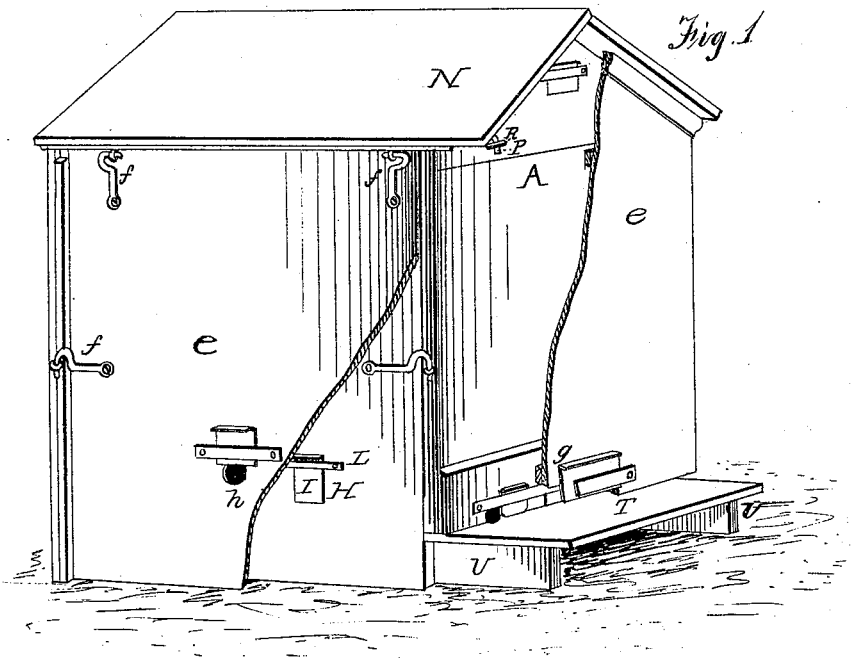
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. C. WILSON.

BEE-HIVE.

No. 182,009. Patented Sept. 5, 1876.

Fig. 1



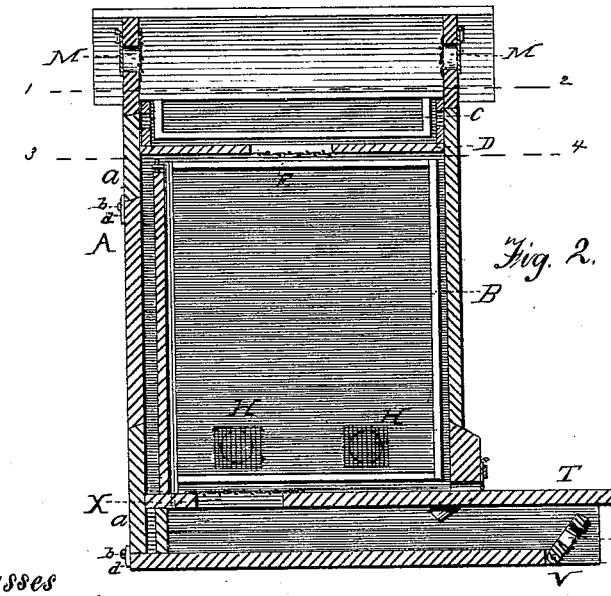


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
Grenville Lewis
Chas. C. Gill

Inventor
Geo. C. Wilson
by his attys.
Lester & Lester

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. C. WILSON.

BEE-HIVE.

No. 182,009. Patented Sept. 5, 1876.

Fig. 3.

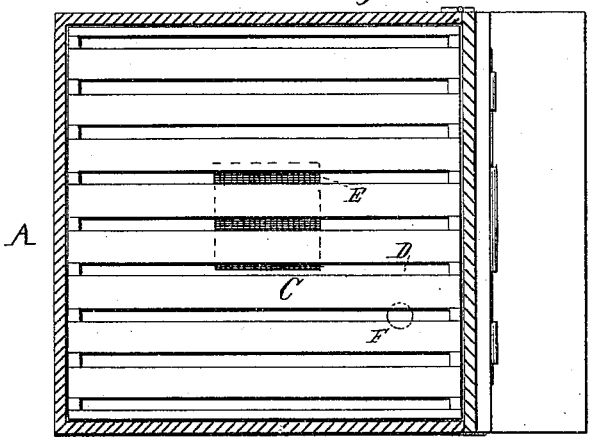
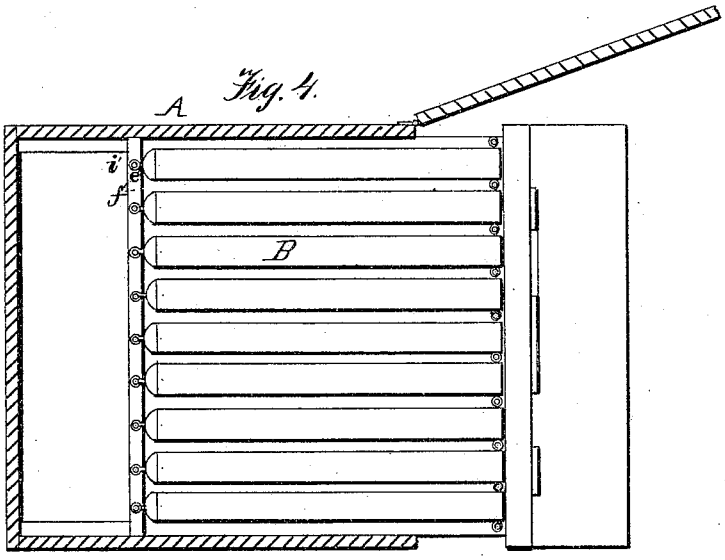


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
Grenville Lewis
Chas. C. Gill

Inventor
Geo. C. Wilson
by his attys.
Cox and Cox

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. WILSON, OF CARROLLTON, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEE-HIVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **182,009**, dated September 5, 1876; application filed June 16, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. WILSON, of Carrollton, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bee-Hives, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to an improvement in bee-hives; and consists in the devices hereinafter specified, the object being to provide a suitable home for bees.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device embodying the elements of the invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical longitudinal section of same. Fig. 3 is a section through the line 1 2; and Fig. 4 a like view through the lines 3 4 of Fig. 2.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the inner casing or frame of a hive provided with a set of movable combs or frames, B, which are separated from the auxiliary set C by the division-board D, which is provided at or near its center with the ventilator E, consisting of an aperture covered with fine wire-gauze, and may be covered by a block or register, when desired. This division-board is also provided with the aperture F, through which the bees may pass to the upper frames, and at certain seasons, when the division-board is placed on top of the surplus-frames, they may pass up under the roof for fresh air and food.

The combs B are secured by the pins *i* and eyes *e'* to the frame *f'*, which, with the combs attached, can be removed from the hive through the door *g'* when opened. This will enable the operator to remove the honey and cleanse or repair the combs or interior of the hives, as desired.

In each side of the casing A are constructed the ventilation-apertures H, properly screened, and provided with the registers I, working vertically beneath the strip L, and capable of being entirely removed, when desired.

In each gable, or front and back of the upper part of the hive-ventilation, apertures M, with screens and registers similar to those on the sides of the frame, are provided.

The ventilators are placed so as to permit a free circulation of air throughout the entire interior of the hive, thereby preventing the combs molding in winter, or melting and running down in summer.

It will be perceived that the air enters through the apertures H, whence it ascends through the ventilator E, and passes out of the apertures M; thus a complete and effective circulation is consummated, which eradicates many of the defects now prevalent in the hives of ordinary construction.

The roof of this hive is composed of the inclined pieces N, provided at their lower edges with the hooks P, which engage the eyes R, and thus secure the parts firmly together, and in proper position.

It is obvious that when one side of one of the pieces N is loosened, the other hook will act as a swivel, allowing the piece N to be turned off, and thereby assist in the ventilation, feeding bees, and removing the surplus boxes or frames.

Beneath the frames B and lighting-board T, is provided a moth-trap, the door V of which is loosely pivoted or secured by screws between the cleats U, and has a free vibratory motion. The rear lower edge of the door V is cut away or rounded, so that when pressure is applied to the front edge, the door will turn down toward the front, thus opening the moth-trap, which may be closed by simply raising the upper part of the door to its former position.

The door V is provided with a screened ventilator, W, similar in construction to the ventilator X, formed in the top of the moth-trap, and through which air entering the ventilator W may pass to the main part of the hive, and thus assist in carrying off all foul air.

In the lower part of the rear end of the hive the door *a* is provided, for the purpose of cleaning out moth-webs, dead bees, or any other trash, without disturbing the bees, and is secured in position by means of the pin *b* and button *d*.

The outer casing *e* is composed of four movable sections, one for each side, and one for each end of the hive. These sections are secured in proper position by means of the hooks and eyes *f*, and provided with the door *g* and

apertures *h*, for purposes of ventilation, and at the same time forming an exit for the bees, if desired.

It is obvious that the outer casing is designed solely for wintering bees, by completely inclosing the hive, and producing a dead-air chamber entirely around the hive, for the purpose of wintering bees out on their summer stands, instead of taking them in the house.

To prevent a draft through the hive in winter, it may be covered with leaves or other suitable material to absorb the moisture from about the ventilators.

In summer the sections may be removed by simply disengaging the hooks and eyes *f*.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A moth-trap, provided with the door V, loosely pivoted between the cleats U, and having its rear edge cut away, and provided with the ventilator W, all substantially as and for the uses and purposes shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing improvement in bee-hives as above described, I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of May, 1876.

GEORGE C. WILSON.

Witnesses:
F. M. ROBERTS,
THOMAS J. CARLIN.