

Sept. 1, 1925.

J. M. GIBBS

1,552,139

BEEHIVE

Filed Nov. 6, 1924

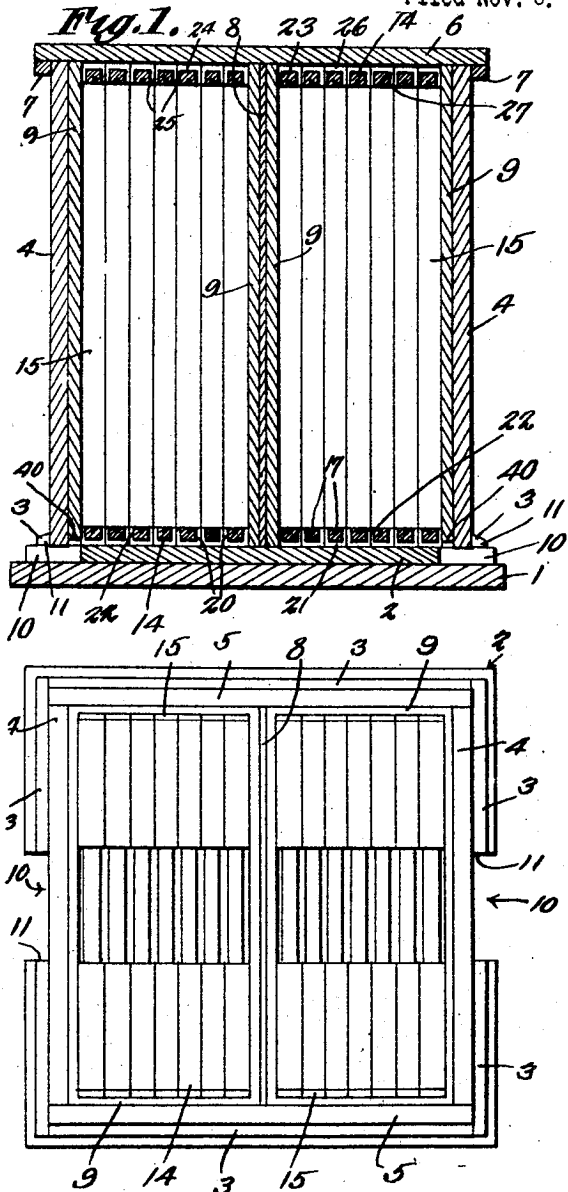


Fig. 2.

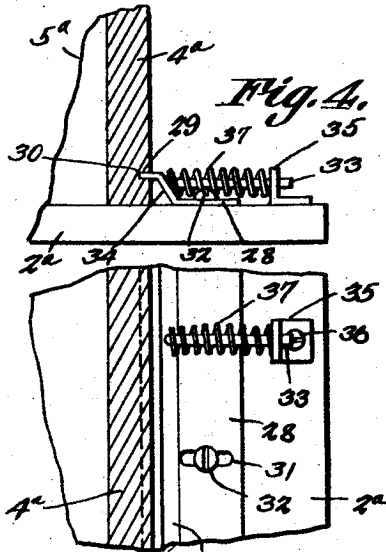
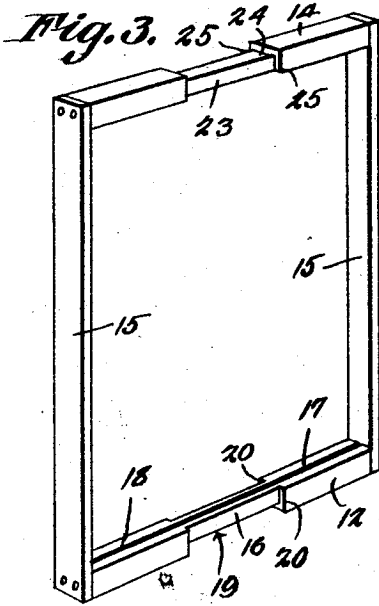


Fig. 5.

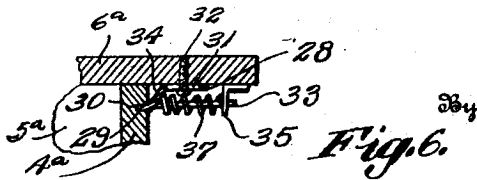


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. GIBBS, OF WYLIESBURG, VIRGINIA.

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Application filed November 6, 1924. Serial No. 748,171.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. GIBBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wyliesburg, in the county of Charlotte and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Beehive, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a bee hive, and one object of the invention is to provide novel means whereby the bees may find their way into the frames which carry the honey and the comb. Another object of the invention is so to construct the hive that the bees can build in the top or warmest part of the hive.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of device of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, depicted in the drawings, and claimed, it being understood that, within the scope of what is claimed, a mechanic may make changes in the form selected as an embodiment, without departing from the spirit of the invention, due regard being had to what I claim hereinafter as the distinguishing characteristics of my invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows in vertical section, a bee hive constructed in accordance with my invention; Figure 2 is a top plan wherein the lid of the bee hive has been removed; Figure 3 is a perspective view showing one of the frames; Figure 4 is a fragmental vertical section disclosing a modification, the lining or packing being omitted; Figure 5 is a top plan wherein the structure of Figure 4 appears; Figure 6 is a sectional view similar to Figure 4 but showing the cleats in relation to the lid.

The numeral 1 marks a pallet, or any suitable support whereon the hive may be erected. A base 2 rests on the pallet 1 and is provided on its upper surface, and near to its edge, with an upstanding rib or cleat 3, within which are located the oppositely disposed sides 4—4 and 5—5 of the hive, the sides 4 being received between the sides 5, as disclosed in Figure 2. The lid 6 of the hive rests on the sides 4 and 5, the sides resting at their lower ends on the base 2. In

order to hold the lid 6 in place, the lid has depending cleats 7, engaging the sides 4 and 5.

Should it be desired to provide a double hive, a vertical partition 8 is located within the hive, the partition extending between the sides 5—5, parallel to the sides 4—4, the partition extending between the base 2 and the lid 6. The partition 8 divides the hive into two compartments, in each of which, a tubular lining 9 fits closely but removably, the lining being made of some material which will retain heat. In order to provide a means whereby the bees may enter the hive, the base 2 is provided with oppositely disposed notches or openings 10, extended beneath the sides 4, the outer walls of the linings 9 having notches 40 in their lower edges, the notches being located above the openings 10 in the base 2; the rib 3 being cut away as at 11, so that it does not extend across the openings 10 in the base 2.

A plurality of frames is set up endwise in the hive, within the linings 9, on opposite sides of the partition 8, the frames being supported on the base 2. As is made clear in Figure 3, each frame, comprises an end member or bottom bar 12, an end member or top bar 14, and side strips 15. The bottom bar 12 is provided intermediate its ends with a reduced neck 16, there being a groove 17 in the bar 12 and its neck 16, the groove being adapted to receive the wax 18 from which the bees begin to build. The reduced neck 16 forms a space 19 beneath the neck, and a space 20 on each side of the neck. When the frames are set up on end in the hive, as shown in Figure 1, the spaces 19, together with the notches 40 in the linings 9, form passages 21 immediately above the base 2, these passages communicating with the openings 10 in the base 2 and permitting the bees to pass inwardly toward the center of the hive, it being possible for the bees to find their way upwardly within the frames, because the side spaces 20 in the base bars 12 of adjoining frames cooperate to form vertical openings 22, clearly shown in Figure 1. The top bar 14 of each frame is provided with a reduced neck 23, forming a space 24 above the neck, and forming spaces 25 on each side of the neck, those spaces 25 which are adjacent to the inner and outer

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