

MOM'S SLIPPERS

MATERIALS: Worsted weight yarn in 2 contrasting colors. Size 10 knitting needles. Tapestry needle.

Two color cast-on: Cast on 6 st of **Color A**, leaving a 12" tail. Cast on 6 st of **Color B** (also leaving a 12" tail). Alternating colors, cast on 6 st of each color till desired number of blocks is cast on:

TODDLER/CHILD: 7 or 9 blocks, depending on the number needed to reach ABOVE ankle bones (must always be an odd number of blocks- An odd number of blocks makes sure that the surface being walked on is a row of the rolled blocks instead of the narrow seam between them)

YOUNG ADULT / TEEN: 11 blocks

ADULT FEMALE: 13 blocks

ADULT MALE: 15 blocks

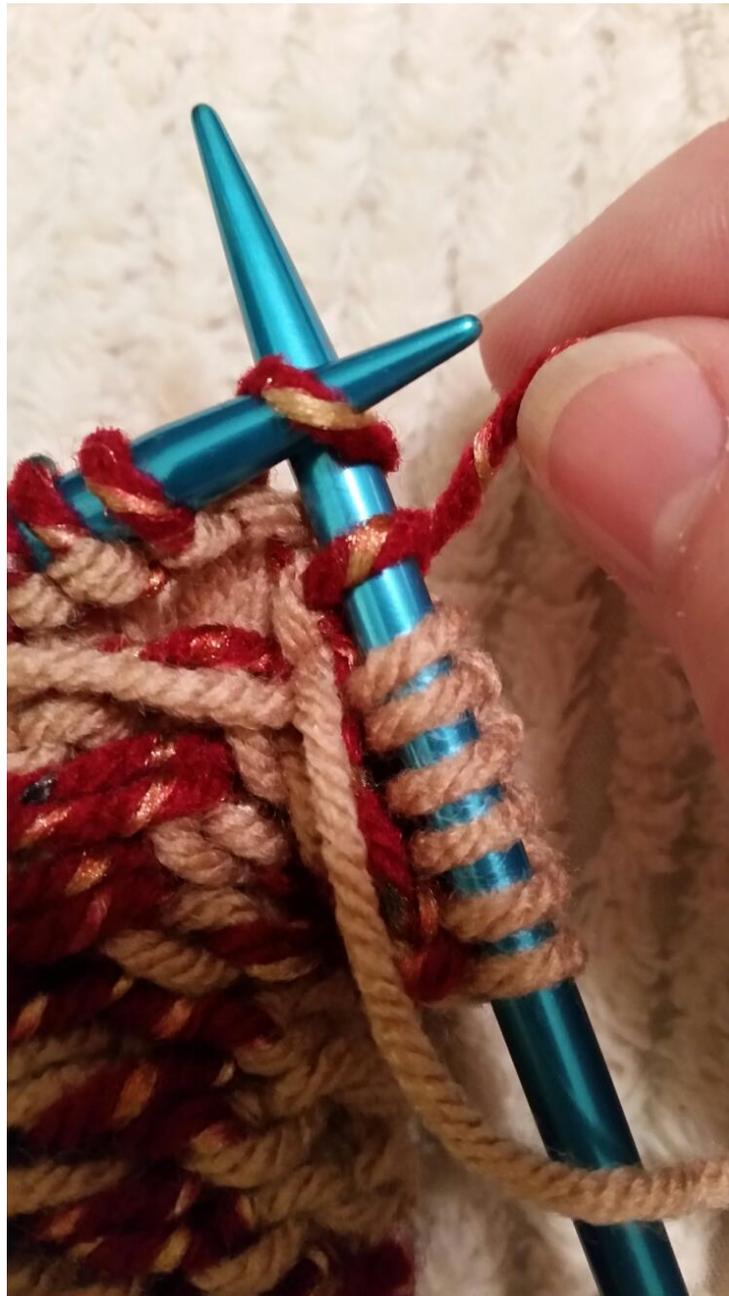
(The blocks must reach ABOVE the ankle bone on each side in order to be able to cover the top of the foot properly when sewn together at the front of the slipper. Not having enough blocks renders the slipper too tight around the foot, and too loose at the heel, making it impossible to keep them on the feet)

IMPORTANT NOTES: I recommend keeping one color yarn always on your left side, and the other color always on your right side. This helps keep the yarns from tangling. The first few rows will look very confusing....all those strands of yarn along the bottom edge just look....wrong. Trust me, it will work itself out!

ALWAYS twist your work at the beginning of each row - wrapping the two colors around each other ONCE. (This is easily done by simply twirling your working needle once – always in the same direction) This creates the rolled edge around the top of the slipper (when the first stitch of the second color block is tightened) and keeps the two colors together for the beginning of each row. The first row of the new block color requires twisting needle twice instead of once in order to get the yarns to twist once around each other.



ALWAYS tighten the **FIRST** stitch of each color block AFTER the stitch has been completed (except the first stitch of the row). Do this by pulling on the yarn just before wrapping it around the needle for the second stitch. This creates the rolled effect of the rows down the length of the slipper, and keeps the floats on the wrong side from becoming too loose and being a hazard to catching on your toes when putting them on....Don't worry about getting it TOO tight, the tension will self-adjust as you continue knitting.



ROW 1: (RS) TWIST YOUR WORK. Knit 6 in **color A**, pulling your **FIRST** stitch tight. Drop your working yarn and pick up **color B**. Knit 6 in **color B**, pulling your **FIRST** stitch tight, drop your working yarn and pick up **color A**. Continue in this way to the end of the row.

ROW 2: TWIST YOUR WORK. Knit 6 in **Color A**, making certain to pull **FIRST** stitch tight. Bring yarn to **FRONT** of needles (as if to purl the next stitch) and drop it. Bring **Color B** from the front of the needle to the **BACK**, knit next 6 stitches using **color B**, making certain to pull the **FIRST** stitch tight. Bring yarn to **FRONT** of needles, drop it, and take **Color A** to back of the needles. Knit next 6 stitches, making certain to pull the **FIRST** stitch tight.....continue in this way to the end of the row.



This pictures shows the stitches of the first color block done, and the yarn is ready to be rotated from front to back (tan yarn) – and the red yarn from back to front. This switching of the yarns from front to back creates the horizontal bars you see on the wrong side of the work – creating padding on the inside of the slipper!



The strands of yarn have now been switched front to back (and vice-versa) and you are now ready to knit the second color block. It is recommended to always keep the same color closest to the needle – I keep the color on my left closest to the needle (red in this case). **This helps a great deal in keeping the two yarns from tangling.**

ROWS 3-6: repeat rows 1 and 2.

ROWS 7-12: Repeat rows 1-6, switching color B for color A, and color A for color B. (***Easy tip:*** You will ALWAYS change colors on a row where the right side is facing you)

This pattern will repeat for the entire slipper, switching colors every 7th row. This will create a checkerboard pattern, with each block 6 stitches by 6 rows.

The number of rows of colored blocks will vary according to the length of the slipper needed. This slipper is incredibly stretchy, so the row of blocks should reach only to the base or middle of the big toe before beginning the decrease on the final row of blocks – generally 7-9 rows for TODDLER/CHILD, 11 rows for TEEN, and 12-13 for ADULT. However, these are simply guidelines – they are not written in stone, and these slippers are stretchy, so I recommend erring on the smaller side.

DECREASE ROWS: Row 1, knit normally. **Row 2:** K1, K2tog twice, K1 for each color. **Row 3:** knit normally. Row 4: K2 tog all the way across (staying in color sequence). Row 5: K2 tog all the way across with ONLY the first color in the sequence. Whatever stitches remain on the needle will be transferred to the tapestry needle, and pulled closed, as on a hat. Tie the tails of the two colors together, and use them to whip stitch up the front/toe of the slipper. Leave enough blocks at the back of the rows to be able to comfortably slip the foot in – generally 4-5 rows on Toddler size, and 7 rows on adult sizes. Use the long tails of the cast on to stitch up the heel (fold the width of the slipper in half and whip stitch the rows together)

Right side:



Wrong side:



Always tightening that FIRST stitch in each color block curls the blocks inward, making those great rolled rows down the length of the slipper. Between those rolled rows and the horizontal bars on the wrong side, these slippers are VERY cushy and warm!

Notice the nice rolled edge (in the wrong side photo). This will be the edge around the opening of the slipper.

This is similar to the Phentex pattern, but uses a slightly different construction method.