

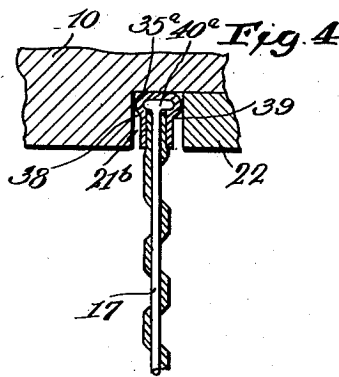
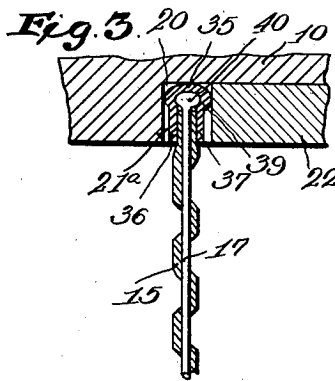
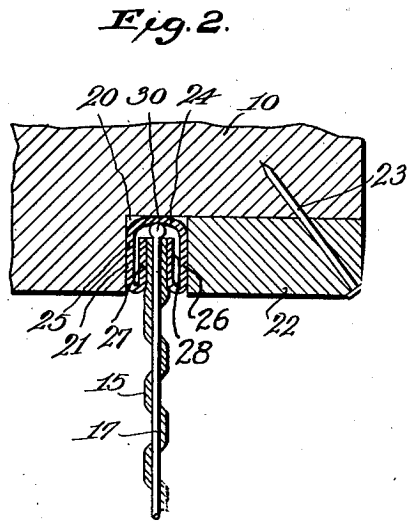
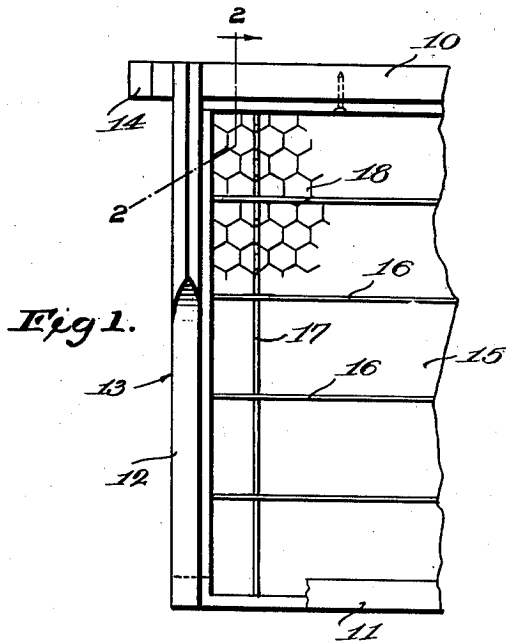
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H. C. DADANT ET AL

2,335,044

BEE COMB FOUNDATION

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Inventors  
Henry C. Dadant &  
Roy A. Groot.  
By  
Munn, Liddy, Gleason & Hall  
Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,335,044

## BEE COMB FOUNDATION

Henry C. Dadant and Roy A. Grout,  
Hamilton, Ill.

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316,424. Divided and this application October  
9, 1941, Serial No. 414,339

4 Claims. (Cl. 6—10)

This invention relates to a bee comb foundation more particularly described and claimed in application Serial No. 316,424, filed January 30, 1940, of which the present application is a division.

An object of the invention is the provision of an anchoring bar which is U-shaped in formation and which has flanges so constructed or arranged that the bight portion of the U-shaped member will house an enlargement of reinforcing wires in a wax sheet and the flanges will have portions which will prevent the slippage of the U-shaped member from the sheet.

This invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description, in view of the accompanying drawing forming a part of the specification; nevertheless, it is to be understood that the invention is not confined to the disclosure, being susceptible of such changes and modifications as define no material departure from the salient features of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary view in elevation of a bee comb foundation constructed according to the principles of my invention.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary vertical section taken along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a similar section showing a modified form of the anchoring bar employed in Fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a section similar to that shown in Fig. 2 showing a further modified form of the anchoring bar.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 10 designates an upper bar and 11 a lower bar which are connected together by side bars 12, one of which only is shown, and which constitute a frame 13 in which a wax sheet 15 is mounted. The frame 13 is ordinarily suspended by means of lugs 14 which project from the opposite edges and which project beyond the side bars 13 from the opposite ends of the top bar 10.

Longitudinal wires 16 which may be straight or corrugated are embedded in the sheet 15 as are transverse wires 17 which may be corrugated or the wires may be straight as shown at 16.

The upper bar 10 is rabbeted as shown at 20 to receive a U-shaped member 21 and securing strip 22, which is held in place by diagonally disposed nails 23.

Referring more particularly to the U-shaped member 21 shown in Fig. 2 it will be seen that this U-shaped member has a bight portion 24 and two side flanges 25 and 26. The free ends of the side flanges are turned inwardly to provide

auxiliary flanges 27 and 28. These auxiliary flanges are forced into compressed relation with the opposite faces of the wax sheet 15 while the outer faces of the flanges 25 and 26 are in frictional engagement with the inner face of the rabbeted section 20 of the bar 10 and the inner face of the strip 22.

Only one wire is shown in Fig. 1 although it will be appreciated that a number of these wires are located in spaced relation throughout the sheet 15. Each of these wires is provided with a head 30 which projects beyond the edge of the sheet 15 and is received within the bight portion 24 of the U-shaped member 21. The free edges of the flanges 27 and 28 are located adjacent the head 30 and will aid in preventing the accidental release of the edge of the sheet 15 which is connected to the U-shaped member 21.

In Fig. 3 is shown a modified form of the U-shaped member as indicated by the numeral 21<sup>a</sup>.

In this case the bight portion 35 extends beyond the outer faces of the depending flanges 36 and 37 so that shoulders 38 and 39 are formed respectively between the bight portion 35 and the flanges.

The sheet 15 as has been stated above, is provided with spaced wires 17 and each of the wires is provided with a head or enlargement 40 which is neatly received within the bight portion 35 and which rests upon the shoulders 38 and 39 so that when the U-shaped member or anchoring bar 21<sup>a</sup> is secured upon an edge of the sheet 15 there will be no danger of the anchoring bar being displaced from the sheet. The flanges 36 and 37 are compressed against the opposite faces of the sheet below the head 40.

It will be noted that the head 30 shown in Fig. 2 is circular while a cross section of the head 40 shown in Fig. 3 is of the ovate type.

When the strip 22 is secured in place by nails as shown in Fig. 2, the inner face of said strip will be forced against the one surface of the bight portion 25 while the opposite surface will be forced into engagement with a wall of the rabbeted section 20 of the bar 10.

The construction shown in Fig. 4 is similar in all respects to that disclosed in Fig. 3 except that the head 40<sup>a</sup> of each of the wires 17 is elongated and the bight portion 35<sup>a</sup> is flattened at the top to conform to the structural formation of the head 48. In view of the fact that substantially all of the elements of the anchoring bar 21<sup>b</sup> are identical the same reference numerals have been applied to Fig. 4 as it is believed that no further description is necessary.

While the top and bottom edges of the wax sheet are shown as secured in the frame 14 along two edges only, nevertheless all four edges of the sheet may be secured within the adjacent bars of the frame.

We claim:

1. In a honey comb foundation, a frame having one bar rabbeted to form a groove, a wax sheet having one edge received by the groove, a U-shaped bar seated in the groove and having its flanges bent inwardly and pressed against the side walls of those portions of the sheet which are located in the groove, a wire embedded in the sheet and having a head on one end which projects beyond the above mentioned edge of the sheet and means for securing the bar in the groove, the inwardly bent portions of the flanges being located below the head.

2. In a honey comb foundation, a frame having one bar rabbeted to form a groove, a wax sheet having one edge in the groove, a wire embedded in the sheet and having a projecting head in the groove, a U-shaped bar having the bight portion extending over the head, the flanges of the bar being bent inwardly and pressed upon the sheet with the bent-in portions forming shoulders which engage the head, and means for frictionally binding the bar against loss from the groove.

3. In a honey comb foundation, a frame having one bar rabbeted to form a groove, a wax sheet having one edge in the groove, a wire embedded in the sheet and having a projecting head in the groove, a U-shaped bar having the bight portion extending over the head, the flanges of the bar being bent to form shoulders at the bottom of the head and clamping members which are pressed against those portions of the opposite faces of the sheet which are located within the groove and means for securing the bar within the groove.

4. In a honey comb foundation, a frame having one bar rabbeted to form a groove, a wax sheet having a wire embedded therein with one edge of the sheet seated in the groove, the wire having a head at one end and projecting beyond the sheet and located in the groove, a U-shaped anchoring bar located in the groove and firmly clamped on the sheet with the bight portion of the bar extending over said head, the bar having a shoulder forming a restricted portion of the bar adjacent the underface of the head, and means secured in the groove and pressing against one side of the bar and forcing the other side against a wall of the groove.

HENRY C. DADANT.  
ROY A. GROUT.