

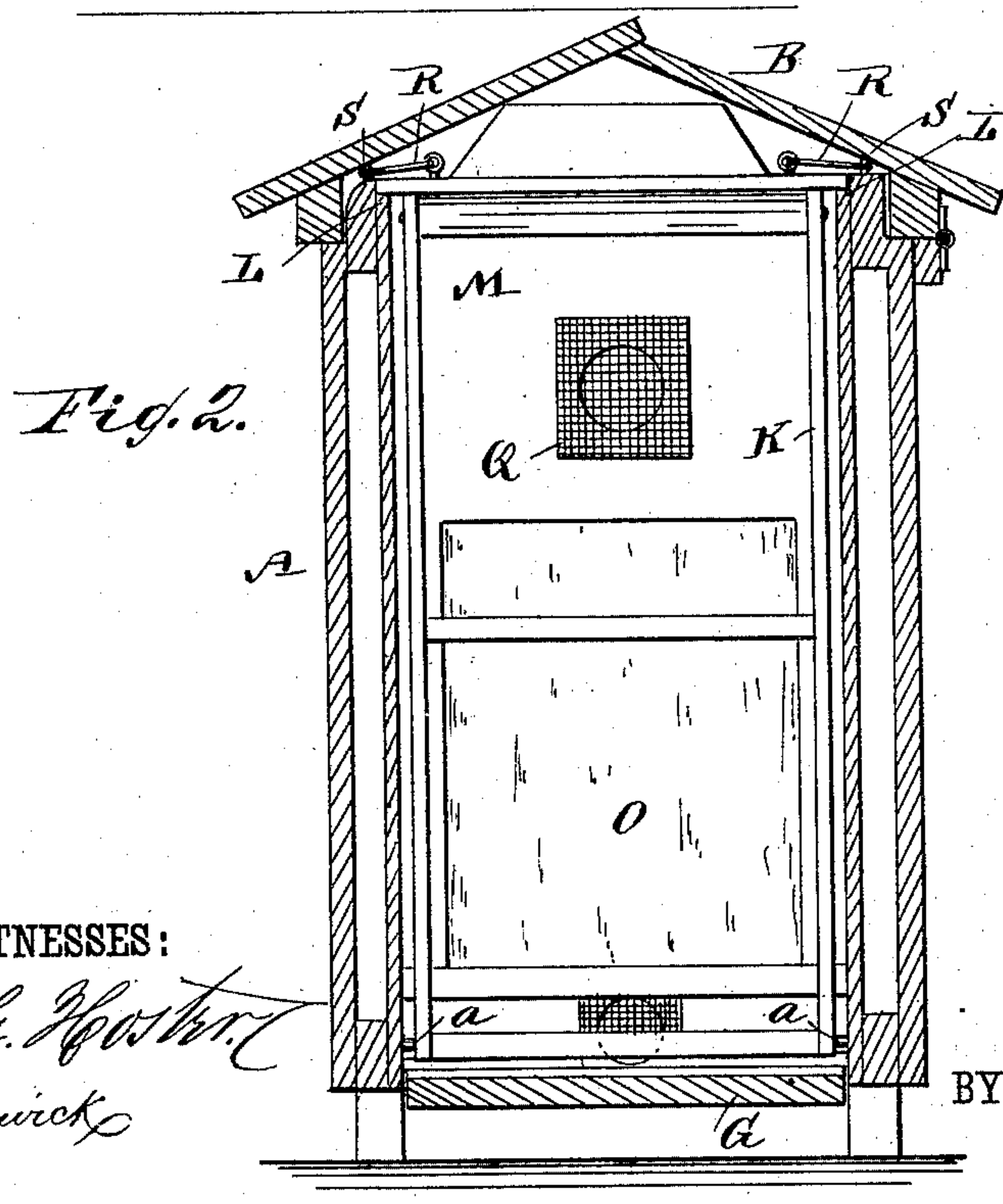
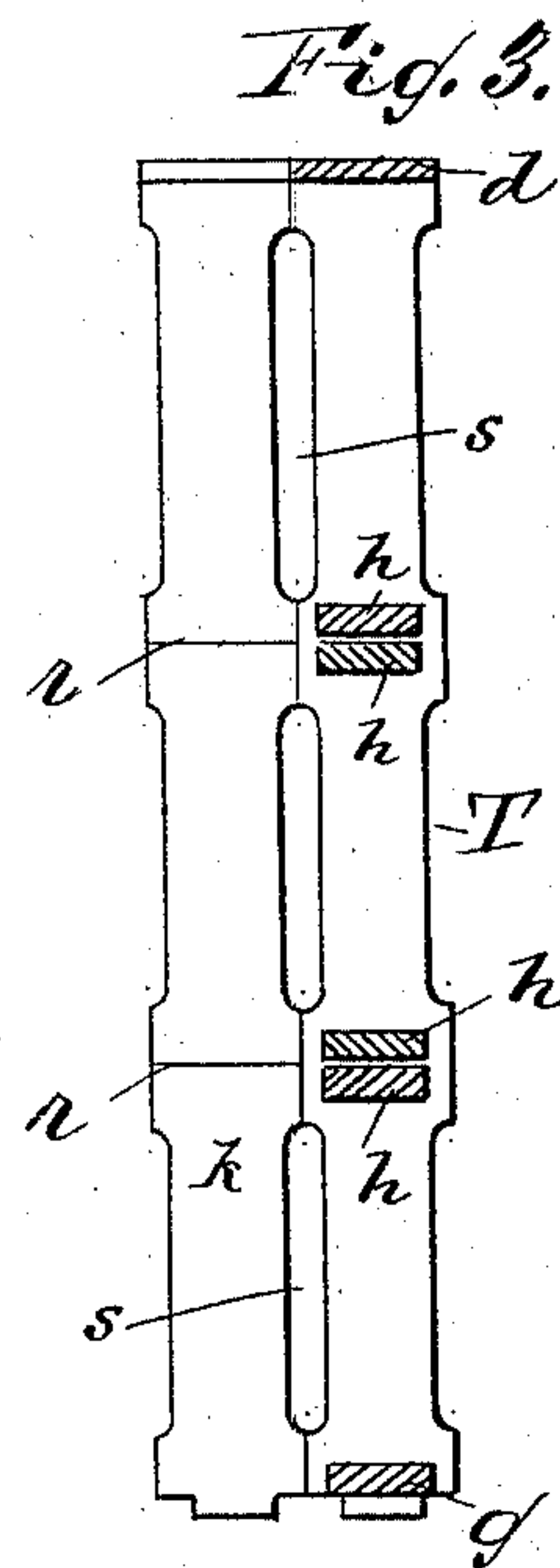
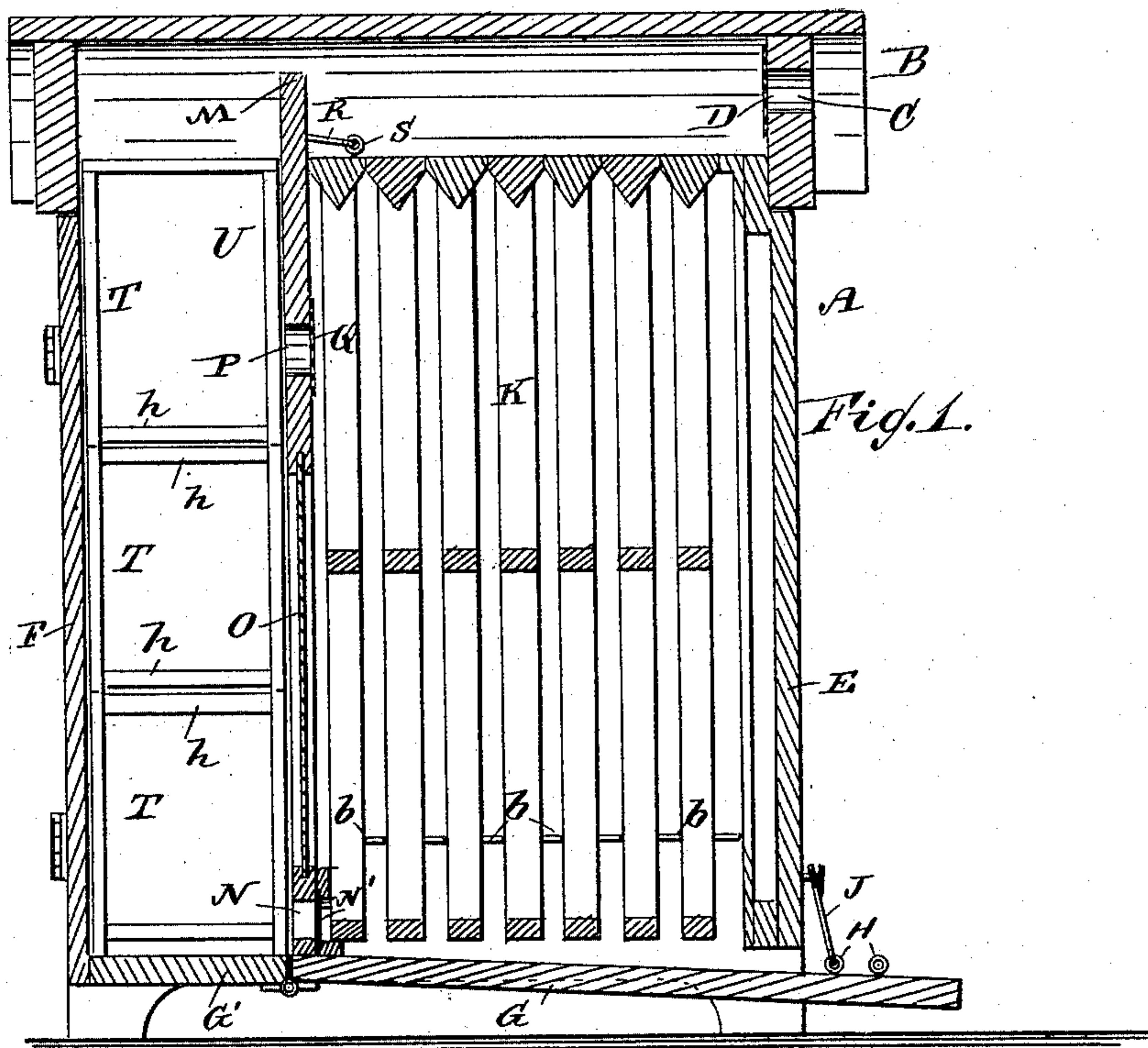
(No Model.)

L. S. COOK.

BEE HIVE.

No. 324,538.

Patented Aug. 18, 1885.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LORENZO S. COOK, OF BORDEN, NEW YORK.

BEE-HIVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,538, dated August 18, 1885.

Application filed December 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LORENZO S. COOK, of Borden, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bee-Hive, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide certain new and useful improvements in bee-hives, whereby the removing of the honey-frames is facilitated, the bees can be controlled in relation to the part of the hive in which they are to deposit the honey, and which hive can be ventilated easily.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of my improved bee-hive. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view and sectional view of the separable sectional honey-frames.

The box A is provided with a flat, peaked, hinged top, B, in one end piece of which an aperture, C, is formed, over which a piece, D, of wire netting is secured on the inner surface. The front E of the box A is fixed; but the rear is provided with a door, F. The rear part, G', of the floor is permanently secured on the bottom of the box, and the remaining part, G, is hinged to the part G', and is adapted to swing downward, and projects some distance from the front of the box. The part G is adapted to be swung down more or less.

On the upper surface of the projecting end of the hinged part G of the floor two eyes or staples, H, are secured one behind the other, and a hook, J, is pivoted on the front of the box at or near the bottom, which is adapted to be passed through either of the said eyes or staples H.

In that part of the box above the hinged part of the bottom a series of frames, K, are held transversely, and are suspended from cross-pieces secured to the top of the frames, and have their ends rested on shoulders L, formed on the inner surfaces of the sides of the

box at the top. Brads a or other projections, secured on the outer surfaces of the side pieces at the bottom, prevent the side pieces from coming in contact with the inner surfaces of the sides of the box, and thus prevent the bees from waxing the frames to the sides of the box. Brads b on the edges of the side pieces of the frames prevent the side edges from coming in contact and being waxed together. A transverse partition, M, fitting in the box, is provided near its bottom with an aperture, N, covered by wire-netting N'. A glass pane, O, is held in the said partition above the opening N, and a larger opening, P, is formed above the pane O, and is covered by a piece of wire-netting, Q. Two hooks, R, are fastened on the top of the partition M, and can be passed through eyes S or staples on the top of the side pieces to hold the partition in place. Between the partition M and the rear of the box a series of frames, T, are held, which are divided into three sections by the top and bottom pieces, d g, and two pairs of intermediate strips, h, placed close together, so that when the side pieces, k, are cut between the strips h the frames T will be divided into three small sections ready for the market.

To facilitate subdividing the frames T, grooves or cuts r are made in the side pieces, k, between the strips h, as shown in Fig. 3.

To permit the bees to get at the frames T, and between them, recesses s are formed in the side edges of the side pieces, k, one recess being provided in each edge for each section. As the strips h are not as wide as the side pieces, k, the bees can pass between the strips h of two adjacent frames from one section to the other.

The hive is adjusted in the following manner: When the hive is to receive a swarm, the hinged part G of the floor is unhooked. The box is tilted toward the rear and held in an inclined position by suitable blocks, stones, &c., placed below the front of the hive. If only a small opening is to be left for the bees to enter, the front of the hive is swung down on the ground and the hook J passed into the inner staple or eye, H. If the bottom of the hive is to be closed, the floor part G is swung up against the bottom and held in place by passing the hook J into the outer staple.

In winter the bees work in the frames K only, and are prevented from reaching the frames T by the partition M. The door F can then be opened, and the bees observed through the pane O. In the summer the partition M is withdrawn and placed next to the door F, thus permitting the bees to reach the frames T and fill them. The bees are then smoked out of the frames T, the partition M is placed between the frames K and T, and the frames T are removed and replaced by empty frames. The filled frames T are separated into sections by cutting through the side pieces, *k*, at the cuts *r*.

The apertures N, P, and C are sufficient to ventilate the hive thoroughly.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a bee-hive, the combination, with the box A, of the partition M, the hooks R, the eyes S, the pane O, and the frames K and T, arranged on opposite sides of the partition, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. A honey-frame consisting of the side pieces, *k*, having cuts *r*, the top and bottom pieces, *d g*, and the intermediate pieces, *h*, arranged in pairs, substantially as herein shown and described.

LORENZO S. COOK.

Witnesses:

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