

## Aalto Logo Socks

Aalto Logo Socks are knit top down using sport weight sock yarn and either double pointed needles or a circular needle. Choose the size of the socks according to your foot circumference.

The pattern is designed for yarn weight of approx. 260 m / 100 g. In addition to wool, sock yarn should also include, for example, polyamide to make the socks more durable. Novita Nalle is one good option. Use the required needle size to obtain the correct gauge. A good needle size is usually between 2.5 and 3.5 mm.

Gauge in colourwork: 26 sts x 33 rows = 10 x 10 cm

Sizes S (L): Foot circumference approx. 20 cm (25 cm)

Main colour 80–120 g, depending on the foot size

Contrast colour 10–15 g, depending on the foot size



### About the colourwork

Select white as the main colour and black as the contrast colour or vice versa. You can also use a school colour as the main colour. In this case, white is used as the contrast colour. You can also use your own favourite colours. However, it is a good idea to select colours that contrast well with each other – this way the colourwork will be more distinguished.

The colourwork creates long floats, which should be trapped on the wrong side of the work, so that the work does not become too tight and to prevent your toes from catching on the floats. Trap floats of four stitches or wider, for example, by bringing the working yarn under the non-working yarn. To avoid the trapped floats from being visible on the

right side of the work, do not trap the floats at the same stitch on consecutive rows.

### Leg

Cast on 56(64) sts using the main colour and divide the stitches evenly onto four needles, 14(16) sts on each needle. Work 5 cm in rib (k2, p2). Knit 4 rows. Take the contrast colour to begin the colourwork: Start knitting from the first stitch of the first row of the chart A(B). Knit all the rows in the chart. Break the contrast colour and continue knitting four more rows with the main colour. Work 5 cm in rib (k2, p2).

### Heel

*Heel flap*

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Start working the heel flap by knitting the stitches on the needle I onto the needle IV. There are now 28(32) sts on the needle. The rest of the stitches will be waiting aside. Turn the work. The heel flap is knitted as a reinforced heel.

- Row 1 (wrong side): slip 1 st and purl all other sts.
- Row 2 (right side): \*slip 1 st, k1\*, repeat \*-\* 13(15) times.

Repeat these two rows a total of 14(16) times or 28(32) rows. Work the wrong side row once more and turn the work.

#### *Heel decreases*

To better visualise how to work the decreases on the heel, divide the heel stitches to three sections in your head (or onto three needles) so that 9(11) sts remain on the right side, 10(10) sts in the middle and 9(11) sts on the left side. On every right side row, one st is decreased on the left side, and on every wrong side row, one st is decreased on the right side. The sts in the middle are not decreased.

- Row 1 (right side): continue the reinforced knitting until 10(12) sts remain, ssk. Turn the work.
- Row 2 (wrong side): slip the first st, purl until 10(12) sts remain, p2tog. Turn the work.
- Row 3 (right side): continue the reinforced knitting until 9(11) sts remain, ssk. Turn the work.
- Row 4 (wrong side): slip the first st, purl until 9(11) sts remain, p2tog. Turn the work.

Continue working like this until no sts remain on the sides. Knit one more row on the right side and divide the sts evenly onto two needles.

#### *Picking up the stitches*

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Pick up 14(16) sts on the edge of the heel + 1 st between the needles to avoid a gap between the heel and the instep. Knit the picked sts through the back loop onto the needle I. Knit the sts on the needles II and III. Pick up 14(16) sts on the edge of the heel + 1 st between the needles. Knit the picked sts through the back loop and knit the sts on the needle IV normally through the front loop. Now you have a total of 62(70) sts.

#### **Gusset decreases**

Gusset decreases and the foot are knit in stockinette stitch. K2tog at the end of the needle I and ssk in the beginning of the needle IV. \*Knit 1 row. K2tog at the end of the needle I, ssk in the beginning of the needle IV.\* Repeat \*-\* 5(5) times until 14(16) sts remain on each needle.

#### **Foot**

Knit until the little toe is covered.

#### **Toe decreases**

The socks are knit with a wedge-shaped toe.

- Row 1: Knit until 3 sts remain on the needle I, k2tog, k1. K1 and ssk in the beginning of the needle II. Knit until 3 sts remain on the needle III, k2tog, k1. K1 and ssk in the beginning of the needle IV. Knit all the remaining sts on the needle IV.
- Row 2: Knit all the sts.

Repeat the rows 1 and 2 until 6(8) sts remain on each needle. Then, repeat the row 1 until 8 sts remain. Break the yarn and pull it through the remaining sts.

#### **Finishing**

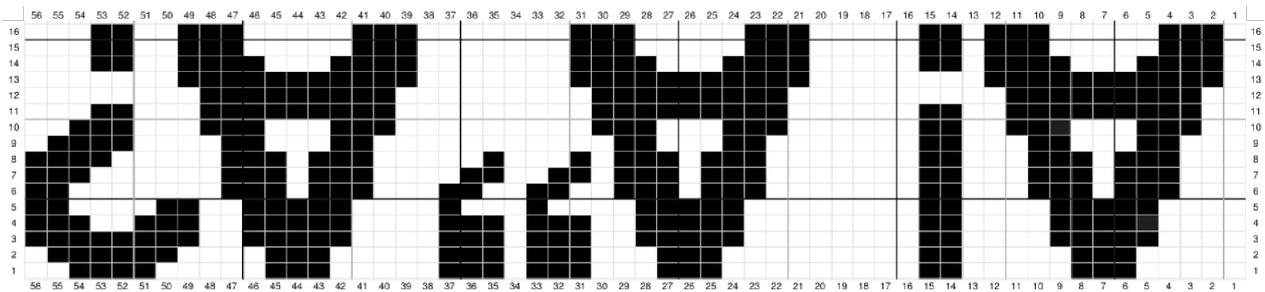
Weave in the tail ends on the wrong side of the work. Put the socks in lukewarm water for approximately 15 minutes and rub them

gently to even out the colourwork. Wrap the socks in a towel and squeeze excess water out. Then lay the socks on a flat surface or on sock blockers to dry.

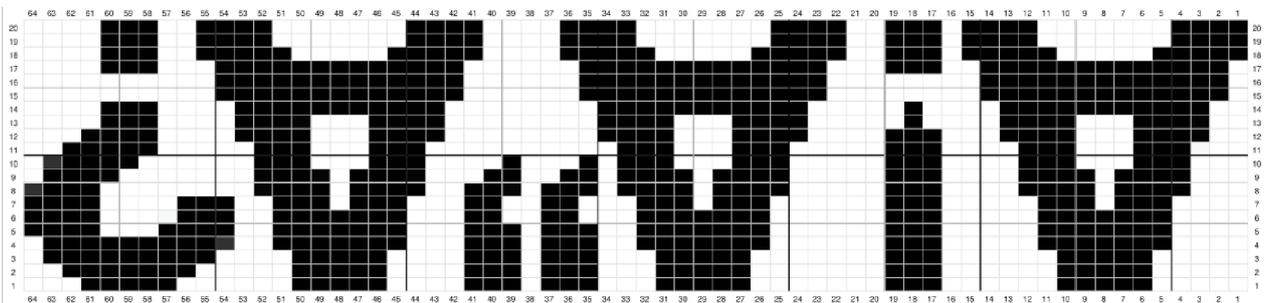
**Abbreviations**

st(s) = stitch(es)  
k = knit

p = purl  
k2tog = knit two stitches together  
p2tog = purl two stitches together  
ssk = slip, slip, knit: Slip two stitches knitwise (one at the time) from the left needle onto the right needle. Insert the left needle into the slipped stitches and knit them together through the back loops.



**Chart A**



**Chart B**

## Aalto Socks for a baby

Aalto Socks for a baby are knit top down using fingering weight sock yarn and either double pointed needles or a circular needle.

The pattern is designed for yarn weight of approx. 400–420 m / 100 g. In addition to wool, sock yarn should also include, for example, polyamide to make the socks more durable. Some good options include Novita Venla, Filcolana Arwetta and Opal 4 ply. Use the required needle size to obtain the correct gauge. A good needle size is usually between 2 and 3 mm.

Gauge in colourwork: 18 sts x 20 rows = 5 x 5 cm

### About the colourwork

Select white as the main colour and black as the contrast colour or vice versa. You can also use a school colour as the main colour. In this case, white is used as the contrast colour. You can also use your own favourite colours. However, it is a good idea to select colours that contrast well with each other – this way the colourwork will be more distinguished.

The colourwork creates long floats, which should be trapped on the wrong side of the work, so that the work does not become too tight and to prevent the toes from catching on the floats. Trap floats of four stitches or wider, for example, by bringing the working yarn under the non-working yarn. To avoid the trapped floats from being visible on the right side of the work, do not trap the floats at the same stitch on consecutive rows.

### Leg

Cast on 48 sts using the main colour and divide the sts evenly onto 4 needles, 12 sts on each needle. Work 2.5 cm in rib (k2, p2). Knit 4 rows. Take the contrast colour to begin the colourwork: Start knitting from the first stitch of the first row of the chart C. The chart is repeated twice on each row. Knit all the rows in the chart. Break the contrast colour and continue knitting four more rows

with the main colour. Work 2 cm in rib (k2, p2).

### Heel

#### *Heel flap*

Start working the heel flap by knitting the sts on the needle I onto the needle IV. Now there are 24 sts on the needle. The rest of the stitches will be waiting aside. Turn the work. The heel flap is knitted as a reinforced heel.

- Row 1 (wrong side): slip 1 st and purl all other sts.
- Row 2 (right side): \*slip 1 st, k1\*, repeat \*-\* 12 times more.

Repeat these two rows a total of 12 times or 24 rows. Work the wrong side row once more and turn the work.

#### *Heel decreases*

To better visualise how to work the decreases on the heel, divide the heel stitches to three sections in your head (or onto three needles) so that 8 sts remain on the right side, 8 sts in the middle and 8 sts on the left side. On every right side row, one st is decreased on the left side, and on every wrong side row, one st is decreased on the right side. The sts in the middle are not decreased.

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- Row 1 (right side): continue the reinforced knitting until 9 sts remain, ssk. Turn the work.
- Row 2 (wrong side): slip the first st, purl until 9 sts remain, p2tog. Turn the work.
- Row 3 (right side): continue the reinforced knitting until 8 sts remain, ssk. Turn the work.
- Row 4 (wrong side): slip the first st, purl until 8 sts remain, p2tog. Turn the work.

Continue working like this until no sts remain on the sides. Knit one more row on the right side and divide the sts evenly onto two needles.

#### *Picking up the stitches*

Pick up 12 sts on the edge of the heel + 1 st between the needles to avoid a gap between the heel and the instep. Knit the picked sts through the back loop onto the needle I. Knit the sts on the needles II and III. Pick up 12 sts on the edge of the heel + 1 st between the needles. Knit the picked sts through the back loop and knit the sts on the needle IV normally through the front loop. Now you have a total of 58 sts.

#### **Gusset decreases**

Gusset decreases and the foot are knit in stockinette stitch. K2tog at the end of the needle I and ssk in the beginning of the needle IV. \*Knit 1 row. K2tog at the end of the needle I, ssk in the beginning of the needle IV.\* Repeat \*-\* 4 times until 12 sts remain on each needle.

#### **Foot**

Knit until the little toe is covered.

#### **Toe decreases**

The socks are knit with a wedge-shaped toe. \*Knit until 3 sts remain on the needle I, k2tog, k1. K1 and ssk in the beginning of the needle II. Knit until 3 sts remain on the needle III, k2tog, k1. K1 and ssk in the beginning of the needle IV. Knit all other sts on the needle IV.\* Repeat \*-\* until 8 sts remain. Break the yarn and pull it through the remaining sts.

#### **Finishing**

Weave in the tail ends on the wrong side of the work. Put the socks in lukewarm water for approximately 15 minutes and rub them gently to even out the colourwork. Wrap the socks in a towel and squeeze excess water out. Lay the socks on a flat surface to dry.

#### **Abbreviations**

st(s) = stitch(es)

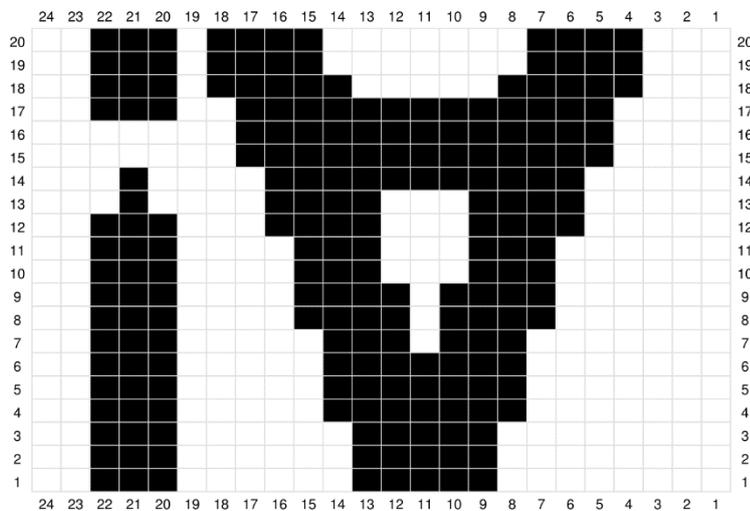
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**Chart C**