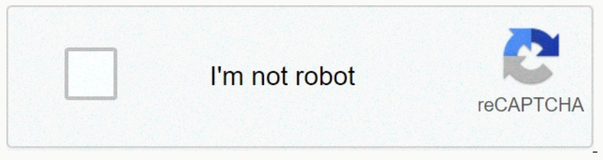

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Langstroth long hive

This is the hive Jack built. And it's the plans to design the hive that Jack built. This horizontal hive model costs less than $50 in materials, and it's a two-hour project requiring only basic tools. It takes 31 standard deep frames and features bee-friendly thick walls for durability and superb insulation. High feet mean comfortable visiting the hive and no mice and possums to worry about. Materials list Two by twelve, pine, unprocessed. One 12' body board hive. (Actual board size 1-1/2 x 11-1/4 x 12'.) Pine plywood, construction (shell) variety, unprocessed. One 4' x 8' sheet makes the top and bottom for two hives. Thickness: 1/2 (actually 15/32). Two for four, unprocessed. One 10' piece - for the hive leg. Wood glue (e.g. Titebond III), less than 1 ounce is needed. 3-1/2 deck screws, 20 on the hive. 2-1/2 deck screws, 4 on the hive. 1-1/8 deck screws, 50 on the hive. Strict insulation (extruded polystyrene, such as Styrofoam) to isolate the top - 4' x 8' x 1 board is enough for four hives. External acrylic primer/sealer (1 qt per hive) and light outer acrylic paint (1 pint per hive); broad brush. The list of tools you can complete this project with a variety of tools. This is what I use: A circular saw with a guide - cut plywood. For guidance, I use a plant-edge strip of 1/2-thick plywood, 96 lengths at 6 wide, which I clamp to work piece. (You can also use a hand saw, but make a straight board clamp on the work piece to serve as a guide.) The sliding miter saw - cut two-on-board. (Alternative: hand saw with guide.) Table saw - cut frame lies (rabbets). (Alternative: router with 3/4 straight bit.) No wire drill; Small bits for pilot holes; 1/2 bit to enter; Driver bits for screws. Router with 3/4 and 1/2 straight bits. Right-angle clamps, four (e.g. Bessey WS-3). Construction instructions Step 1. Cut the two-by-twelve board into four parts: 44-13/16 (2) and 21-3/8 (2). It's walls. Note the sides that will collide from the outside. (Usually, more promising surfaces look outside. Step 2. Check the width on both ends of each board you cut out. Two-on-twelve lumber is supposed to be exactly 11-1/4 wide, but in fact it can be turned off up to 1/8, and one end of the board may be wider than the other. If all four parts cut have exactly the same width at both ends, all is well. If not - run them all through the table saw so width uniform (e.g. 11-1/8). Step 3. 3/8 by 3/4 along the upper inner edge of long boards. This frame is lying. Step 4. Cut off three entrances to the front wall. Each entry is a slot slot Wide at 1/2 high. They are 1-1/4 from the bottom edge of the board; 2 at each end, and center. To cut the entrance, drill a 1/2 hole then use the router with 1/2 straight bit. (If you don't have a router, you can use the puzzle instead.) Step 5. Collect a box of hives. Long walls go between the ends of the walls. Put them on a completely flat surface (such as a concrete floor), the underside face up (and the rabble frame lies face inside!). Clip all four corners with clips at right angles. Collect with 3-1/2 screws, three screws on the corner. Do drill the pilot holes to prevent the board from cracking. Step 6. Cut the rabbet (3/4 wide at 1/2 deep) around the inner perimeter of the hive field. The bottom will go into this groove. (Alternative: if you don't have a router to cut this rabbet, you can just screw the bottom onto the hive box, without the rabbet cut. In which case you have to rip off all four walls to 10-3/4 width in step 2.) Step 7. Cut the plywood as shown below. You'll have the following parts, enough for exactly two hives: Top (2) - 49 x 22-9/16. Bottom (2) - 46-3/16 x 19-3/4. Strip-1-Long, and (2) - 49 x 1-1/4. Strip-1-Short, b (2) - 21-9/16 x 1-1/4. Strip-2-Long, c (2) - 48 x 1-3/4. Strip-2-Short, d (2) - 22-9/16 x 1-3/4. Landing board, e (6) - 7-1/2 x approximately 1-11/16. Step 8. Insert the bottom and attach it to the hive body with 1-1/8 deck screws. Do not use glue so you can remove the bottom in the future if necessary (for example, to clean or install the bottom of the screen board). And yes, it's Jarosvet, five years old, doing a masterful job. You see, you no longer have an excuse to keep sitting on the couch! ☺ Step 9. Cut two to four to 45 as shown on. Make sure the 1-1/2 (narrow) side face up. Measure 30-1/2 at both ends and make corner incisions first. This will produce four 30-1/2 feet with one end sloping at 45. Step 10. Turn the body of the hive on its side. Separate 2 from the top edge of the box on the final wall. Arrange the leg and attach it with two 3-1/2 screws (marked X) and one 2-1/2 screw (marked O). Attach the other leg to the opposite wall. Then flip the box and attach two more legs. Step 11. The tilt table saw 15 and run the runway board through it, removing one edge. You'll have a strip of approximately 1-11/16 wide, with one long edge cut at an angle. Cut the strip into six 7-1/2 length boards. This makes for a small but adequate landing board. If you have scrap pieces of large planks lying around, you can make the landing board bigger, up to 10 long by 3-1/2 wide. Step 12. The center of the runway is at the entrance and attach to the hive with two 1-1/8 screws, one on each side of the entrance. Pre-drilling the board is essential to prevent Repeat with the other two entrances. Inputs. The hive box is now ready! Step 13. Now let's get the upper hand. The plywood incision allows for a 1-1/4-deep rim on one top, and a 1-3/4-deep rim on the other. In the rim 1-1/4 short stripes (Strip-1-Short, part b) go between long stripes (Strip-1-Long, part a). In the rim 1-3/4 long stripes (Strip-2-Long, part c) go between short strips (Strip-2-Short, part d). Clip the rim of the strip at right angles, pre-drill, and plug in 1-1/8 screws, one or two around the corner. Step 14. Apply the wood glue and attach the top plywood panel. If you have an air staple gun, use it with one staple. Otherwise, pre-drill and collect on 1-1/8 screws. Step 15. Cut a piece of insulation board 48 x 21-5/8 and paste it at the top. It will fit tightly and will usually stay in place. If not, use some building glue to secure it to the top. Step 16. Apply two layers of primer/sealing, followed by one layer of light paint on all the outer surfaces of the hive box, legs and top. Pay special attention to the open edges of plywood and boards. The hive is ready! Considerations Put a stone or concrete block on top so it is not blown away by the wind. If the rock is heavy, propate it to the edge, above the wall, so that it does not push the top. Installing the hive at a slight slope (1) forward helps rainwater to escape from above. Cover the footage with a layer of burlap. So you won't bother the bees by opening the hive. The follower board piece is 1/2 plywood 18-5/16 wide 9-1/2 deep, attached to the center of the top bar (19 long, 1 wide, 3/8 thick) with three 1-1/8 screws. The painted top should last for many years. You can extend your life by covering it with a piece of aluminum flashing, 24 wide at 50-7/16 in length. Put a flashing flat; The center of the top is on it; Assess the perimeter with a utility knife; Cut flashing corners fold the flaps, tapping with a hammer or woodcut; Safe blinking to the sides of the top with a manual main pistol with 3/8 staples. And now... Sh! look inside. This is a very good horizontal model of the hive. In addition, it can be improved by a number of modifications: replacing Styrofoam with more environmental insulation. Install a loop on top for easy opening. Create a gable roof for beautiful looks and improved insulation. Attach the bottom screen board with oil trays to catch ticks, little hive beetles, etc. decorate the hive box! If you haven't subscribed to our email list yet, please join it below so we can notify you when free plans for the above changes and other horizontal hive models become available. (Only 2-3 letters a year and you can unsubscribe at any time.) We are working hard to bring you bees ... And a smile! - Dr. Leo Editor Saving Bees with a smile This hive desgined to have all the positive qualities of the top beehive bar bar none of the flaws, and also have the advantages of standard equipment that makes the frames transferred from the traditional Langstrot deep or core hive. We started experimenting with this hive style in the spring of 2013 and successfully overwintering bees in one and two-wall versions in southwest Michigan. The hive we use is the size of three Langstroth deep boxes turned sideways and placed in a row, just with no sides in between. It's 4 feet 3/4 long. The depth of the standard langstroth is deep. We used three standard ten frames of the inside cover and made a custom top cover. We have two, one with a flat roof, the other with a peak roof. Both have a hinged lid, with a latch down and a chain to keep the lid from opening too far. It contains 32 deep frames. We're using unsized footage originally purchased from Walter T. Kelly. This allows for a natural comb, but in the frame. This gives us the advantage of a natural crest, but the stability of the frame. It also allows us to transmit frames in and out of another deep box to allow a frame brood if necessary, or to install a standard nuc. We can also make a nuc or split this hive to place in another without worrying about incompatible equipment. We have a hive raised on three cement blocks, making it about waist high (for a short person!). It can of course be adapted to the beekeeper. We reduced the entrance with a standard reduced set on a summer setting. Since it's really the side of the box, it's a cut entry to a manageable size for bees. We put some 1/2 of the hardware fabric over the section without entering the reducer in winter. We used jagged internal lids (the cutouts end up on the side in this design) for ventilation. In winter, we turned the interior coating so that the bees could use the notch as a winter entrance. Our first hive had an unattached lower board. Our next one had a lower board attached. We believe that the attached is easier to manage and works just fine. Bees build a brood nest at the front and honey frames in the back. Three inner lids only allow the opening of 1/3 hive at a time. The standard framework allows for checks that don't disturb the hive by moving only one frame at a time, and allows the beekeeper to look down into the hive through self-distance footage without disturbing the bees at all. We successfully removed the deep unthought frames and were able to put the empty comb back into the hive. We also did some cut comb from the natural crest, and even sold a few full shots of honey. We isolated one hive for the winter, the other was built like a double-walled hive. Both survived the winter. Top picture of hive protected by insulation for winter, second picture shows hive in summer, third shows The hive after we put in the fan in the summer and left the entrance completely open, the bottom is prepared for winter, adding blankets at the top for insulation as well as absorbing moisture. This hive requires only the lifting power of one full deep frame at a time, making it more accessible to beekeepers with limited power or mobility. The padlock allows one person to lift the lid effortlessly, and the latch eliminates the heavy weight on the roof of the hive. In the spring of 2017, we had to move these two hives for the first time and found that the latch is actually easier than moving a vertical hive. We just covered the entrance with a screen (the night before), put on solid internal covers (the day before) and lifted it into a pickup truck. We leveled and prepared our new site in advance and placed new cement blocks, so all we had to do was lift the hive out of the truck and put it in a new location. This was easily achieved by two people and was less embarrassing than strapping a stack of vertical boxes and trying to lift and move them - which we actually did at the same time! We have completed the plan of printing the hive on this page. You can access this here: Please feel free to give us feedback on the clarity of your plans, and ask any questions you may have. Use your contact page to communicate with us. Here's the process in pictures on the gallery page. Important Management Information for Long Hive: When building a hive, please keep these things in mind: 1. Bees will build their brood nest in front and put honey behind it. The entrance should be at the end, not in the middle. If it is in the middle, the bees will divide the brood nest and honey and will not be able to access everything during the winter. 2. The middle of the rib inside the hive lid should have the vents drilled to ensure proper airflow. This should be done during the build. 3. When putting the hive together, we used jagged internal lids. They are designed in such a way that when they are turned in one direction the bees can access the hive directly, but when turned in the other direction (turned over), the bees must use the inner lid hole to enter the hive. We turn these right side up, which means that the bees have to enter through the inner lid holes in the summer so they can more easily protect the entrances. For the winter, we flip the internal lids so we can put insulating blankets at the top and the bees can still use notch for alternative entrances as well as for winter ventilation. The hive is designed so that the inner lids sit between the body of the hive and the roof. 4. The hive should be placed on the level environment for a straight comb. We used the playground sand on a piece of land we cleared and made a pretty level, and then sand and then put the patio on the sand for the base. 5. Plan which side you want to open the hive and place the loops and latch accordingly. Think about your space and any obstacles nearby and the direction the entrance to the hive will collide. I have detailed full information about the management of the print article: Here's a long hive isolated for winterHere is a hive open to inspectionThis is the front view in summerHere I add blankets at the top for winter insulation and moisture absorptionIt's side view shows the loops here hive just after it moved to a new place with the front still screened closed. We have made a level pad before moving for the hive to be placed on. On.

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