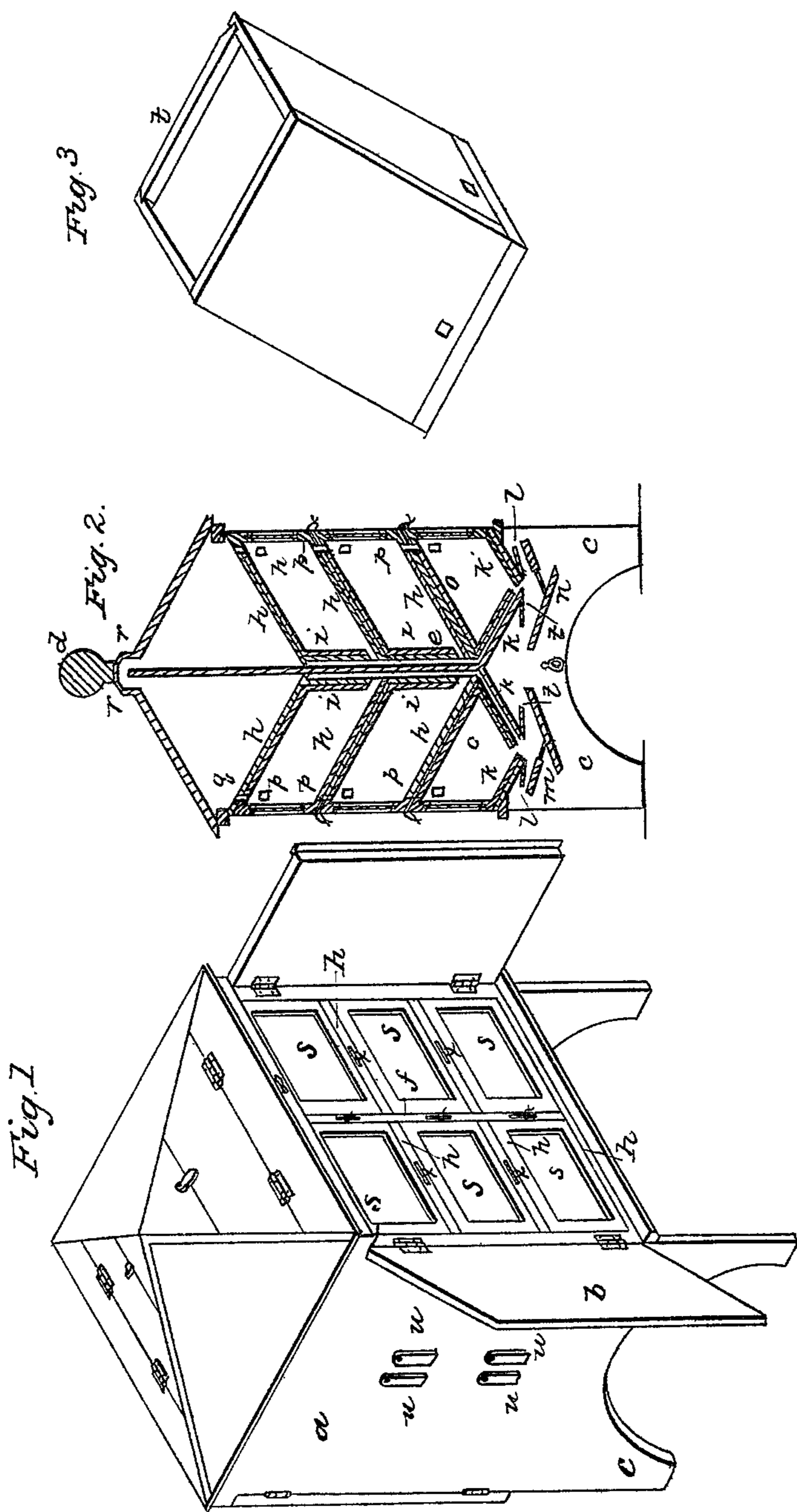


J. D. FULKERSON.

Bee Hive.

No. 3,646.

Patented July 1, 1844.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB D. FULKERSON, OF UNITY, OHIO.

BEEHIVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No: 3,646, dated July 1, 1844.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB D. FULKERSON, of Unity, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bee Hives or Palaces; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of my specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a general view of the hive; Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section; Fig. 3, a box detached and bottom up.

The nature of my invention consists in so constructing the hives and entrance passages they shall be easily cleaned and managed and the bees shall have free ingress to all parts of the hive without interfering with one another.

To construct this machine a square box (*a*) is made having doors on two opposite sides made double and shown at (*b*) this outside box or case stands on legs (*c*) which are formed by extending the side pieces down for that purpose the top is in shape a pyramid and is surmounted at the apex with an ornament (*d*). This case is divided in the center parallel with the doors by a vertical partition (*e*) reaching from the top of the roof down to the inclined boards at the bottom. At right angles to this partition there is another (*f*) but this does not extend up to the roof but only to the top of the draws hereafter named the hive is thus separated into four equal compartments, each of which is subdivided by three shelves (*h*) which incline from the doors downward toward the center partition (*e*) the upper one of these shelves comes to within an eighth of an inch of the partition (*e*) leaving only that space for ventilation to be presently named; a short partition (*i*) projects downward from the under side of this upper shelf, parallel to, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from, the center partition (*e*) and reaches to within an inch of the top of the next shelf and leaving that space for the entrance of the bees; the second and third shelves only extend inward as far as this partition and the second has a similar one (*i'*) under it the third comes to within about the same distance from the inclined bottom (*k*) as the width of the space between the partitions (*e* and *i*) the rest of the bottom is formed by an inclined board (*k'*), the inclination of which is parallel with the

shelves these do not meet but leave a space between them for the entrance of the bees as clearly shown in section Fig. 2, these boards are joined at the two ends by others which also incline inward forming a bottom like a hopper; around this entrance at the lower edge of the boards, there are narrow strips of glass (*l*) put, the lower edges of which touch that of the board and their upper edges stand off a little this prevents the moth that lights on the outside from creeping down into the hive; outside of this glass and at a little distance therefrom there is a shield board (*m*) that stands parallel with the glass and prevents the moth from lighting on it. This is supported on pins attached to the lighting board. Under the entrance there is an inclined lighting board (*n*) the lower edge of which is attached to the legs at each end and the other is allowed to move up and down so as to touch or be moved off from the bottom board (*k*). The spaces between the shelves above named is filled with draws or boxes, the lower one (*o*) fits the space between the bottom (*k'*) and first shelf, and its lower end stands off from the bottom (*k*) to give the bees entrance into the upper box. The opening into this lower box is at the lower corner just to the entrance into the hive. The next box fills the space between the two lower shelves and its opening is in the lower corner opposite the space between the partition (*i'*) and the shelf; the upper box is precisely similar to this last described. Each of the boxes have glass (*s*) in front as shown in Fig. 1, and near the front part there is an opening (*p*) from one box to another through the shelves. An opening (*q*) is also made into the top through the upper box, over this a glass or other suitable receiver can be placed for the bees to make honey in that is to be removed. Through the top ornament on the roof, there are holes (*r*) for the purpose of ventilating the hive, which allow a free circulation of air up through the passages. This description serves for one quarter of the hive, the rest are like it, except the hoppers for entrance are only two in number, one being on each side of the main partition (*e*).

The bottom of the boxes (*t*) Fig. 3, are made to slide out to take the honey, and this can be easily done as the comb is not attached thereto.

On the end of the palace there are aper-

tures covered ordinarily by buttons (*u*) through which slides are put to stop the entrance into the draws at the bottom opening; and there are also small slides (*v*) in the shelves that cut off the openings (*p*).

Having thus fully described my improvements what I claim is—

The combination and arrangement for defending the hopper formed entrances by

means of the glass placed around the entrance thereof and the shield boards constructed and arranged as above specified, the form of the hive being as herein set forth.

JACOB D. FULKERSON.

Witnesses:

J. J. GREENOUGH,

WILLIAM SEWELL, Jr.