

Spikes

*for Passap/Pfaff knitting
machines*
(for example on socks)



Details

- sock yarn (75% wool, 25% Poly) with 420m/100g

accessoires needed:

- claw weights

The spiked socks are a fun thing to knit with a lot of heels, which are knitted single bed and side by side in groups. You don't have to knit 3 spiked rows or change their size, as I did. Feel free to vary in any way.

I made something similar a couple of years ago in Baby's size and just remembered that while reading the book „A Machine Knitter's Guide To Creating Fabric“.

In general you'll use your own sock recipe regarding the number of stitches and the gauge. This way you'll make sure that everything below the spiked brim will fit.

In this pattern I describe how I knit my socks for german size 40 (UK 7/US 9): with 64 stitches and main tension 5.5.

At the end of this pattern you'll find some hints and versions.

And now: have fun knitting, wherever you may place those spikes ☺

Happy knitting!
Kirsten Schreiweis

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If you have any questions, please contact me via email
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Cast on

automatic folded brim 1:1

- handle up, orange stripers
- bring 64 stitches on front and back in working position in 1:1 division
- T 2,75
- knit 1 row to the left
- T 3,5 → on back bed only: bring a pusher in working position under each needle in work
- on back bed only: bring the needles out of work into work
- CX/CX → knit 1 round= 2 RCs
- T 4 → BX/N → knit 1 row
- RC 000, T 4
- knit 20 rows → brim finished
- transfer all stitches to the front bed
- black stripers
- GX/N, T 5,5 → knit 2 rows → locks on the right

spiked row 1st group

Attention: for „my“ socks the number of stitches should be dividable by 16, as the spikes will be knitted in groups. My socks got 64 stitches, so I have 4 groups with 16 stitches per group and sub groups with 8 stitches.

- GX/BX (E6000 GX/LX), T 5,5
- the groups start on the right side: put all the pushers except for the 16 on the right to rest position = pushers 32 to 17 right
- hang claw weight
- knit 2 rows over these 16 needles
- the following instructions refer to **this actual** group
- ***opposite the lock** put first end needle pusher in rest position → knit 1 row
- opposite the lock put first end needle pusher in rest position → knit 1 row *
- repeat from * to * and rehang your weights until all the pushers are in rest position. Your yarn is now in the (almost) middle of this group.

For a better understanding this is the way you bring the needles in hold: pusher in rest position – knit 1 row – pusher in rest position - ...and so on

In this order (needle number): 17,32,18,31,19,30,20,29,21,28,22,27,23,26,24,25 ← now ALL of your pusher are in rest position, lock is on the right.

Now you knit reverse short rows:

- rehang your claw weights
- ***on lock side** put the pusher in the middle back to working position (the one adjacent to that needle with the yarn...I know there is no real center if there are even numbers of needles 😊 → knit 1 row
- on lock side bring the other „center pusher“ back to working position → knit 1 row *

- repeat from * to * and rehang your weights until all the pushers are back in working position.

Put them back to working position in this order:

24,25,26,23,27,22,28,21,29,20,30,19,31,18,32,17 → **lock on the right**

You've finished the first group.

spiked row 2nd group

- bring pushers of first half of the next group in working position (= 8 needles) = needles 16 to 9 right → knit 1 row over all 16 needles of your 1st group PLUS the 8 needles of group 2. You've got 24 needles in work **in this row**.
- lock on the left
- rehang claw weights
- put first half of your first group to hold (=8 needles, needles 32 to 25 right)
- knit 1 row to the right
- knit this 2nd group the same way as the 1st one from * to * and also the same steps for reverse short rows. Don't miss rehang your claw weights!

Work in this way knitting in groups until you finished the last spike on the left.

Knit 4 rows over all of your needles. Locks on GX/N or all the pushers to working position (lock GX/BX | GX/LX). Your lock is now back on the left. Set the lock to short rowing.

Use the same technique/rhythm for your 2nd spiked row, but now you start on the left working towards the right side. Knit 4 rows plain.

Repeat for a 3rd row of spikes.

From now on you'll knit the rest of your sock as you're used to.

Be aware: the spikes on the front bed are pointing towards you, which means you have to think about the way you'll start your circular knitting. If you now transfer all the stitches to the back bed and bring the right and left quarter back to the front, your spikes are **within** your socks instead of the public side.

TIP 1: *bring half of your stitches to the back bed*, your seam will be on the side, though

TIP 2: *take all of your 64 stitches off* of the machine (knitting needle, sock comb, waste yarn), turn it around so the back of your spikes point towards you, and rehang on the back bed.

TIP 3: bring the left and the right quarter to the back bed, but be aware that you'll need to knit your heel on the back bed, too, which I find sort of fiddly.

Whatever tip you'll use, after that you'll finish your sock as usual. I knit 30 RCs after that before I start the heel.

Variations & tips

- The number of stitches used should always be even and dividable by 2 to achieve an even number for sub groups, too
- you may even create 2 huge groups of 32 stitches, the sub groups have 16 stitches then (see photo, this is how I did the 3rd group)
- you may create very tiny groups as well, maybe groups of 8 (sub groups of 4)
- always rehang your claw weights!
- knit as many or less rows of spikes as you're fancy
- knit each spike in a different color, but be aware that you'll have threads on the non public side and you'll need to secure them
- looks fabulous on a child's hat or a boot's cuff
- you may knit this circular, too. I recommend a 1:1 rib, though, als a rolled brim won't hold it up (see photos). If knitting circular the groups were knitted overarching the beds at one point, which is kind of tricky but doable
- use the spikes like a spiral by working single ones with some rows in between and shift the position of the single spike.
- **tip for closing the cuff's seam:** there are kind of long stitches occurring on the sides. Hold them in a bit while sewing, otherwise there'll be wholes and it looks untidy.

I hope you'll have lots of fun knitting these spiky things and I'm quite curious to see your results – please feel free to post them on my facebook page ☺

Kirsten Schreiweis

Here you can see the difference in fitting clearly: on the left with a well fitting brim (double layered/ folded down).

On the right knitted seamless circular with a rolled brim: due to the width given by the spikes it stands away from the leg...not really neat, right?



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