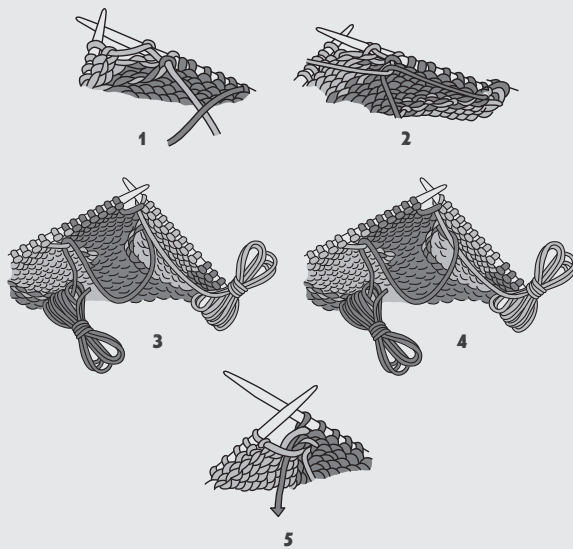


LOOP N' LOCK

To make the loop, turn the work so the wrong side is facing (**Figure 1**); the last stitches worked are shown in the light color (the illustration shows 1 light stitch slipped to produce a right-leaning diagonal when viewed from the right side of the work). Bring the yarn on the far side of the next section (shown as dark yarn) across the back of the work to where you ended and place it over the working yarn at the end of the last section to form a loop of yarn (**Figure 2**) temporarily stranded across the back of the work. Turn and work back in the direction you came from; the loop will lock the colors at the turning point; this completes the loop n' lock.

When you have worked around the piece and get to the loop again (**Figure 3**), drop the yarn butterfly for the yarn you were just using through the loop (**Figure 4**), then use the loop strand to work across the last section of the row to end at the turning point. At the end of the section, pull on the working end to remove any remaining slack from the loop (**Figure 5**).



YARN PREPARATION

Intarsia requires a separate yarn source for each color block or motif, which is easier if you work with individual strands wound onto bobbins or into butterflies (see below). The lengths provided here will be sufficient for both socks. Divide the colors as follows, rounded up to the next whole yard (meter):

MC: 16 strands of 9 yd (8.2 m) each; 144 yd (132 m) total.

A: 36 strands of 1½ yd (1.4 m) each; 54 yd (51 m) total.

B: 12 strands of 3 yd (2.7 m) each; 36 yd (33 m) total.

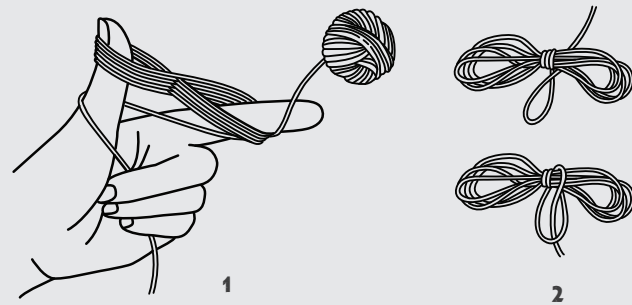
C: 8 strands of 3 yd (2.7 m) each; 24 yd (22 m) total.

D: 12 strands of 3 yd (2.7 m) each; 36 yd (33 m) total.

The amounts above are based on each stitch using 0.39 inches (1 cm) of yarn. To determine your inches per stitch, knit a stockinette swatch of consisting of about 100 stitches—for example 10 stitches by 10 rows, or 20 stitches by 5 rows—then rip out the swatch and measure the length of yarn used. Count only the yarn in the knitted stitches and not the amount used in the cast-on. Divide the length by 100 to determine the number of inches (cm) of yarn in each stitch. For the socks shown, 39" (99 cm) of yarn was needed to knit 100 stitches.

WINDING YARN INTO BUTTERFLIES

Extend the thumb and index finger of your left hand, loop the yarn around your thumb, and trap the end against your palm with the other three fingers. Wrap the yarn in a figure-eight around your thumb and index finger for the desired length (**Figure 1**). Cut the yarn, leaving a 12" (30.5 cm) tail. Remove the butterfly from your hand and hold it in the middle while you wrap the tail firmly around the bundle a few times in the opposite direction, then slip the tail underneath one of the wraps, and pull tight to secure (**Figure 2**). Pull the yarn from the center of the butterfly, beginning with the end that was held against the palm of your hand.



ANNETARSIA QUICK TIPS

- The last color section of every row is worked with the loop of yarn from the loop n' lock of the previous row.
- When you get to the loop, pull it out so you have a comfortable length of yarn to work the upcoming section, then drop the butterfly of the color just worked inside the loop to link these two colors, then work the next color section with the loop yarn.
- When you get to the end of the section worked with the loop, pull on the tail to remove the excess yarn, bring the yarn from the next color section to the left over the top of the yarn used for the previous section (the one worked with the loop), grab the current color from under this strand to loop n' lock the two yarns, turn the work (the loop is now to the right of the current section), then work in the opposite direction, working again with the color that was the loop yarn on the previous row. This will create a new loop that will signal the last color section of the next row.