches in half. I want to make sure that I haven't twisted any stitches, so I may have to fiddle around a little bit to make sure the stitches aren't twisted. And the wrong sides of the stitches are now facing each other. So I have half of the stitches on one side of the cable and half on the other. I'll turn the work around so that both needles now, both needle ends are facing to the right. And I'm going to slide my stitches on the front needle onto the needle. And I'm going to leave the stitches on the back on the cable. I will pull out the back needle. Can you see the cable is moving? I'm holding onto the stitches, they're still folded in half. Take this free needle and start knitting these stitches on the front of the needle onto this spare needle. And I need to start working in pattern. So the first thing I'm going to do, according to my stitch pattern, is purl one. So I need to make sure that my working yarn is in the appropriate place it needs to be in front. Because I'm going to purl. And I'll just take this free needle and purl the first stitch. Pull it up snug. Now the back stitches and the front stitches are joined. My stitch pattern says to knit two, purl two, all the way across to the last three stitches. So I'll just do that. I'm going to knit two, purl two. And I'm going to switch to continental method. Whichever way you knit is fine. Whether you're a thrower or picker or some variation, you're just knit two, purl two all the way across this needle. Now when you get to the end of this first needle you have only worked half the stitches on this round. And we have to figure out how to get around. When you've worked across the stitches of the first needle, you've only worked half your round. So we have to work the other half of the stitches to complete the first round. But I've run out of stitches on this needle. How do I work the other half of the round? Well, I turn it around just like this. So now the stitches I just knit are on the back needle, and the stitches I need to knit are on this front cable. I need to put the stitches on the front onto a needle. So I'm going to slide those onto the needle. And I need to take the stitches on the back and slide them onto a cable. And what I can do there is just pull that needle and allow the stitches to go onto the cable. Now I'm set up for the other half of my round. Work across my second needle. Begin with a purl one, because I ended the last needle with a purl one. So that's my purl two in stitch pattern. Now I will knit two, purl two all the way across, as it says to, to the last three stitches. So just work in knit two, purl two, rib all the way across. You may find that you wanna hold your hand through the cable here, that's a good way to do it. You will find your own comfort. Now I'm approaching my last three stitches. And that's the knit two, purl two then it ends

the round with knit two. And get that yarn tail out of the way so that I can purl my last stitch. Now we finished round one and you can see we have a continuous circle here. They're joined here and here. I'm going to turn my work and I can pull on the cable, if I'm very careful, and pull on the right cable I can slide the needle up onto the stitches and pull the back needle back in preparation to work round two. So far we've worked round one. And now we're going to continue and work round two through four in the same stitch pattern. Which is the established knit two, purl two, rib. So now I'm finishing round four. And getting ready to start my faux cable rib pattern. So you can see I have just knit two, purl two, rib. And it's set up ready to start working round one of the pattern. Let's take a look at the faux cable rib pattern. We're going to start out pretty much the same way we've been working with the knit two, purl two, rib, But every now and then we're going to throw in a right twist over those knit stitches. If you'll refer to the special abbreviation, you'll see what a right twist is. And we'll work one together. So you can do it along with me. Before we start working our stitch pattern, let's take a minute to talk about stitch markers and end of round markers. When you're working on magic loop you don't really need to have a stitch marker. Because you can tell the end of the round is the side that has the yarn tail. So whatever kind of cast on you use the yarn tail is going to be at the of the round, or the beginning of the round. And not at the other side. However, now we're about to start a stitch pattern that is a six round pattern. And I want to remember to do something special on round one. Round one is where we're going to have our twist. So the way I do that without having to keep track of what every single round is, is I like to make a stitch marker that will keep track, not only at the beginning of the round, but of which round I'm on. Here's how I do it. I'm going take a piece of smooth, in this case, white yarn. I don't want it to have a lot of fuzzes. And because I need to measure six rounds, I'm going to make six little loops in it. I'm going to fold it in half and then I'm going to tie an overhand knot, leaving a loop in the end. So that I'll be able to put my needle through that loop there. I'll do another one. Again, leaving a space so that I can use that as a stitch marker. And I'm going to need six loops. You wanna try to do them equal distant, but if you can't that's alright. The number is more important than the actual size of the loop. Five. One, two, three, four, five, six. And I might just trim off this end here. Now let me show you how I use this. I know this is the beginning of the round and I'm going to go ahead and start. We're going to start working round one of the faux cable rib pattern. The first stitch is a purl one. Now I'm going to put my stitch marker in the first loop here. Because the first loop tells me this is the round where something special goes on. So I'm making that round one. And I just put it between the first and second stitches so it will stay where I want it to be. Now it's time to do our right twist. If you look at the instructions for a right twist, you'll see that it says to knit two stitches together, but leave the stitches on the needle. So I'm not dropping off these two stitches. Now I'm going to knit the first stitch again. Bring my needle tip around here, knit that first stitch again, and now I can drop them off the needle. And that has created a right twist. Let me show you again. My pattern says to purl. Purl again. So every time I come to those two stockinette stitches I'm going to do a right twist. Knit two together, leaving the stitches on the needle, and the knit the first stitch once again. Do that all the way around. And you may find that you like having kind of pointier tips on your needle to do that maneuver. I find having a little bit pointer tips helps here. Blunt tips can sometimes be tricky to use. Now, I've done half the round. I will flip. Now one thing to be careful of, you may be more comfortable going round and round now. It's easy to get in the habit of pulling this cable to move the stitches. But what you have to be really careful about, and everybody whose done magic loop has done this before, if you pull on the wrong side of the cable, you'll actually pull the stitches of the needle. And that usually causes some bad words to be said, or at least thought. So you wanna make

sure you're pulling the right part of the cable so you don't lose your stitches. If you do lose your stitches, just put them back on and keep going and lesson learned. Let's do the second half of our round. Again, maintaining that pattern where we're doing the right twist over the stockinette stitches. And you can see we're doing these little twists that don't require a cable needle. But they look like they're cabled because you're switching the order of the stitches. Here I am finishing up the first round. And I'm coming back to my marker. Let's turn it around now. And take a look at what we've done. You can see that we have all these little right twists. So that's the only tricky part of this stitch pattern. From here on out, you're going to do another five rounds that are just the plain knit two, purl two, rib that you've established before. You already know how to do it. Before I set you free to continue working this stitch pattern, with a right twist every 6th round, let me show you how I use the this stitch marker to help me keep track of my rounds. So as I begin round two I'm going to do the first stitch, which is a purl stitch. Now I've come to my stitch marker and because I'm on the next round, I'm actually going to put my needle into the second loop. That shows me that it's round two of the pattern. And then I'll just keep working around in my established pattern, the knit two, purl two, rib all the way around. As I come to each subsequent round, I'm going to move the stitch marker down. So on round three it'll be here, four, five and six. When I reach the next round after this one I'll be back up here at one again and that will remind me that it's time to do the twisting row, the right twist. So I only have to think of doing the right twist every sixth row when I come back to the top of my stitch marker. Now, you go off on your own and keep working in pattern until your cuff measures about six inches from the beginning. And join me for the next step.

Chapter 4 - Heel and Foot

Working the heel flap

- Now you've worked all the way down the cuff to about six inches of length and ended with round six of the pattern. You can see that I am down here at the bottom of my stitch marker, which shows me that I am on round six. Now I'm going to begin working back and forth on the heel stitches only, so just on these stitches, and I will leave these stitches on the cable for the instep and not work them for the next several rows. So our instruction says to work in pattern across 28 heel stitches, turn, leaving the remaining instep stitches unworked. We'll begin with a purl one. Now this tells me that I'm on one of those right twisting rows, so we're going to go back up here and work the right twist. So this is the same as round one of our pattern stitch. But we're only going across the first 28 stitches, which is the first needle. Rather than working all the way around the row, I'm going to just stop here, turn, and I'm going to be working the next rows just on this needle. So now it's time to look at row one of the heel flap. You see row one is a wrong side row. And I'm going to slip all stitches purl wise. So slip one with yarn in back. There's my yarn in back. Notice that yarn in back means away from my body, not in front, which would be in front of my body. So yarn in back has nothing to do with right side or wrong side, but has to do with the relationship of where it is to your body and the needle. So it's in back of the needle. So I'm going to slip one with yarn in back and then purl two. And knit two. Purl two, knit two across. Now this is actually row two of our stitch pattern. It's knit the knits and purl the purls. You'll see that the way we have the stitches set up, I'm knitting where there's a knit stitch and I'm purling where there's a purl stitch. As I reach the end of this needle, I'm ending with a purl two. And I've come to my stitch marker. I need to remember to move down one row to tell me that was row two and then I'll end with a knit one. And then, turn. Now it's time to do a right side row of my heel flap. So I'm going to slip one with yarn in front. So this time, I'm slipping it purl wise with yarn in front. I need to move my stitch marker, row marker,

down one. That tells me I'm on row three. And I'm going to work in pattern across, in my established pattern. You can see I'm actually working back and forth in my stitch pattern, but I'm not working in the round the way I was. So I have wrong side rows and right side rows. I'm reading my wrong side rows from left to right and my right side rows from right to left. I'm just going to keep working back and forth on these 28 stitches, slipping the first stitch of every row, until you've done rows one and two a total of 14 times. When you have finished, you'll have a series of slip stitches along the edge. You'll be able to count 14 slip stitches along each side of your heel flap. Join me for the next step when you've finished your heel flap.

Turning the heel

- Now you've finished your heel flap, you have 14 slipped stitches down the side, and we're ready to turn our heel. Now, don't be afraid when you hear about turning the heel, there's something in popular culture that makes you think heel turning is a big deal, it's not. The pattern says to start with a purl 16, I'm on a wrong side row. So I'm going to purl 16. So there's my 16, now I'm going to purl two together, purl one, and turn, so I'm leaving these stitches unworked. Now on a right side row, I'm going to slip one purlwise, then knit five. One. Two. Three. Four. Five. Then I'll do an SSK decrease, that's slip one knitwise, slip one knitwise, put my left needle back into the front of those two stitches and knit them together through the back loop. So that's an SSK, and then knit one. And turn, leaving these stitches unworked. So these are short rows that I'm working, they don't go all the way across. Now for row three, I'm going to slip one with yarn in front, then I'm going to purl to one stitch before the gap between the stitches, and let's see what I mean by that. You see where we turned before, when we did our previous short row, there's a little bit of a gap there, so I'm working to one stitch before that gap, and I'm going to purl two together across the gap. And then purl one, and turn. Now, on the knit row, I'm going to do the same thing. I'm going to slip one, and then I'm going to knit to one stitch before my gap. Let's see if we can see the gap. See that gap over here? I want to knit to one stitch before my gap. So here we are at the gap, and I'm to do an SSK decrease. Knit one, and turn. So we're going to keep repeating those rows, slip one, purl to one stitch before the gap, and then purl two together across the gap. There you can see my gap. Purl two together, purl one. Rows five through 10 are just repeating rows three and four three times, and when I come to row 11, I'm slipping one, purling 14. So purl 14, then I'm gonna purl two together. And turn. And then the last row is slip one and knit 14. And then I'm going to SSK over the last two stitches. Now, I'm not going to turn at the end of this row, but you can see that I have created a cup for my heel. My heel is turned. The next step will be to pick up and knit the gusset stitches and begin decreasing down to the foot.

Working gusset and foot

- Now, the gusset is the part of magic loop knitting that can get a little confusing. So, feel free to follow along with me and replay the video as many times as you need 'til you really understand what we're doing. Let's start with a right side row, we are not turning now, we are going to start working in the round. With this same needle that's holding my heel stitches I'm going to pick up and knit one stitch in each of the slip stitches along the side of the gusset, so that's 14 stitches that I'll pick up and knit. Roll the edge towards you a little bit so you can see that series of V stitches that go along the edge and identify the outside of the V and inside of the V. You can either work into one loop or both loops. I think for this example I'm going to work under two loops of the V, there. So, I'm going to pick up and knit in each one. So, there's my 14th picked up stitch. Now, I'm also

going to pick up and knit one stitch in this gap between the instep and my gusset. This just helps me fill in that hole that sometimes occurs. So now I have half my gusset stitches picked up. That's needle A, if I look at my pattern it says on needle B I'm going to work the instep stitches. So how do I do that? Well, using the magic loop technique I'm going to turn my work, so I can continue working in the round, and put those instep stitches up onto my needle, which I'm now gonna call needle B, and pull this back needle to put those stitches onto the cable. Now I can work across my instep stitches. Now, you see that I have lost my stitch marker because I was using that on my heel flap stitches. I need to put this back in here so that I will remember where I am in my stitch pattern. I'll go ahead and start with a purl one. And if you remember, we had ended with round six, and so, it's time for me to start in pattern on round one, which, if you will recall, includes a right twist. So, I will work in pattern across these instep stitches. Sometimes they wanna jump off if you go too fast. Now, as I reach the end of my instep stitches, I'm going to have to figure out how to pick up the gusset stitches on the other side of the heel flap. There are the instep stitches. I'm going to turn and I need to give myself a little bit more cable here because I need to be able to pull this out this way and make myself another loop to be able to start picking up stitches along this edge. So you see, I have a loop here and I'm going to go ahead, and using this same needle B, I'm going to pick up and knit 14 stitches, plus my corner stitch, down the side of the gusset. So, these instep stitches are my needle B stitches. And now, I'm going to go back and I'm gonna call this needle A because it's going to join up with these needle A stitches. I need to pick up and knit one stitch in the gap, here. And then I'm going to pick up and knit 14 stitches down my heel flap. So, I've picked up my 14 stitches, or a total of 15 including that corner stitch, and it's still pretty awkward looking. The next few rounds are going to be pretty awkward. That's just part of the process, but it will get much easier. I wanna go ahead and move the end of my round down here, so I'm going to go ahead and work across these stitches, just knitting. I'm going to have to stretch a little bit. I can pull this cable out, make this loop smaller, and then knit these heel stitches. So, if you look, I actually have three loops going on here. That's only gonna last for a few minutes. And now, I'm working up the side of the gusset stitches. There are different ways to handle this gusset, but this is just the way I'm doing it on this pattern. You may find a pattern that uses a different method for working the rounds of the gusset. I have moved my beginning of round right to the end of needle A and what I can do now is get rid of one of those extra loops. I want this loop here to disappear. So, I'm just going to pull that like this, pull these out. And you can see now, I have all of my gusset and sole, bottom of the heel stitches, on one needle, and all my instep stitches on another needle. I'll be decreasing the stitches of needle B across the instep. If you follow along with me on your pattern, I need to get myself a loop going here. So, I'm going to work the stitch pattern across my instep stitches, I'll go down here, this is a row, or round, two, which means it's just a plain knit two, purl two across. So, that's what the pattern means when it says on needle B work in established pattern. That just means I keep working in pattern, whatever round you happen to be on. So, those are instep stitches on needle B, I'll rotate these, pull up a cable, rearrange, ready to go. And this part does get a little bit tricky because the stitches are kinda stretched around here. But needle A, now, is knit one, then SSK. So I'm going to knit one, then do a slip, slip, knit decrease. Then I'm just going to knit to the end of the needle A stitches. I may need to rearrange, fool with my cable a little bit to get myself some extra slack. If I need to, I can pull out a little more cable here, give myself an extra magic loop. Sometimes you can just stretch the stitches around. But feel free to move that cable however you need to to work across these stitches. Now, I had given myself a little extra loop here and I don't need it anymore, so I will get rid of that extra. And work up the stitches on the other side of the gusset to the last three

stitches and then I'll do another decrease and knit one to end the round. Here I am on the last three stitches, I'll knit two together, and knit one. For the remainder of the gusset, you'll keep working every other round will be a decrease round where you'll be doing a knit one SSK at the beginning of the needle A and a knit two together, knit one at the end of needle A and all your needle B stitches, which is the first part of the round, will be worked in pattern. So, you'll be working stockinette stitch across these stitches and in pattern across the instep stitches. Keep working the gusset-shaping rounds two and three until you get back to your original number of 56 stitches. At that point, just keep working in the round working stockinette stitch on half the stitches and working in pattern on the other half until the foot measures about 7 1/2 inches from the back of the heel. You can make it longer or shorter as desired, but you wanna stop about an inch and a half shorter than the total desired length of your foot. At that point, we'll start shaping the toe.

Chapter 5 - Toe

Decrease for toe and finish

- Here I am at the end of the foot. I'm about an inch and a half short of where I want to be when my sock is complete. The first instruction for shaping the toe is to knit one round which I've already done. But now, I'm going to show you how to do round two which is beginning the shaping itself. Following the pattern I'm going to knit one then do an SSKD crease and then knit to the last three stitches on this needle. So, these are the stitches that were my instep stitches. They're across the top of the toe. When I get to the last three stitches on this needle I'll knit two together. And knit one, then I'm going to do the exact same thing on the next needle. Knit one, SSK. Knit to the last three stitches. Knit two together and knit one for my shaping round. There's my knit two together. And knit one. I'm going to keep repeating those two rounds. A plain round, followed by a decrease round, until you have 28 stitches. That's 14 stitches on each needle. When I finish this round I'll be down to 28 stitches. That's 14 stitches on each needle. At that point, I'm going to start doing just decrease rounds. So, a decrease on every round until I get down to twelve stitches, which is six stitches on each needle. Now I have 12 stitches. Six stitches on each needle and it's time for me to graft them together using kitchener stitch. I'll cut a strand of yarn, leaving a tail at least three times longer than the amount I need to graft but really, I'm gonna leave, like I don't know 14 inches. What is that? That's plenty. Gonna take my tapestry needle and thread it on to that yarn tail. Now, I need to set up my stitches so that they're both on the needle tips and parallel to each other. Let's examine this for just a minute. You can see I have what looks like knit stitches on the front needle and what looks like purl stitches on the back needle. That's an important distinction. I'm going to go into the first stitch on the front needle purl wise. Purl wise is opposite the way that you might think. This is a knit stitch but I'm going to go in purl wise and pull the yarn through. Now, I'm going to go into the first stitch on the back needle knit wise, again, opposite the way that looks like a purl stitch. But I'm going to go in knit wise and pull the yarn through. Now, that's my first pair of stitches. Now I'm going to come back to the front and I'm going to go into the first stitch, the same stitch again, knit wise and pull that stitch off and then go into the next stitch on the front needle purl wise and leave it on. Pull my yarn through. So, I've done a pair of stitches in the front. Now I need to do a pair of stitches in the back. I'm going through the first one again. But this time purl wise. Slip it off. Then knit wise into the next one and leave it on and pull the yarn through. Back to the front. Knit wise slip off. Purl wise leave on. Now notice, that as I go back and forth, I'm not letting that yarn go over the needles. I need to go keep it around the ends of the needles. On the back I'm going purl wise slip off. Knit wise leave on. In the front, knit wise slip off, purl wise, leave on. In the back, purl wise, slip

off, knit wise, leave on. In the front, knit wise off. Purl wise on. Then purl wise off, knit wise on. Now, it took me forever to remember how to do Kitchener stitch and here's how I finally figured it out for myself. You go through each stitch two times. The first time you go through you go through opposite the way you might expect, so if it's a knit stitch you go through purl wise and if it's a purl stitch you go through knit wise, the first time. But the second time you go through that same stitch, you go through the way you might expect to go through. So knit wise for knit stitches, purl wise for purl stitches. The second time you go through that's when you can slip the stitch off the needle. It takes a lot of practice but once you get it, you get it. Don't be afraid to watch the video over and over again until you are able to do it too. Now, for the last stitch. On the last pair I'm going to go, knit wise, slip off, purl wise, leave on. Purl wise off. Looks like I split a stitch there. See what happens with that. Purl wise slip off. Whoops. Knit wise, leave on and now both of the, I slipped those last two stitches off. I didn't go through the last two stitches. That might be okay, because now I need to straighten up my knitting. You see, those stitches are very, very loose there, but they are knit stitches. They are grafted. I'm gonna put my hand inside the sock, so I can see what I'm doing here. If I go back, the beginning of the row of the grafting and I pull up to tighten these. Don't want it too tight. I just want it to mimic the size of the stitches of my knit stitches. Look at what happens here. Can you see, that I have an unbroken column of stitches through here? So you can't really tell where the joining or the grafting took place because it's just completely smooth across the tip of the toe. So you want to adjust that using your tapestry needle. When you get to the end you can decide whether you need to go through those two stitches one more time and I might do that to go through here and then pull it to the back and weave in your ends. So there you see, you have a lovely grafted toe and that's the end of your sock. I turn my sock inside out and now I'm going to weave in my ends. I like to weave in my ends in a diagonal direction and I also like to do it maybe across the in step. This is the in step. That's the bottom of the foot. I don't really want to be stepping on my ends any more than necessary. So I'm just going to kind of go in a diagonal direction here for, I don't know, about an inch or so. Working under the purl bunk of that stitch. Each stitch along. So I've gone down this direction now. I'm gonna go up again on the diagonal and I find that this is better than just weaving horizontally because it seems to stay in place a little bit better. I don't want it to come undone. So, once I've done a couple inches worth maybe, I can trim my end and turn my sock right side out and I need to also weave in the beginning end which I've already done. You finished one sock. Now you just need to make a second sock exactly like the first. If you like the Magic Loop technique you can use it for all kinds of projects where you want to knit in the round a small circumference. Sweater sleeves, hats and of course any kind of sock that you want to knit can be knit using the Magic Loop. Just adapt the directions from Magic Loop knitting.