JANA'S ROUNDED TOE (knitted from the cuff down)

Row 1: *k1, ssk, knit to 3 sts before the end of either the sole stitches of the top of the foot stitches, depending upon where your beginning of the round is. k2tog, k1. * Repeat on the other side of your sock. (either the sock sts or the top of the foot)

Row 2 & 3 Knit

Repeat rows 1-3 until you have decreased the total number of stitches by 12.

*Repeat row 1, the decrease round
Knit a row.*

Repeat these two rows, alternating between a dec rnd and a plain round until you have half the original number of cast on stitches left. For example, If you began with 64 (72, 80) sts, you should repeat these two rounds until you have 32 (36, 40) sts left.

Now, knit the decrease row (row 1) every round until you have 16 stitches remaining, or 8 stitches on each needle.

Note: If you'd prefer a wider toe, you can certainly stop knitting sooner and use more stitches for the Kitchener graft.

Graft these stitches using the Kitchener method show here:
https://youtu.be/qV6-zBn3pDg

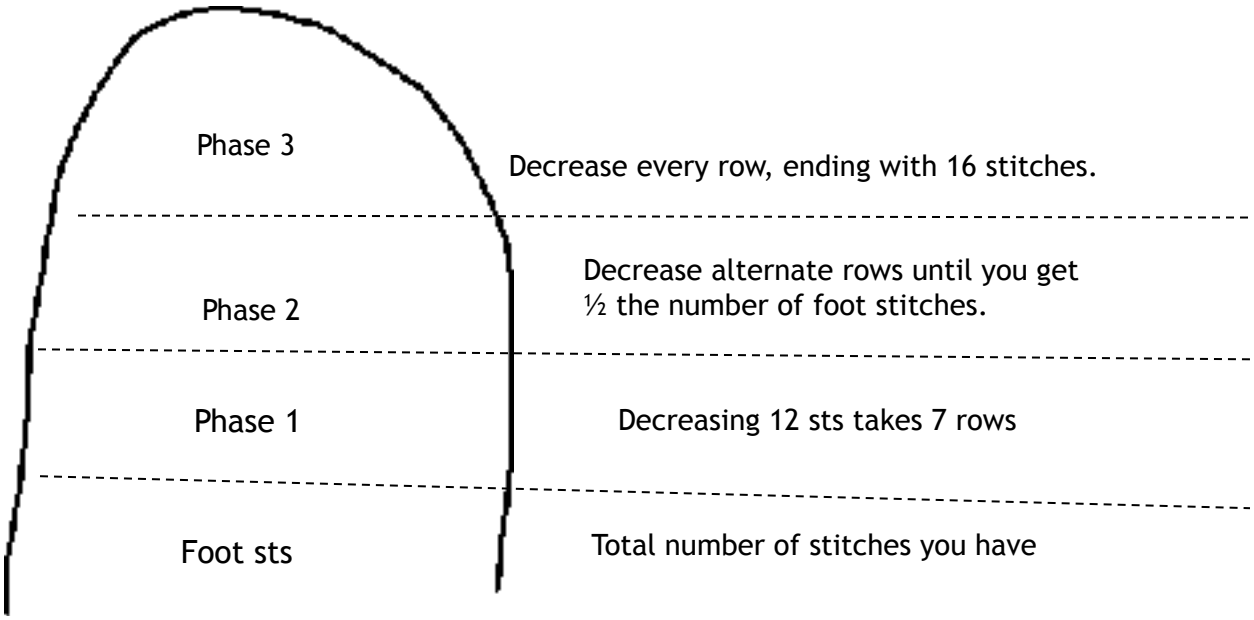
Figuring out when to begin the toe decreases:

It takes 22 (24, 28) rows to decrease the number of stitches down to (16 sts) the point at which you graft the toe closed. So knowing that, you can count your rows and measure to see exactly when you need to begin the toe decreases, based on the length of your foot minus that amount. These numbers are for the options shown here. If your cast on number is different than my examples, figure out your own number of rows needed by using the worksheet below.

Note: My Beginning of Round is in the center of the back of the sock.

Row by Row Instructions:

Row 1 is a Decreasing Round: *Knit to 3 sts before the end, k2tog, k1. Turn work, k1, ssk. Knit across needle until 3 sts remain, k2tog, k1. Turn work, k1, ssk * 60(68,76) sts remain
Row 2-3: knit
Row 4: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 56(64,72) sts left
Row 5-6: knit
Row 7: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 52(60,68) sts left
Row 8: knit
Row 9: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 48(56,64) sts left
Row 10: knit
Row 11: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 44(52,60) sts left
Row 12: knit
Row 13: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 40(48,56) sts left
Row 14: knit
Row 15: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 36(44,52) sts left
Row 16: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 32(40,48) sts left
Row 17: For small size, skip this row and go to Row 18 decreasing now, every row. For M/L sizes Knit.
Row 18: For S size, repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 28 sts left
For M size, skip this round and go on to Row 19. For L size, Knit.
Row 19: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 24(36,44) sts remain
Row 20: For S/M sizes, skip this row and go to Row 21. For L size, Knit.
Row 21: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 20(32,40) sts remain
Row 22: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. 16(28,36) sts remain
Row 23: Kitchener grafting for small size
For M/L sizes, repeat Row 1 for a dec. round. - (24, 32) sts remain
Row 24: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. - (20, 28) sts remain
Row 25: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. - (16, 24) sts remain
Row 26: Kitchener grafting for medium size
For L size, repeat Row 1 for a dec round. -(-20) sts remain
Row 27: repeat Row 1 for a decreasing round. -(-16) sts remain
Row 28: Kitchener grafting for large size



Phase 1: Phase 1 rows __7__

12 is the number of stitches you will always decrease during Phase 1, regardless of your foot stitches. This always take 7 rows.

Foot sts – 12 = A (7 rows)

A, is the number of stitches you will have after Phase 1.

Phase 2: Phase 2 rows _____

You want to end phase 2 with **half** the number of stitches you started this section with, so to find the number of stitches you will decrease, you need to subtract.

A – (foot sts ÷ 2) = # of sts decreased in this phase

Since you are decreasing every other row, you can then divide by 2 to find how many rows phase 2 will require.

# of sts decreased ÷ 2 = # rows

Phase 3: Phase 3 rows _____

You will end with 16 stitches, so you can subtract 16 to find out how many stitches you need to decrease. Since you decrease 4 stitches each row, dividing by 4 will give you the number of rows phase 3 will take.

[(foot sts ÷ 2) – 16] ÷ 4 = # rows

By adding the number of rows each phase requires, you can find how many rows the toe of your sock with take to knit.

Total rows needed _____