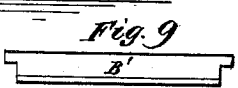
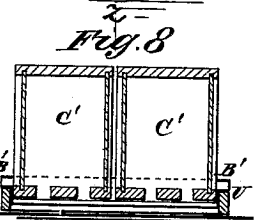
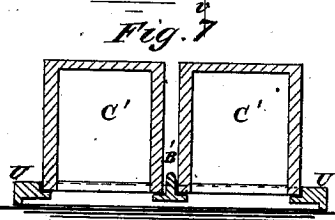
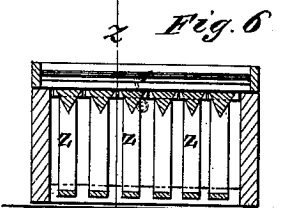
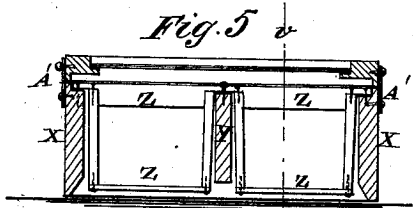
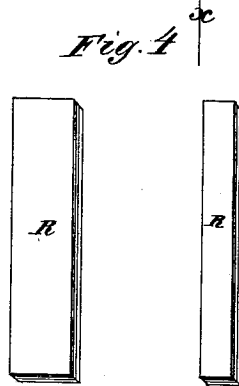
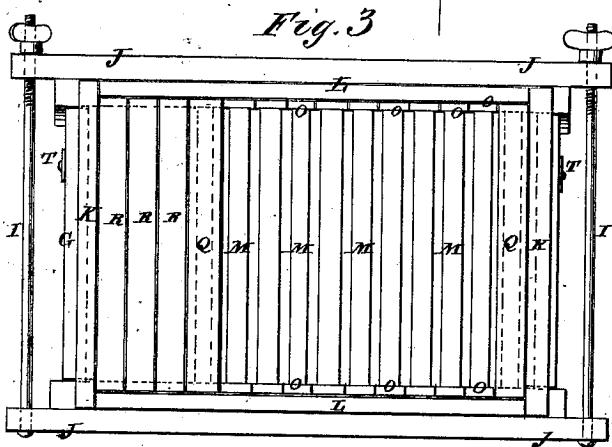
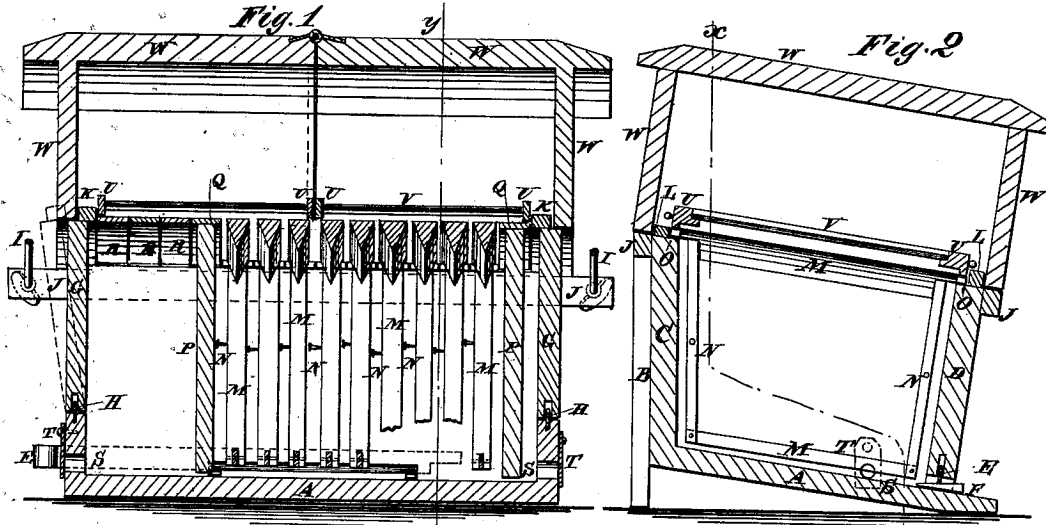


C. J. SPERRY & L. CHANDLER.
BEE-HIVE.

No. 191,620.

Patented June 5, 1877.



WITNESSES:

A. W. Amqvist
J. Scarborough

INVENTORS

C. J. Sperry
L. Chandler
BY *[Signature]*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. SPERRY AND LYMAN CHANDLER, OF NEW LONDON, MINN.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEE-HIVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 191,620, dated June 5, 1877; application filed February 3, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES J. SPERRY and LYMAN CHANDLER, of New London, in the county of Kandiyohi and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bee-Hive, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of our improved bee-hive, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same, taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top view of the hive, the cover being removed and the hive arranged for ordinary use. Fig. 4 represents a wide and a narrow contraction-slat. Fig. 5 is a detail longitudinal section of the honey-case, taken through the line *z' z'*, Fig. 6. Fig. 6 is a detail cross-section of the same, taken through the line *v v*, Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a detail vertical section of two honey-boxes, the cross-bar, and the sash, taken crosswise of the hive. Fig. 8 is a detail vertical section of two of the honey-boxes and the sash, taken longitudinally with the hive. Fig. 9 is a detail view of the cross-bar.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of the bee-hive for which Letters Patent No. 143,307 were granted to us, September 30, 1873, so as to make it more convenient in use, enabling the bees to be more readily handled and controlled.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

A is the bottom of the hive, the lower side of the forward edge of which rests upon the table, and which is supported in an inclined position by legs B attached to the back of the hive.

C is the back of the hive, to the lower edge of which the bottom A is attached, and which is vertical, or nearly so.

D is the front of the hive, the upper part of which inclines outward, and the lower edge of which is attached to the bottom A at a little distance from its edge. The projecting part of the bottom A serves as a table for the bees to alight upon. In the middle part of the

lower edge of the front D is formed a long notch for the ingress and egress of the bees.

The size of this passage is regulated by a slide, E, placed in a groove in the lower edge of the front D, and which is supported adjustably by two wedges, F, placed beneath it at the ends of the said notch.

By this arrangement, by adjusting the wedges F the slide E may be raised to permit workers and drones to pass in and out, or lowered to shut out the drones, while allowing the workers to pass in and out freely.

By removing the wedges F the passage will be entirely closed. The lower edge of the slide E is notched at one end, so that by removing the wedges F and adjusting the said slide E longitudinally a narrow passage may be formed.

The other end of the slide E projects at the side of the hive, to serve as a handle for adjusting it.

G are the sides of the hive, which are vertical, and are each made in two unequal parts. The lower and smaller part of each side G is stationary, and is secured to the bottom A, back C, and front D of the hive.

The adjacent edges of the parts of the sides G are grooved longitudinally, and in the said grooves is inserted a strip, H, of sheet metal, which makes the joint tight, and serves also as a hinge to enable the upper edges of the said sides G to be moved outward to give space for removing the comb-frames.

The loose upper parts of the sides G are secured in place by screwing up the nuts of the rods I, which pass through the projecting ends of the bars J, which are attached to the back C and front D near their upper edges, and which serve as flanges for the edges of the cover to rest upon.

The projecting ends of the bars J serve also as handles for lifting and carrying the hive.

To the upper edges of the sides G are attached bars K in such positions as to project beyond the inner surface of said sides for a distance equal to half the ordinary distance between two frames, so that the side frames may have as much space as the others. The bars K leave the outer parts of the top edges of the sides G uncovered, to serve as shoul-

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