

J. J. McCULLAR.
BEE HIVE.

No. 343,916.

Patented June 15, 1886.

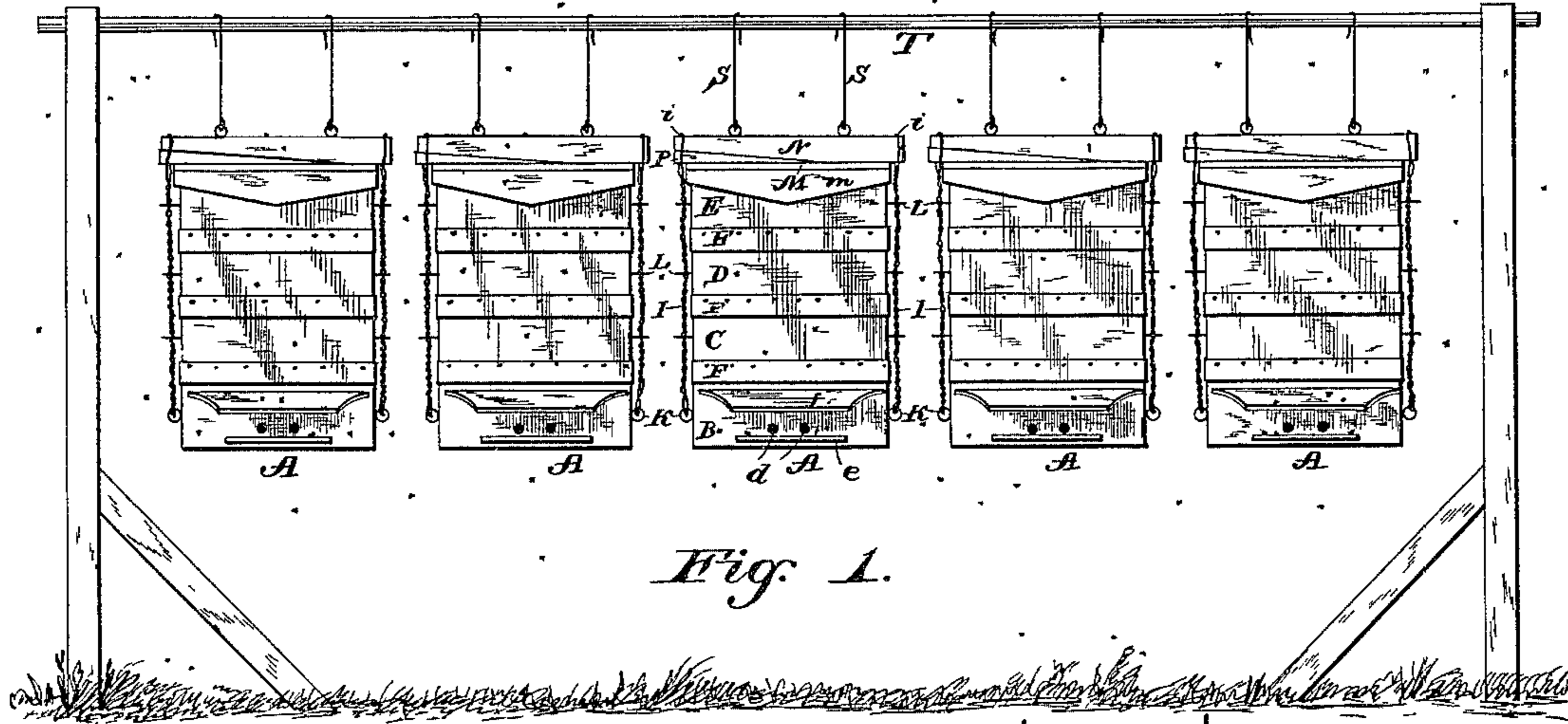


Fig. 1.

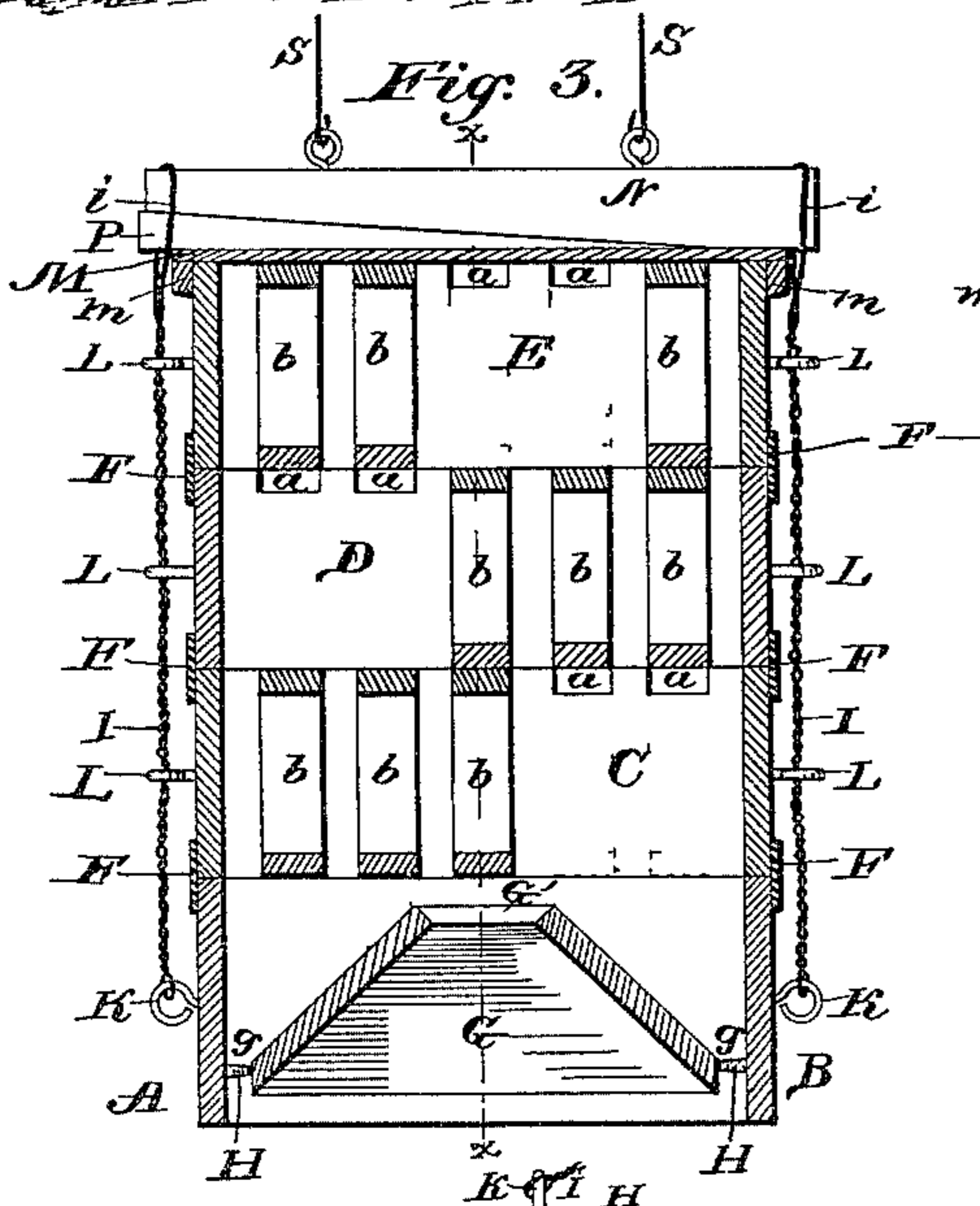


Fig. 3.

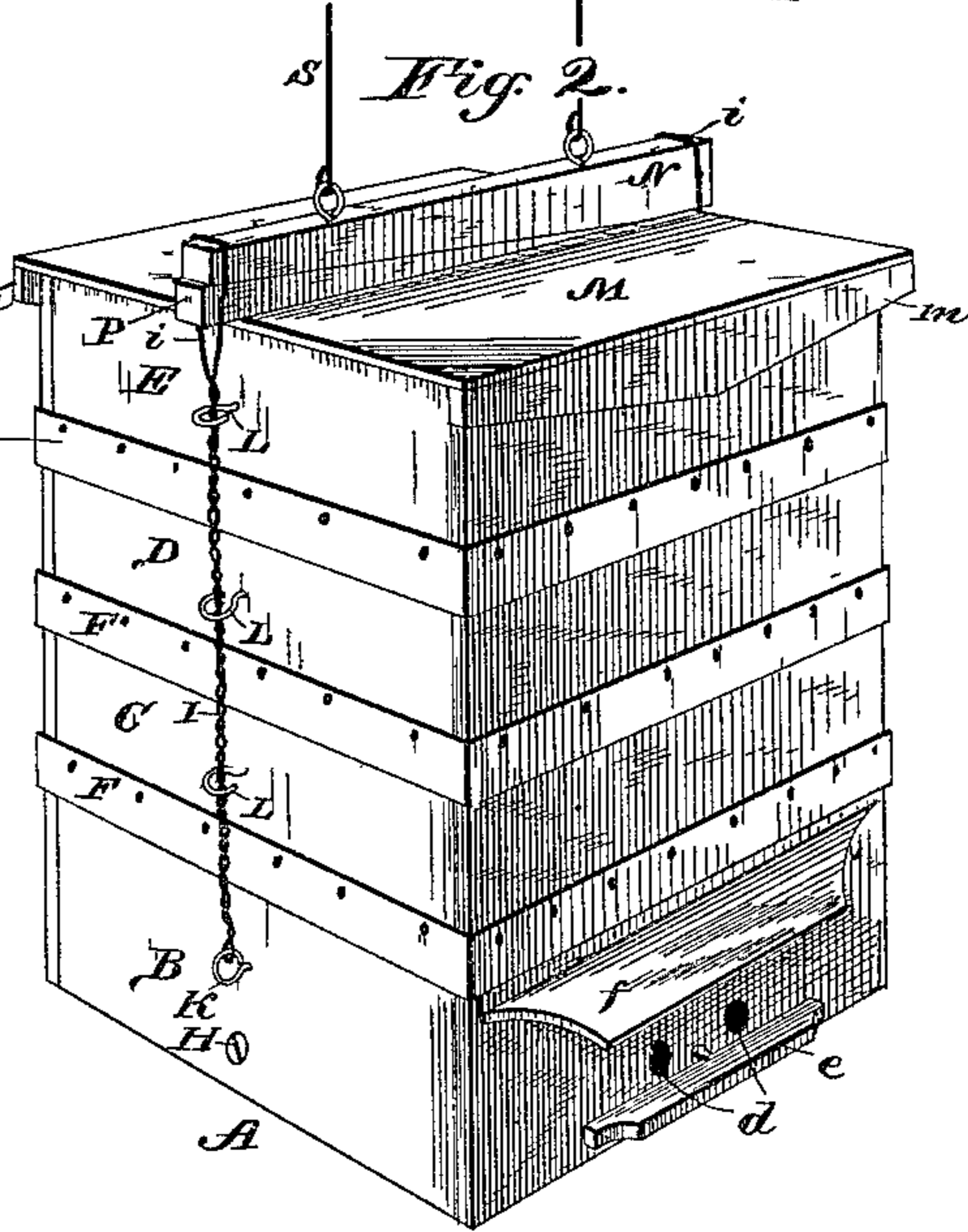


Fig. 2.

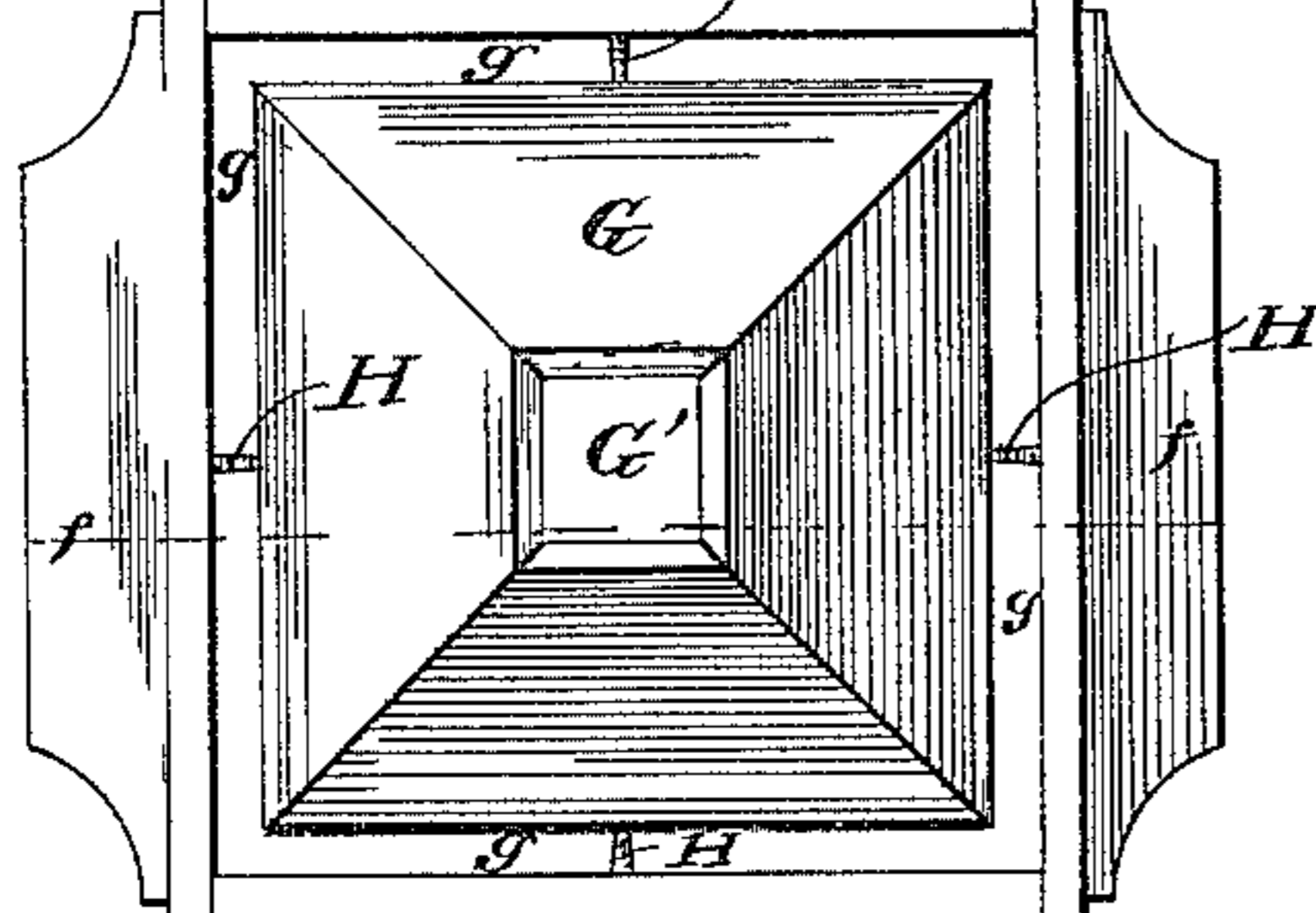


Fig. 4.

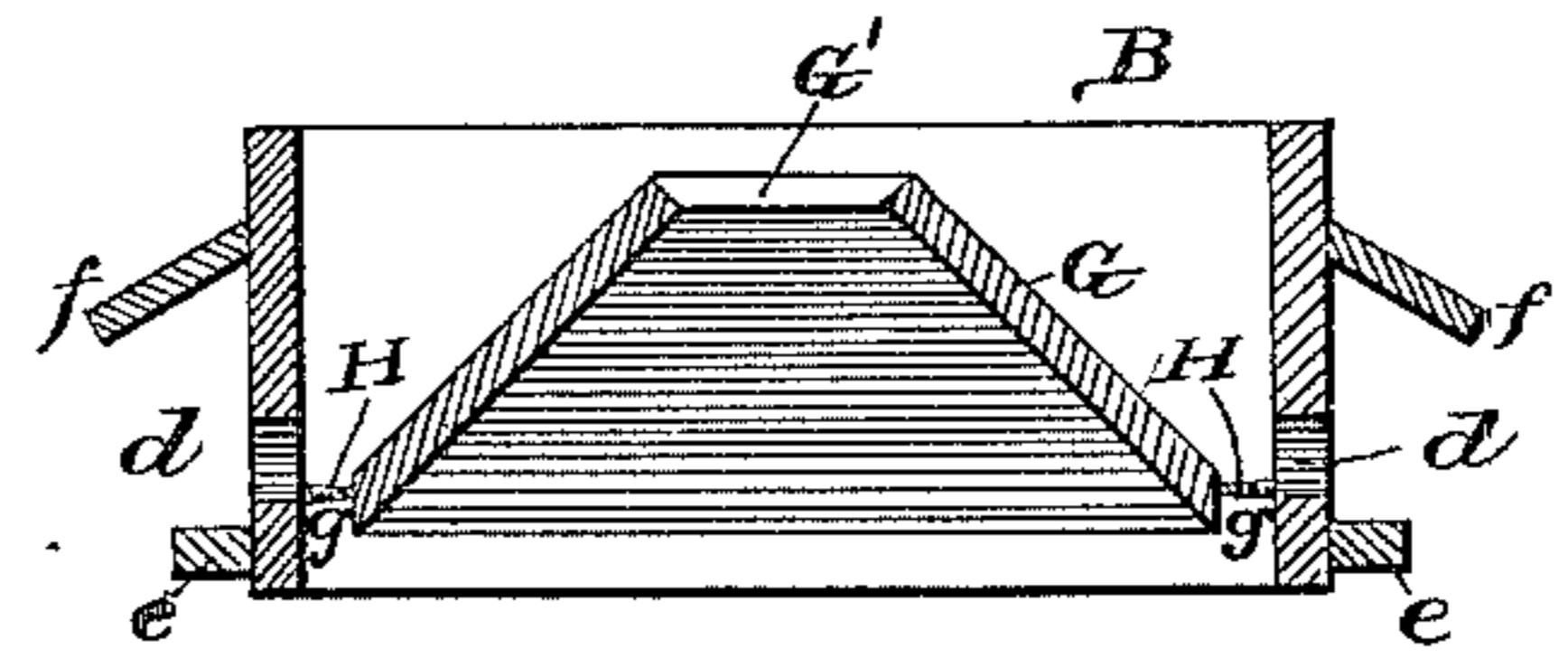


Fig. 5.

Witnesses
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John J. McCullar.

Inventor,
 John J. McCullar:

By his Attorney
C. A. Snow & Co.

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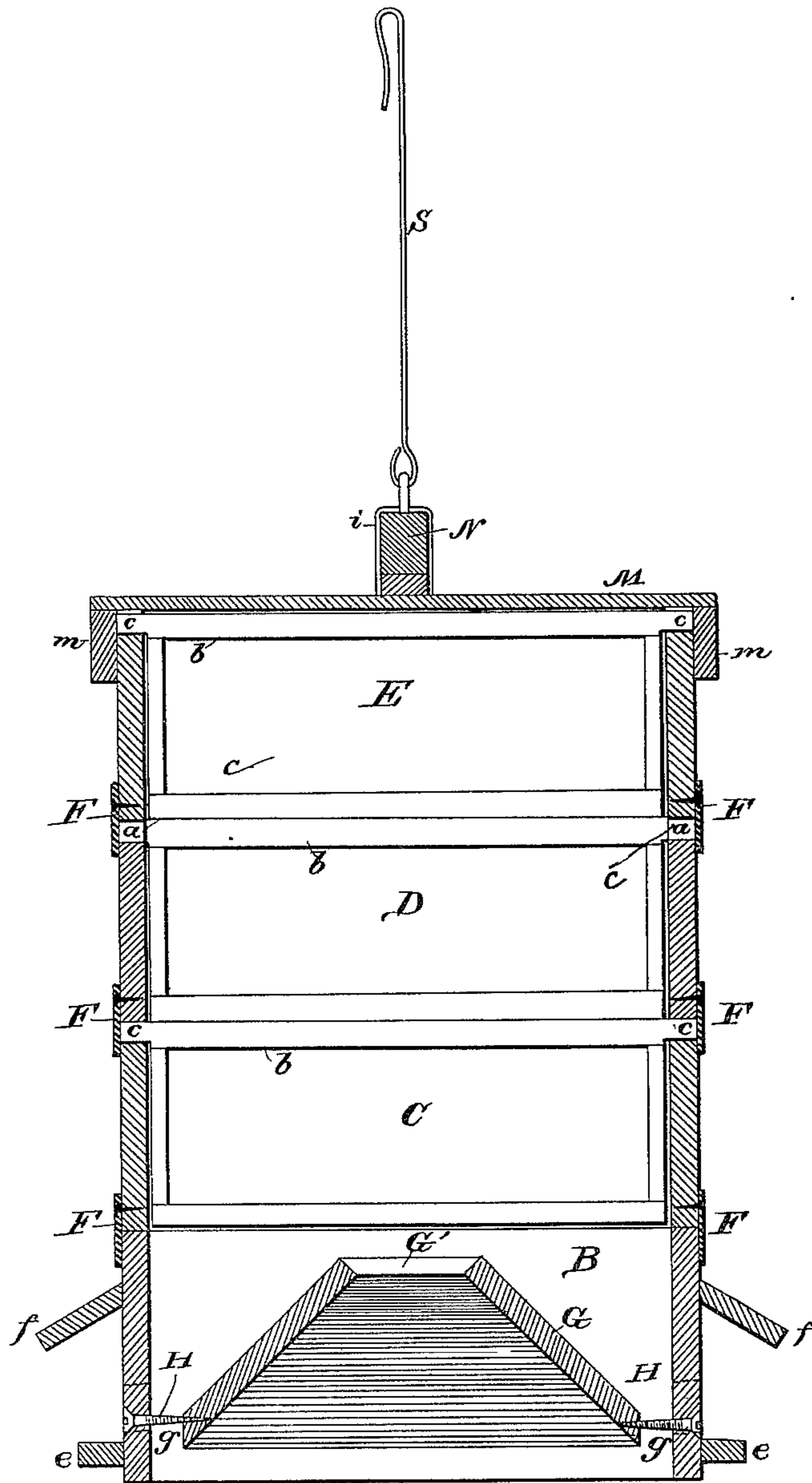


Fig. 6.

Witnesses

Riley C. Bowen
Wm. M. Ward

Inventor,

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By his Attorneys

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Feb

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JACKSON McCULLAR, OF WILL'S POINT, TEXAS.

BEE-HIVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,916, dated June 15 1886.

Application filed January 9, 1886. Serial No. 188,136. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JACKSON McCULLAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Will's Point, in the county of Van Zandt and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bee-Hives, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in bee hives; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a number of my improved hives suspended from a bar. Fig. 2 is a detailed perspective view of my hive. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the same. Figs. 4 and 5 are detailed views. Fig. 6 is a vertical section at right angles to Fig. 3.

A represents a hive, which is composed of the separable sections B, C, D, and E, placed on top of one another, and forming a vertical pile. The upper sections are each provided on their lower edges with depending metallic flanges F, which extend down upon the upper edges of the subjacent section and close the crack between the two to exclude air and dust. Opposite sides of the upper sections are notched on their upper edges, as at *a*, and in the said sections are suspended honey frames *b*, the upper bars of which have extended ends *c*, that fit in the notches *a*. Spaces are left between the frames in the sections sufficiently wide to allow the bees to pass, and the said frames correspond in depth to the depth of the section in which they are suspended, so that when the sections are placed together to form a hive the frames in the various sections bear vertically on one another, as shown in Fig. 3.

In the lower section, B, is placed a pyramidal frame, G, which is suspended in the said section by screws or nails H, the outer edges of the frame being out of contact with the sides of the section, leaving the space *g* surrounding the lower edges of the frame. An opening, G', is made in the center or apex of the frame G.

In the sides of the section B are made openings *d*, through which the bees enter. Flanges *e* are arranged below the openings *d*, on which the bees alight, and over the said openings

and attached to the sides of the section B are inclined hoods *f*, which prevent rain and dust from entering the hive. The dirt from the hive drops upon the inclined sides of the frame G, and is discharged through the opening *g* around the said frame.

It is a habit of the young bees and drones to lie about the mouth or inlet-openings of a hive in warm weather, thus crowding the mouth of the hive and causing the workers to lose a large proportion of their honey in their efforts to work their way into the hive.

By providing the pyramidal frame in the bottom of the hive with the opening G' the young bees and drones can lie about and shelter themselves under the opening G', thus leaving it unobstructed, owing to the inclined sides of the frame, and permitting the working bees to enter the hive through the said opening, in the event that they find the openings *d* obstructed.

To the sides of the section B are secured suspending rods or cords I by means of screw-eyes K, and the upper ends of the said rods or cords have loops *i*. In the sides of the upper sections are secured keepers L.

A cover, M, having depending side flanges, *m*, is placed on the top of the upper section, E, the flanges *m* embracing opposite sides of the said section, and on the upper side of the cover is placed a bar, N, the ends of which project beyond opposite sides of the cover. The rods I have their looped ends slipped over the projecting ends of the bar N, so as to secure the sections of the hive together.

In order to securely bind or clamp the sections of the hive together, I insert a wedge, P, under one end of the clamping bar N.

Hooks S are attached to the bar N, which serve to suspend the hive from a horizontal bar, T, as shown in Fig. 1.

The bees deposit their comb and honey in the frames suspended in the hive-sections, and it will be readily understood from the foregoing that the hive may be readily taken apart and the frames removed when it is desired to get the honey.

When it is desired to plant a new colony, the bee-keeper waits until the queen bee is incased in one of the sections, and then the said section is removed and placed in an empty hive, and an empty section is put in its place.

This will also prevent the old colony from swarming.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

5 1. A bee hive having the frame G, with inclined sides at its lower end, the said frame having the opening G' at its apex, and being so located in the hive as to leave the opening *g* between the lower side of the frame and the
10 sides of the hive, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the separable sections placed one upon another, the honey-

frames suspended in the said sections, the lower section having the frame G, provided with inclined sides, and the opening G' in its apex, and the rods I, for securing the sections together, substantially as described. 15

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN JACKSON McCULLAR.

Witnesses:

J. P. WILLEY,
N. H. FLOWERS.