

Nov. 16, 1926.

1,607,527

W. GRAMS

BEEHIVE FRAME

Filed August 19, 1926 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

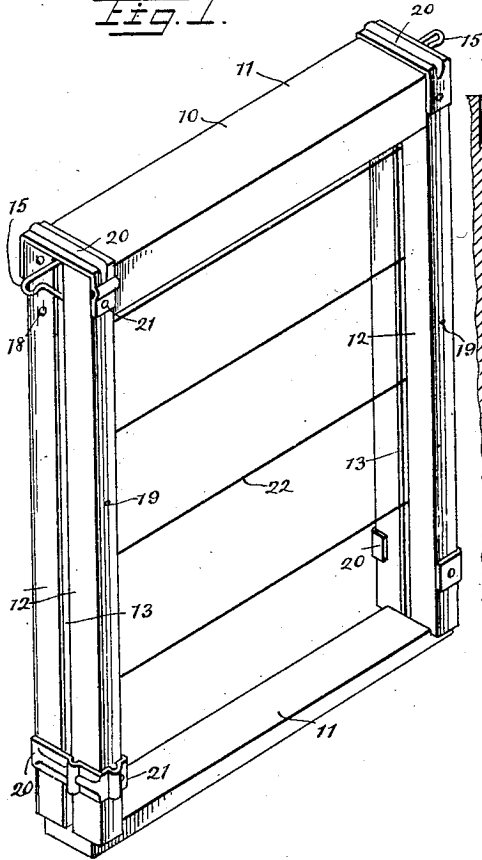


Fig. 3.

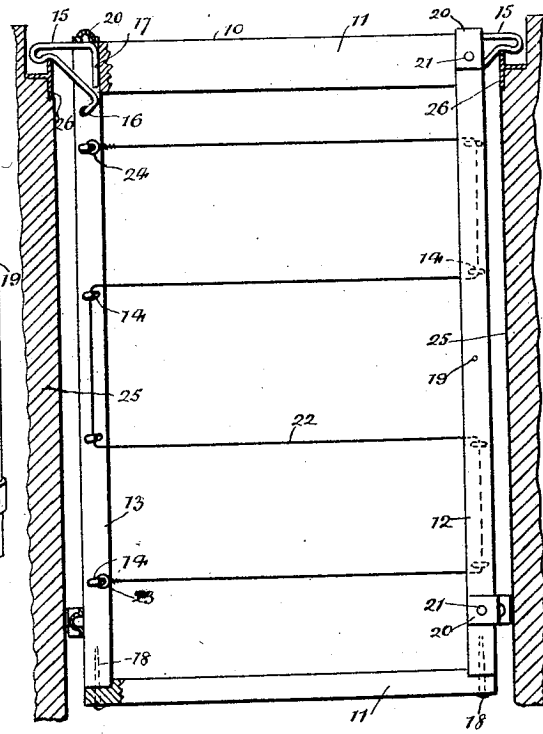
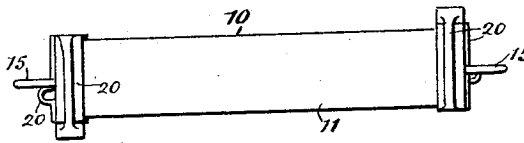


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

H. J. Walker
Chris Feinke.

INVENTOR
William Grams

BY *Munn & Co*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GRAMS, OF STURGIS, SOUTH DAKOTA.

BEEHIVE FRAME.

Application filed August 19, 1926. Serial No. 130,240.

This invention relates to beehive or brooding chamber frames, and refers particularly to frames for supporting honey combs and adapted for brooding purposes.

5 An object of the present invention is to provide a frame of the indicated character with an improved means for incorporating the wires which support the honey combs, so that the wires will at all times be held
10 under the proper tension against becoming loose or sagged, whereby honey combs fit for brooding purposes will be had.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a frame of the indicated character with improved means for supporting the
15 frames in a hive body or brood chamber, especially sectional or divisible brood chambers.

20 Another object of the invention is the provision of a honey comb supporting frame which is simple of construction and inexpensive to manufacture.

The nature of the invention and its distinguishing features and advantages will appear when the following specification is read
25 in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one type of frame made in accordance with the present
30 invention.

Fig. 2 is an elevation of the upper end of the frame shown in Fig. 1.

35 Fig. 3 is a view of the frame shown in Fig. 1 with parts broken away to show certain features, the frame being supported upon the sides of a beehive body or brood chamber commonly known as a super, only the sides of the super being shown in section.

40 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of another type of frame made in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a side view of the frame shown in Fig. 4, with parts broken away.

45 Fig. 6 illustrates the type of frame shown in Fig. 4 with portions broken away to show certain features, the frame being supported in a sectional brood chamber, the sides of which are shown in section.

50 Fig. 7 is a view of a portion of one of the metallic strips forming a part of the frame and illustrating more clearly the manner in which the wire is strung.

55 Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Referring now more particularly to Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, it will be apparent that there is illustrated a frame 10 comprising end members 11 which are connected together by spaced pairs of side members 12. 60 The members 11 and 12 are made preferably of wood, and form a frame of rectangular shape, which may be of any preferred size. Attached to one of the side members 12 of each pair is a metallic strip 13 cut and
65 formed to provide a plurality of spaced hooks 14. Each strip may be secured to its related member 12 in any preferred manner such as by the use of tacks or the like. Secured to the side member 12 having the metallic strip 13 secured thereto is a supporting
70 element 15. The element 15 is made from a piece of wire bent into substantially triangular formation with an attaching end 16 and an end 17. The end 16 is impaled in the
75 member 12 with the end 17 contiguous the end of the member 11 as shown most clearly in Fig. 3 to prevent pivotal movement of the element 15. One of the side members 12 of each pair has the opposite ends thereof attached respectively to the adjacent ends of
80 the members 11 by suitable fastening elements such as nails indicated at 18. The companion side member 12 is attached to the other side member 12 by one or more nails
85 19. The pairs of side members 12 are further bound together by spacing pieces 20 which are preferably of metal and are secured by nails 21. Before the side members 12 of each pair are brought together, a wire
90 22 is strung on the hooks 14 as shown most clearly in Fig. 3. It will be apparent from Fig. 3 that one end of the wire 22 is attached to one hook 14 as at 23 and is passed around two hooks 14 on the opposite side member
95 12, and so on with the opposite end of the wire secured to one of the hooks 14 as at 24 to present a plurality of transverse leads spaced equidistantly in parallelism. The said leads of the wire 22 provide a means for
100 supporting the honey comb. In Fig. 3 there has been illustrated sides 25 of a brood chamber, each of which is provided with a metallic strip 26 secured in any preferred manner. The elements 15 are adapted to rest on the strips 26 to in that way support the frame. The pieces 20 serve to maintain the frame spaced from the walls of the brood chamber and from adjacent frames
105 similarly supported.

The type of frame shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 is substantially similar to the type of frame shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, and reference to the parts will be had by the same reference numerals used in connection with Figs. 1, 2 and 3. The type of frame shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 differs only in the positioning of the supporting elements 15 which are located approximately at the middle of the frame respectively at opposite sides thereof. This arrangement of the elements 15 adapts the frame for support in a sectional or divisible type of brooding chamber, the sections of which are designated 30. The adaptability of the metallic strips 13 and their hooks 14 is illustrated to show the possibility of applying the wire 22 in a manner different from that shown in Figs. 1 and 3. In the present instance the wire 22 is strung on the hooks 14 to present not only transverse leads spaced and parallel to each other but diagonal leads, the points of connection of the opposite ends of the wire being indicated at 31 and 32. Staples or the like 33 on one of the end members 11 and side members 12 serve for maintaining a number of frames in spaced relationship with respect to each other and the walls of the chambers 30.

From the foregoing description, it will be obvious that provision has been made for incorporating the honey comb supporting wires in a novel manner to insure proper tension thereof; that provision is made for supporting each frame in a brood chamber; and that because of the structural features that the frames may be easily and cheaply produced.

I claim:

1. A honey-comb frame including metallic strips each cut and formed to provide

hooks; and wires strung on said hooks to provide honey-comb supporting members.

2. A honey-comb frame including pairs of spaced side members, a metallic strip attached to one of the side members of each pair and arranged between the members, each metallic strip formed with hooks, and wires strung on said hooks to provide honey-comb supporting members.

3. A honey-comb frame including pairs of spaced side members, a metallic strip attached to one of the side members of each pair and arranged between the members, each metallic strip formed with hooks, and wires strung on said hooks to provide transverse and diagonal honey-comb supporting members.

4. A honey-comb frame including metallic strips each cut and formed to provide hooks, wires strung on said hooks to provide honey-comb supporting members, and supporting elements extending laterally from opposite side portions of the frame.

5. A honey-comb frame including metallic strips each cut and formed to provide hooks, wires strung on said hooks to provide honey-comb supporting members, and supporting elements extending laterally from opposite side portions of the frame approximately at the middle of the frame.

6. A honey-comb frame including pairs of spaced side members, a metallic strip attached to one of the side members of each pair and arranged between the members, each metallic strip formed with hooks, and a wire strung on said hooks to provide honey-comb supporting members, and supporting elements extending laterally from one of the side members of each pair to provide means for suspending the frame.

WILLIAM GRAMS.