

CABLEWISE SOCKS

taller than crew length will usually begin with a higher cast on number and employ shaping techniques in the leg to reduce down to the right number for a well-fitting ankle and foot. Since we didn't begin our sock with the intention of shaping the calf, you can probably only add one or two full repeats before the cuff of your sock will become uncomfortably tight. Note that extra repeats will use more yarn, too!

Work Rounds 1-4 again to center the cables vertically on the leg of the sock. **Knit the last stitch of Round 4** to end the purl column in the center of the back of the sock evenly.

Knit 6 rounds of stockinette for the ankle. **End ready to begin a new round.**

Move your safety pin to first stitch in the next round. We will be centering the heel over the beginning of the round and the safety pin will help us do this correctly.

WRAPPED SHORT ROW HEEL

Short row heels are worked back and forth in rows. Right side rows – where the outside of the heel is facing you – are knit. Wrong side rows – where the inside of the heel is facing you – are purled.

The “short row” part of this heel's name comes from the way the heel rows are worked. In the first half of the heel, one less stitch is worked at the end of each successive row. That is, each row is shorter than the one before it.

In the second half of the heel, one more stitch is worked at the end of each successive row. Each row is longer than the one before it, but still shorter than the full width of the heel.

The stitches in the center third of the heel are worked in every row. This, in combination with the shortening and then lengthening of the heel rows, creates the cup-like, folded hourglass shape and characteristic diagonal miter line on either side of a short row heel.

To make the miter line smooth and tight, a special treatment must be applied at the beginning and end of each row. The various types of short row heels are all worked in the same general way and differ in which treatment is used.

In a “wrapped” short row heel, the special treatment is to wrap the final stitch in each row of both the first and second half of the heel. Here's how it works:

To wrap a stitch at the end of a knit row:

1. Bring the yarn to the front of the work.
2. Slip one stitch purlwise.
3. Turn.
4. Move the yarn to the front of the work.
5. Slip one stitch purlwise.

To wrap a stitch at the end of a purl row:

1. Move the yarn to the back of the work.
2. Slip one stitch purlwise.
3. Turn.
4. Move the yarn to the back of the work.
5. Slip one stitch purlwise.

Notice that in both cases, you slip the same stitch in Steps 1 and 3!

In the directions that follow, you'll see these steps written out explicitly in each row instead of the usual knitting shorthand of “wrap the next stitch”. If you keep in mind that the slip at the beginning of a row completes the wrap from the end of the previous row, then next time you see “wrap the next stitch” in a pattern you will know exactly what to do.