

CSM: Cuff Down Hybrid Universal Socks

Watch the video: https://youtu.be/JRN_k1g-8Gc

Ravelry: <https://ravel.me/csm-cuff-down-hybrid-universal-socks>

Written Pattern Located:

https://www.csmlove.com/s/csm_cdhybriduniversalsocks.pdf



GENERAL INFO:

This style of sock is also sometimes referred to as “Bed Socks”, “House Socks”, “Tube Socks”. This pattern is summarized as a regular cuff down sock with a 1x1 ribbed cuff and a mock rib leg/foot with a “no wrap” short row toe. This features a sock without a heel, making them a universal fit, without the bumpy actual ribbing leg/foot ridges with a good ribbed cuff to help these stay

up on an average person.

-You need to know how to use your timed Ribber and which cylinder slot after 3 o'clock best aligns with your Ribber.*

-For best success, take each step one at a time however work each step clearly knowing where to be for the next part.

-I used a 72 cylinder with a 72 equal slot ribber dial (a 36 ribber dial would also work) on my Chambord CSM AccuKnitter. You can work this pattern on any machine with a Ribber.

-I always start my socks at the 3 o'clock as a rule and whenever adding my Ribber the Yarn Carrier is always at 7 o'clock with the first Ribber needle always added at that first empty cylinder slot after 3 o'clock. My Ribber aligns with the first cylinder slot after the 3 o'clock position.

-I always choose to work the Toe on the side of the machine closest to me (9-6-3)

-**P** abbreviation means Purl Stitch (using Ribber needle), **K** abbreviation means Knit Stitch

-Sock patterns generally don't count a setup row as a worked row so as long as you make each sock identically....

-A working needle is a needle down into work. An out of work needle is a needle raised all the way up.

-You need to know how to how to transfer a Cylinder stitch to a Ribber Stitch, Ribber removal is explained.

-We will be using Ravel Cord which is anything easily to pull out later off the machine to remove that row of stitches to separate scrap from project yarn. It's applied as one non-overlapping row.

-We will be using my Anchor Yarn Tail technique to work in the start yarn tail at the start of working this Selvage.

***RIBBER NOTE:** There are many ways to begin using the Ribber on the CSM, some require more steps and thus more effort so to simplify things we will add the Ribber to the machine while we are still working with Scrap Yarn and for less needle and stitch transfer we start before that point with our cylinder already in a 1 x 1 setup (one empty slot, one cylinder needle repeat all the way around). This allows for a faster Ribber transition while allowing confirmation that your Ribber is correctly functioning.*

THE BEST THING TO CONSIDER WHEN WORKING ANY SOCK RECIPE IS THAT YOU CAN EASILY PLUG YOUR OWN PREFERRED CUFF, HEEL OR TOE METHODS - IF THAT'S YOUR PREFERENCE

PLAN: Load the cylinder in 1x1* all the way around. | Cast On and work 10-15 scrap yarn rows | Add the Ribber | Add project yarn with Anchor Yarn Tail Technique | SELVAGE - 1 Ribbed row, 2 Knitted rows, switch to Ribbing | CUFF 40 rows 1P x 1K | SETUP - Change current 1 Purl x 1 Knit to Mock Rib 1 empty slot x 3 cylinder needles | Work Leg/Foot of 90 rows | (NO HEEL) | Change out all remaining Ribber needles to Cylinder Needles | Work final Foot row | Park Ribber (Remove) | TOE - work using No Wrap Method | Ravel Cord (optional) | Scrap yarn



NOTE: For this pattern I will use the Heel Spring on the Selvage (and one row after) and only the Toe.

Cuff Down Hybrid Universal Socks: SETUP MACHINE

1) Load your cylinder needles in a 1x1 setup which depending on which slot best aligns with your Ribber*, load the cylinder to reflect that. On my cylinder the Ribber best aligns with the first slot after 3 o'clock so I will leave that slot empty and load the next slot with a cylinder needle then repeat with an empty slot then cylinder needle all the way around. (I used a 72 slot Cylinder/Ribber but this works on all cylinders.) Using your Cast-On of choice. **How to Cast On:** https://youtu.be/1mxYpau_fiU Cast on with sock weight scrap yarn, add your buckle and stem weights (I use a stem weight with three total weight pucks), work 10-15 rows. Stop your yarn carrier at 7 o'clock so that the Cylinder Spring rest is at the 3 o'clock position.

RIBBER - ADD TO THE MACHINE (WHILE STILL ON SCRAP YARN):

2) Add the Ribber setup to the machine.

NOTE: On my machines, everything is started at the 3 o'clock position, and as previously noted, my first Ribber slot best aligns with the slot just after that mark when the Ribber Dial fin is correctly seated against the Ribber Stop Accessory (part inside the cylinder). When it's time to start using the Ribber the first Ribber needle will always start at the same place. Whenever adding the Ribber setup to the machine, ensure the Tappet switch is moved to the IN WORK position. All Ribber needles whenever added to a CSM are ALWAYS added with their latch open and the stitch in the needle not behind the latch.



ADD THE FIRST THREE RIBBER NEEDLES TO THE MACHINE TO LOCK THE DIAL ALIGNMENT:

3) Using your stitch tool and an unused Ribber needle, gently slightly pull (the first cylinder needle after 3 o'clock) slightly outward so that you can see the scrap yarn used before. Using your stitch tool hook on the scrap yarn bar noted previously, and load the Ribber needle in the Ribber dial holding that scrap yarn bar. Ensure that the fiber does not go behind the latch. Repeat again until there are 2-3 total Ribber needles locking in the Ribber dial.

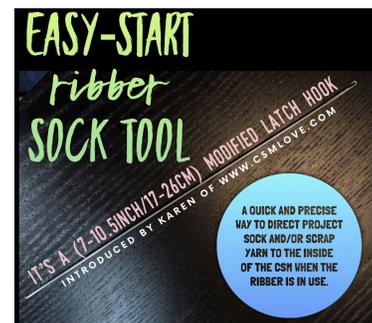
ADD THE REMAINING RIBBER NEEDLES:

4) Because we are on scrap sock yarn you are not limited to what side of the 3 o'clock position to add the Ribber needles to the dial. Add the Ribber needles to any and all available Ribber dial slots that you have access to. Slowly advance the Yarn Carrier until all the needed Ribber needles are on the Ribber dial. This is an ideal time to ensure all is adjusted correctly and to change the tension if needed. Move the Yarn Carrier to the 3 o'clock position so that the needle just before has just slightly closed (but that latch on that needle can still be opened manually).



MANAGE THE SCRAP YARN TAIL:

5) Cut the scrap yarn (leave usually a slightly longer yarn tail). We will need to move the scrap yarn tail from where it is and move it to the inside of the machine to keep it out of the way and yet maintain its tension for the last few stitches it was used for. One way is to use a long latch hook from under the machine, up inside the cylinder to this exact spot, catch the scrap and draw it down inside the cylinder - this can be a bit of a hassle. **Another but EASIER way is to use my new DIY Easy-Start Ribber Sock Tool (it's a modified and easier to use long latch hook used from the outside then inside).** <https://youtu.be/G4GMyezxFW0> I prefer to add a clip to the yarn tail to help it stay out of the way and still maintain tension but you could just leave it unweighted as long as you're sure it's not tangled into anything.





ADDING PROJECT YARN - ANCHOR YARN TAIL TECHNIQUE

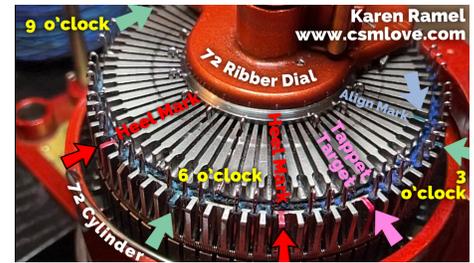
<https://youtu.be/r1RRqsFXJX4>

NOTE: This is my method of starting a sock project yarn where the yarn tail is worked into the first sequence of needles so that it doesn't have to be done later off the machine (you will just need to cut the protruding tail).

6) Add the HEEL SPRING. The project sock yarn tail is about four inches long and folded over on itself creating a loop, that loop is hooked on (anchored) on the cylinder needle before the 3 o'clock position then both yarn strands are fed into the yarn carrier ensuring that both are caught by the needles as you move the yarn carrier only as far as they are worked into that row (usually until about the 12 o'clock position). At this point we have worked a bit into the Selvage.

SELVAGE:

Note: The Ribber requires a distance of 4 Ribber needles in order to engage or disengage its use so that this must be kept in mind whenever needing to work a complete Ribber row which means we have to stop 4 Ribber needles short of the 3 o'clock position. (This is why I add this mark to my cylinder making it much easier to use the Ribber).



7) We started the initial selvage row in the end of the last step, continue working this initial row and stop your complete row 4 RIBBER needles from your 3 o'clock position. Move the Tappet switch moved to the OUT position. This will be our initial Ribbed row of the Selvage, with ribber out of work we will knit two rows stopping again 4 Ribber needles short of the 3 o'clock position. Move the Tappet switch to the IN work position. Technically the Selvage is done but as part of this Selvage we will continue to have the Heel Spring on for one more complete row. Remove Heel Spring, reset the Row Counter and continue to the next step.

RIBBED 1x1 CUFF :

8) Work 40 rows of the 1x1 and stop the Yarn Carrier at 7 o'clock. (This easily allows the cylinder spring rest to align at the 3 o'clock position making the next steps easier).

SETUP TO MOCK RIB 1X3 AND REMOVE THE RIBBER:

Note: We are going to remove all the Ribber needles from the Ribber dial, and change from the 1 Ribber needle by 1 cylinder needle (Ribber) orientation to the 1 empty slot by 3 cylinder needle (Mock Rib) orientation. So be prepared to transfer some Ribber needle stitches to a cylinder needle in the cylinder and some Ribber needle stitches to a new cylinder needle being added to an empty cylinder slot until all are done and the Ribber can be removed from the machine.

9) Starting at the first needle after the 3 o'clock position transfer the first Ribber needle stitch to the next cylinder needle and remove that Ribber needle from the machine. Transfer the second Ribber needle to a newly placed Cylinder needle in the empty Cylinder slot. Ensure no stitches are dropped. Work the Ribber needles as directed all the way around the machine and remove the Ribber completely once that occurs. Reset the Row Counter.

LEG/FOOT (No Heel on this pattern):

Note: To make a Universal sock for a bigger footed person then ensure to work this segment with a minimum 100 row. If you intend these Universal socks for a smaller footed person then work your socks with less than that and/or consider using a Heel Spring on the whole sock pattern.

10) I worked this segment with 90 rows. Stop the Yarn Carrier at the 7 o'clock position to prepare for work at the 3 o'clock position in the next step.

SETUP FROM MOCK RIB TO ALL CYLINDER NEEDLES:

Note: In order to prepare to work the Toe of a sock we need to have Cylinder needles in all empty Cylinder slots and in order to integrate the newly added needles be sure to also hang a neighbor stitch on each newly added needle.

- 11) Starting from the 3 o'clock position, add a single Cylinder needle into each empty Cylinder slot and hang (one or both) neighbor stitches onto each new Cylinder needle added. Move the Yarn Carrier to the 6 o'clock position.

NOTE: We ensure to work a minimum half to one row of normal stitches prior to starting the Toe segment as its easier to Kitchener (close the toes) when all the stitches are the same on the edge.

TOE SETUP

- 12) Setup to work the Toe by raising all the needles behind the 9 and 3 o'clock positions. Specifically all needles between 3-12-9. Move the Yarn Carrier to the 12 o'clock position and continue to 11 o'clock. Stop.

TOE-DECREASE:

- 13) Lift 1 needle on the right. Crank towards 9pm. Stop just past 12pm.
- 14) Lift 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop just past 12pm.
- 15) Repeat the steps 13 and 14 above until there is 1 stitch before heel hash marks (marks on your cylinder for an average width Toe). For the last decrease row your yarn carrier should be to the RIGHT.

TOE-INCREASE (No Wrap Method):

- 16) A one-time special step to this recipe - Lower 2 needles down - 1 on the left and 1 on the right, latches open, crank towards 9pm. Stop just past 12pm.
- 17) Lower 1 needle on the left. Crank towards 3pm. Stop just past 12pm.
- 18) From now on, only 1 needle is lowered on each side. Continue lowering 1 needle per side until all needles on the LEFT are down - there will be one remaining on the right (that's okay), crank so that the yarn carrier stops at the 6 o'clock position.
- 19) Lower all the raised needles. Work until the yarn carrier and final stitch before the 3 o'clock position is knitted then stop - your sock is done! Our next step is to switch to scrap sock weight yarn - be sure to leave yourself enough yarn so that you can close the toes later using Kitchener. (I usually cut my sock yarn on the yarn source side of the top part of the yarn topper/mast that way and I can easily guide the joined scrap from the machine so I won't have to thread anything manually).

- 20) Ensure the next stitch after 3 o'clock will be sock weight scrap yarn - I often use a hemostat clamp to clip it in place although you can just hold it with your finger and advance the yarn carrier. Work scrap sock yarn for one or two rows and add stitch markers at all the four beginning and end stitches of the sock on the machine. Continue working more scrap yarn



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(or space scrap yarn which is any fiber of a thinner nature you would not use beside a sock project yarn) and work enough scrap that if you're making another sock you can add the buckle on an even area above the toe of the last sock and have removed the heel weight.

You're done! You did it! Once the sock is off the machine you can close the toes of your socks by watching **Kitchenering Video** - see <https://youtu.be/9VPfdHLcodA>

Expand your CSM skills by going to my website
to the CSM START LEARNING for newer users <https://www.csmlove.com/csm-start1>

Learn new Techniques and Socks by seeing MY PATTERNS AND VIDEOS menus.
<https://www.csmlove.com/techniques> | <https://www.csmlove.com/sockscd>

Feel free to follow me on https://www.instagram.com/karen_ramel
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SOCKS MADE:

Cuff Down Hybrid Universal Socks

Socks #222 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/rjpgab> | Socks #223 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/s2cc76>

THIS PATTERN & VIDEO WAS MADE WITH Socks #231 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/s2cc711>

Previous versions with regular Ribbing only #134 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/ccdswrr62>

#133 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/ccdswrr610> | #132 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/ccdswrr6>

#131 <https://ravel.me/karenramel/ccdswrr58> | #130B <https://ravel.me/karenramel/ccdswrr59>

My first venture into a version of this style of sock #130B was November 2020