R. L. GAYLORD.

SECTIONAL HONEY TRAY.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 28 1911

1,010,892.

Patented Dec. 5, 1911.

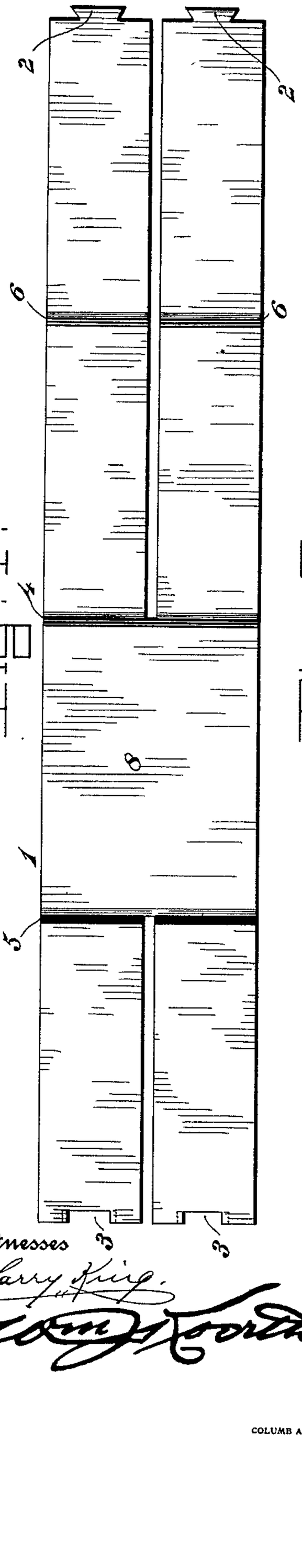

Fig. 1.

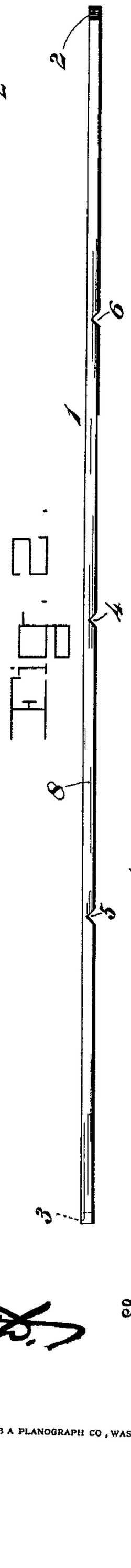

Fig. 2.

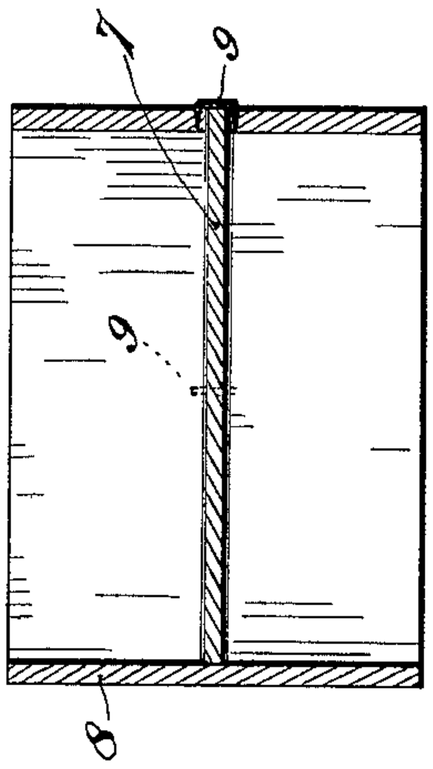

Fig. 4.

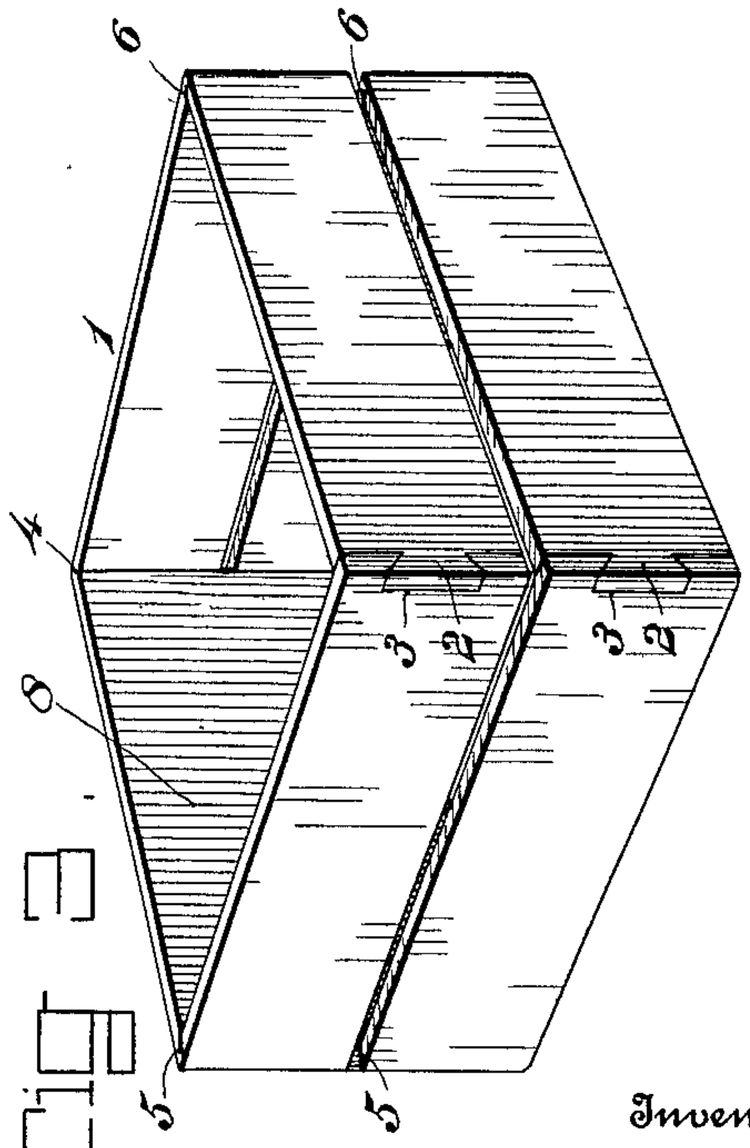

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT L. GAYLORD, OF CLYO, GEORGIA.

SECTIONAL HONEY-TRAY.

1,010,892. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Dec. 5, 1911.**

Application filed January 28, 1911. Serial No. 605,238.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, ROBERT L. GAYLORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clyo, in the county of Effingham and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sectional Honey Trays, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in sectional honey trays, the object being to so construct the trays that they shall be stronger and in a more portable form than the trays now in common use for such purposes and the invention consists essentially in forming the frame from a single blank of suitable material having all the grooves and recesses required to form a complete frame cut in, the ends of the blank being enlarged or dented and the annular grooves cut across it at those points which are to form the corners. These blanks after being thus prepared, may be packed solidly in boxes or otherwise for transportation and when required for use are bent into the square form and the grooves provided upon one of the ends receiving the tongues provided upon the opposite ends, and the device sustained in such a position through the medium of staples or the like.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character wherein three of the four sides are centrally slitted so that the honey foundation can be easily inserted and firmly retained in position without the employment of cleats or other sustaining means now in common use.

With the above objects in view, the invention resides in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of one of the blanks. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the blank. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the blank when bent to provide a complete frame. Fig. 4 is a central vertical section through the top and bottom walls of the frame showing the foundation positioned therein.

The blanks employed for these frames are preferably formed of some light, tasteless and comparatively tough wood which will bend at the corners without steaming or boiling such as bass wood or whitewood, the material being produced by cutting it from the log in the form of a thick veneer or by sawing into thin stuff and then planing both surfaces. The blanks 1 are then cut from this material, of the proper width and length and one of the ends are formed with tongues 2, while their opposite ends are cut to provide the grooves 3 which are adapted to receive the tongues when the blank is folded to provide the square box, in a manner which will be presently apparent. The rectangular blank is formed with a central substantially V-shaped kerf 4 which is arranged at a direct angle to the longitudinal edges of the blank. The blank is further provided with additional kerfs 5 and 6, each arranged equidistant from the central kerf 4 and from the ends of the blank. The kerfs 5 and 6 are also V shaped and are arranged parallel with the central kerf 4. By this arrangement it will be noted that by merely bending the blank upon all of its kerfs the end provided with the tongues 2 will be readily brought to engage the end provided with the grooves 3.

In order to provide for the ready insertion of what is known as the honey foundation and which comprises a square piece of suitable material, designated by the numeral 7, I have centrally slitted two of the sections from the end provided with the tongues 2, the said slit terminating at the central kerf 4 and I have further slitted the section provided with the tongues 3, and this slit is adapted to end at the kerf 5, the portion of the blank between the kerfs 4 and 5 thus forming the back panel 8 of the box. When the blank is brought to form the box like structure illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the foundation member 8 may be readily inserted, the same being sustained by three of the walls provided by the slits of the box, and the said foundation is sustained upon the box through the medium of suitable substantially U-shaped tacks 9.

It will be noted from the above description that the box or frame has three of its sides formed with registering slits or openings, so that the honey foundation may be readily positioned upon the box or frame and the projecting ends of the said foundation may be easily severed by a sharpened implement such as a knife. Those skilled in the art of bee culture are well aware that the placing of the foundation within the frame is a very tedious operation, the foundation being generally formed of some easily breakable material, such as wax or the like. In the ordinary construction of frames for the foundation the said frames are provided with only

a single opening through which the foundation is inserted and which has its remaining edges supported by cleats or grooves upon the inner faces of the frame. The foundations must be cut at an exact size to be passed through the opening and to engage the cleats or grooves. The said frames are also generally constructed of some non yieldable material, so the placing of the foundation therein is, as above stated, very tedious and often results in the breakage of a number of foundations before one is fitted nicely within the frame. With applicant's device the frame is constructed of very thin material, and it will be readily apparent that the said device can be partially separated so as to open the slits to permit of the ready insertion of the foundation, and as above stated, if the said foundation does not precisely correspond to the exterior formation of the frame, the projecting edges of the said foundation may be readily removed. When the foundation is properly positioned and when the same is secured to the frame through the medium of the substantially U shaped tacks 9, the necessity of "soldering" the margin of the foundation to the frame, as is the custom now in general use, will be obviated.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new, is:—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a honey frame constructed of a single blank of bendable wood and comprising a box like structure, the said frame having three of its sides provided with alining slits, a foundation adapted to be inserted in said slits, said foundation having an area which exceeds the internal diameter of the frame, and means for securing said foundation within the frame.

2. A honey frame comprising a solid bottom wall and slotted top and side walls, the slots of the top and side walls presenting a substantially U shaped guide way, a honey foundation mounted in the guide way and resting at its lower edge on the bottom wall of the frame, the top and side edges of the foundation alining with the outer faces of the top and side walls of the frame, and U shaped elements engaging the top and side walls of the frame on opposite sides of the guide way, said elements preventing the accidental displacement of the foundation and holding the sections of the top and side walls of the frame against separation, said sections being provided by the formation of the guide way.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT L. GAYLORD.

Witnesses:

J. M. TERRY,

DONALD DAVIDSON.