

## STANDARDIZATION OF THE BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT

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FRG

The trend to standardize the beekeeping equipment is most welcome. In my opinion it is rational to have only two type hives standardized, namely the 12-frame Dadant modified hive (frame size  $448 \times 285$  mm) and the Langstroth hive ( $448 \times 232$  mm). The first step to this end was made already in Athens, in 1979. We consider that the 12 frame Dadant hive is the most recommended as standard hive because it meets all requirements of profitable beekeeping and is labour-saving. Brother Adam KEHRLE, of Buckfast, England, known to everybody, has been using the 12-frame Dadant hive for more than 50 years. The results obtained with this type hive are so good that they fully justify its being a standard hive.

The brood chamber in 12-frame Dadant hive meets all requirements of a prolific queen. With 12 frames, the brood chamber is *square* —  $505 \times 505$  mm, which may be placed on the bottom board facing any direction, with combs either parallel or perpendicular to entrance. The honey supers hold 10-frames (with thick combs) of the same sizes as the brood chamber, but 150 mm deep. The sizes of honey combs are  $448 \times 141$  mm. As many honey supers will be used as required.

The modified Dadant hive weds the advantage of one single brood chamber which is sufficient. The 12 combs in the brood chamber are equivalent to the brood area of 15.4 Langstroth combs.

One Dadant brood chamber with 12 combs is equal to 2 Langstroth brood chambers holding 8 combs each.

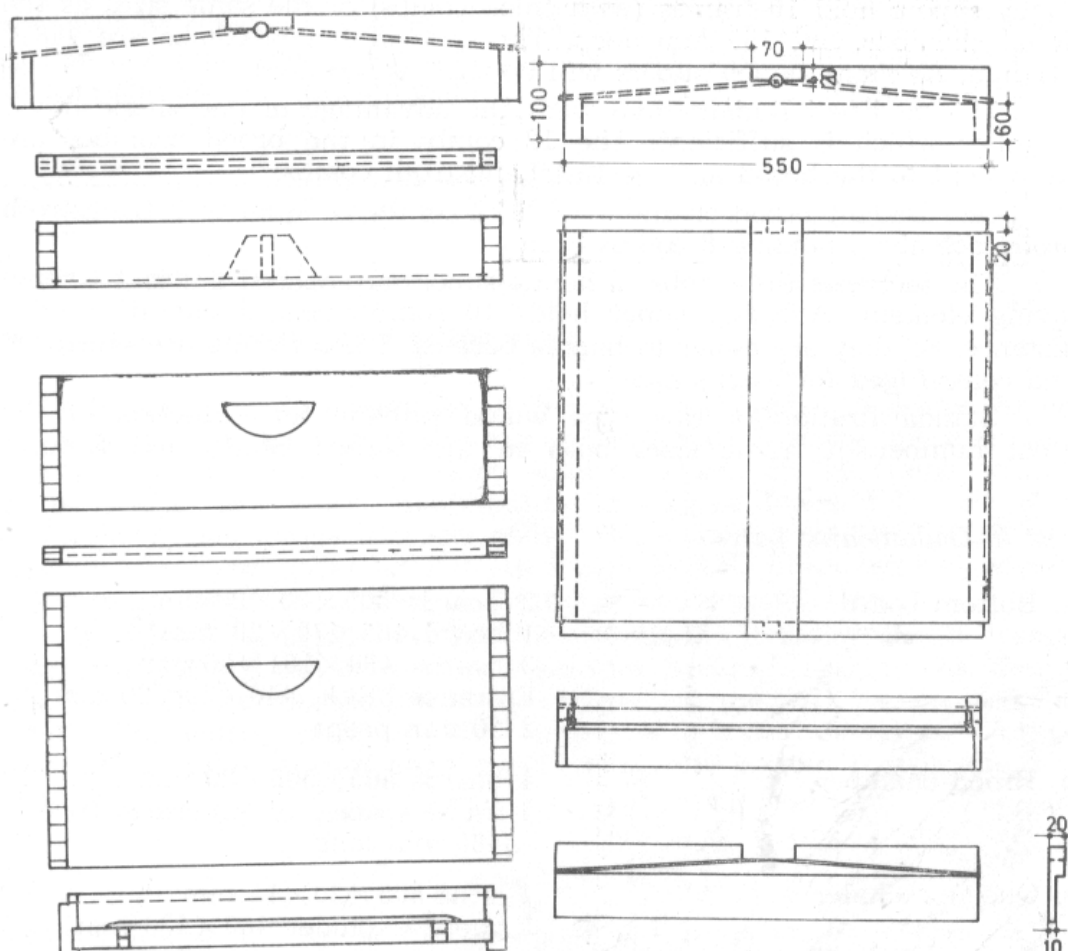
The fact that the combs in honey supers are spaced out is a labour-saving element. A honey super holds 10 combs, spaced out at suitable distance. So they are easier to handle because 2 less frames are uncapped and centrifuged for each super.

Standardization of this type would provide for reduction of the great number of frame sizes both in the United States and Europe.

### List of Dadant hive parts

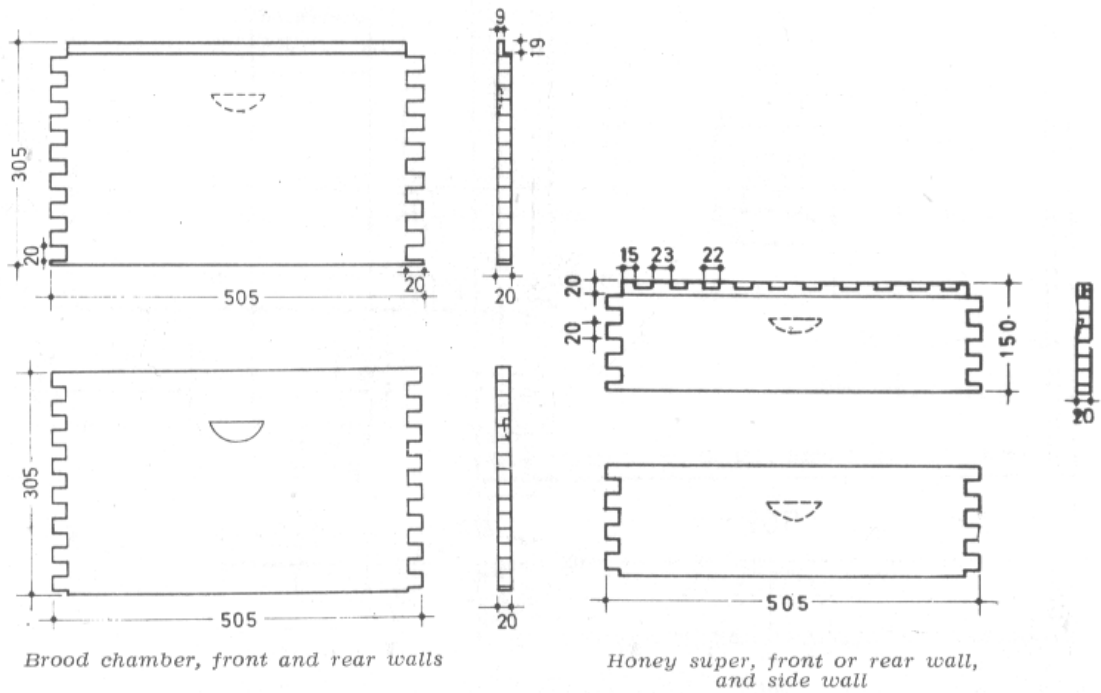
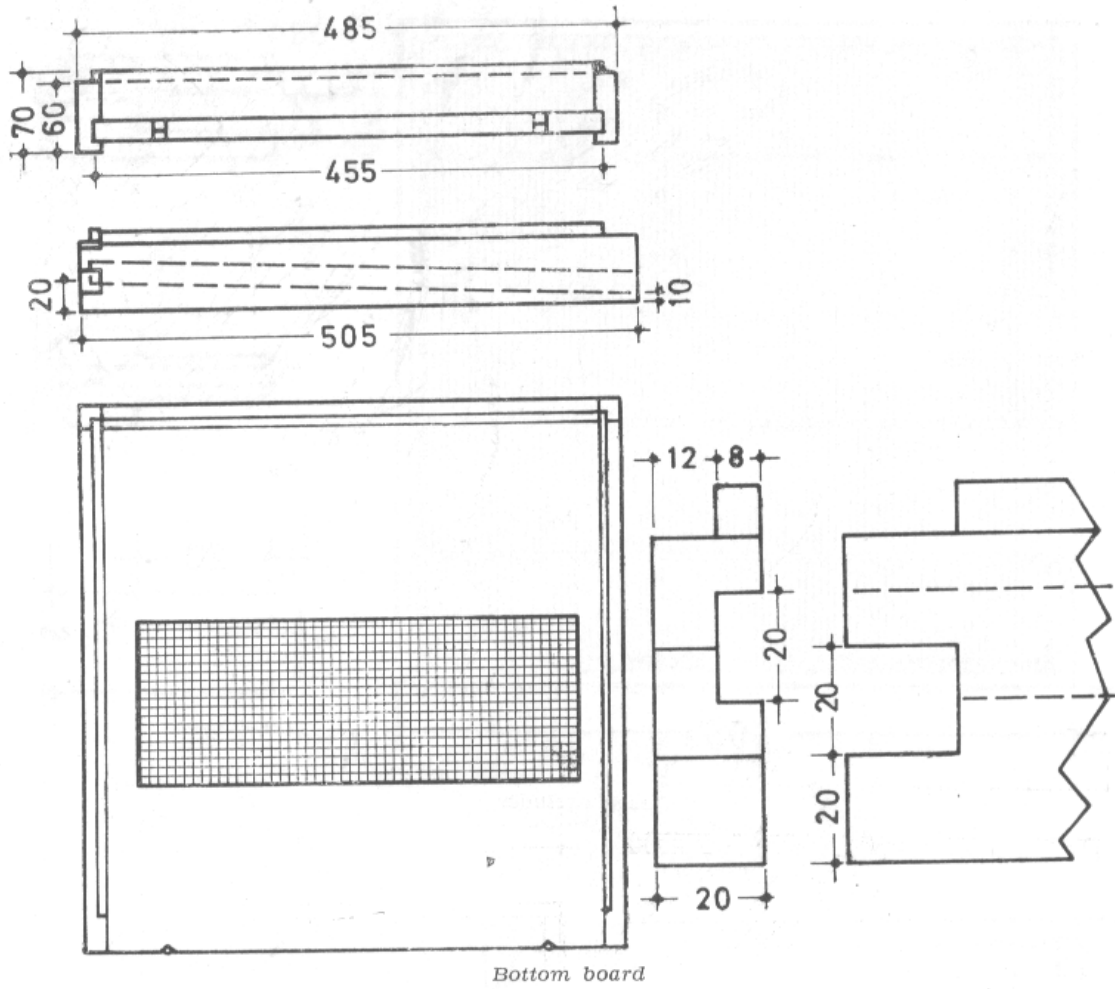
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|-------------------|--|
| a. Bottom board   | 2 boards $505 \times 70 \times 20$ mm<br>1 board $485 \times 70 \times 20$ mm<br>3 boards $460 \times 161 \times 20$ mm<br>Entrance block, $440 \times 22 \times 20$ mm<br>2 20 mm props |
| b. Brood chamber  | 4 boards $505 \times 505 \times 20$ mm<br>2 frame spacers of American type,<br>460 mm long   |
| c. Queen excluder | 4 laths $505 \times 20 \times 15$ mm<br>1 queen excluder $480 \times 480$ mm   |
| d. Honey super    | 4 boards $505 \times 150 \times 20$ mm<br>2 frame spacers $15 \times 10$ mm  |

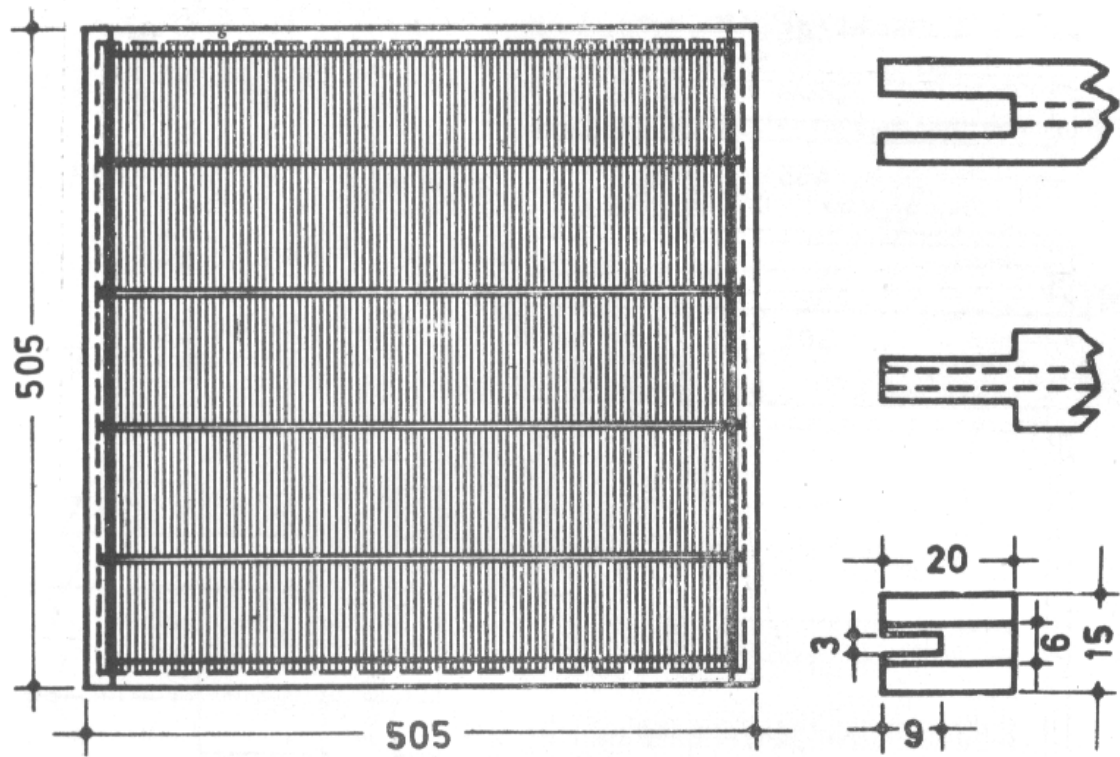
- e. Crown board  
 4 laths  $505 \times 20 \times 18$  mm  
 1 plywood panel  
 1 Porter bee escape  
 Closure for the bee escape
- f. Roof  
 2 boards  $550 \times 100 \times 20$  mm  
 2 boards  $550 \times 60 \times 20$  mm  
 1 board  $550 \times 70 \times 20$  mm  
 2 Betoplan boards  
 $520 \times 225 \times 4$  mm
- g. Roof with feeder  
 4 boards  $505 \times 70 \times 20$  mm  
 1 block  $100 \times 100 \times 60$  mm  
 1 plywood panel  
 $480 \times 480 \times 8$  mm
- h. Flight board  
 2 laths  $450 \times 20 \times 20$  mm  
 4 boards  $440 \times 100 \times 10$  mm  
 1 board  $440 \times 50 \times 10$  mm
- i. A tin roof cover for the roof with feeder  
 Tin sheet  
 $120 \times 120 \times 73 \times 0.5$  mm



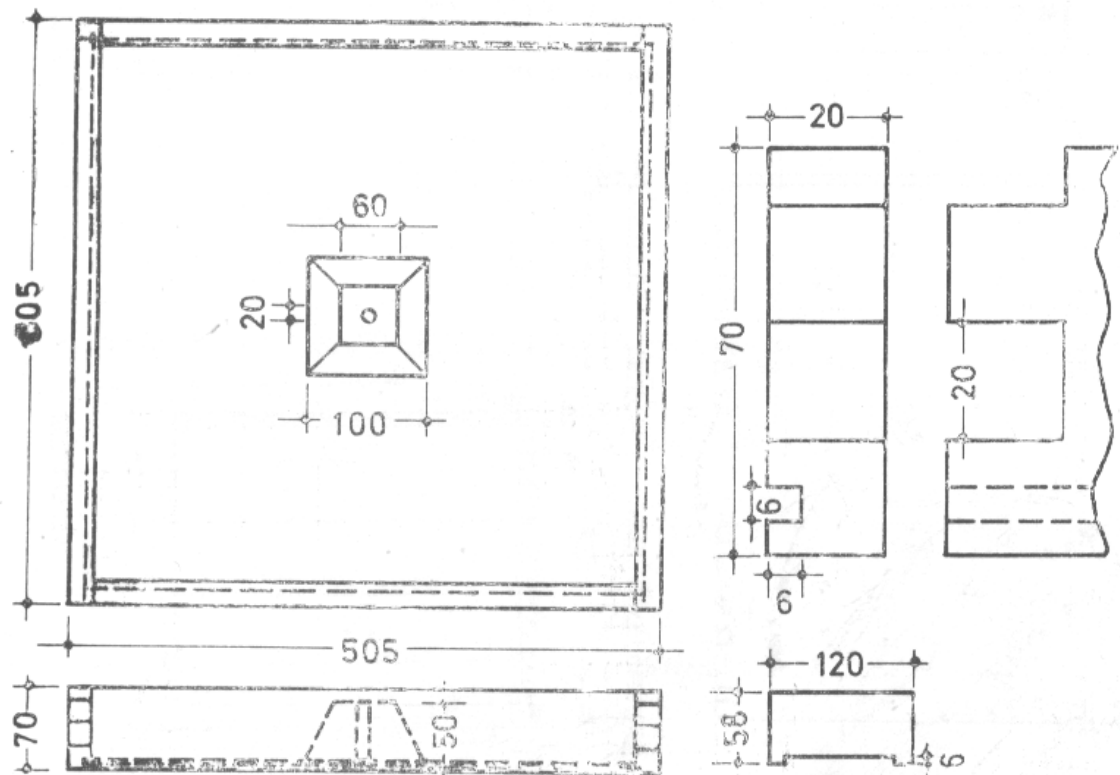
Hive parts (from top): cover (roof), inner cover (crown board), feeder, honey super, queen excluder, brood chamber, bottom board

Roof

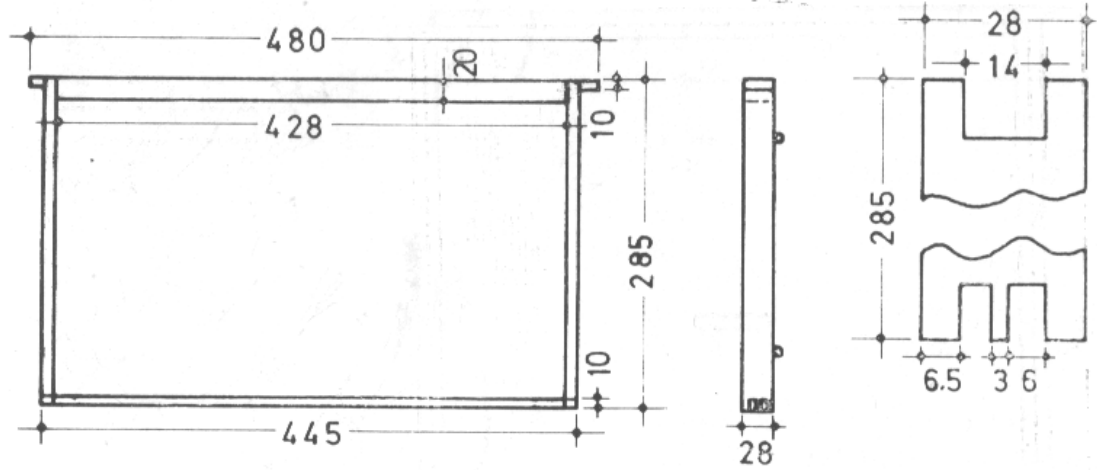




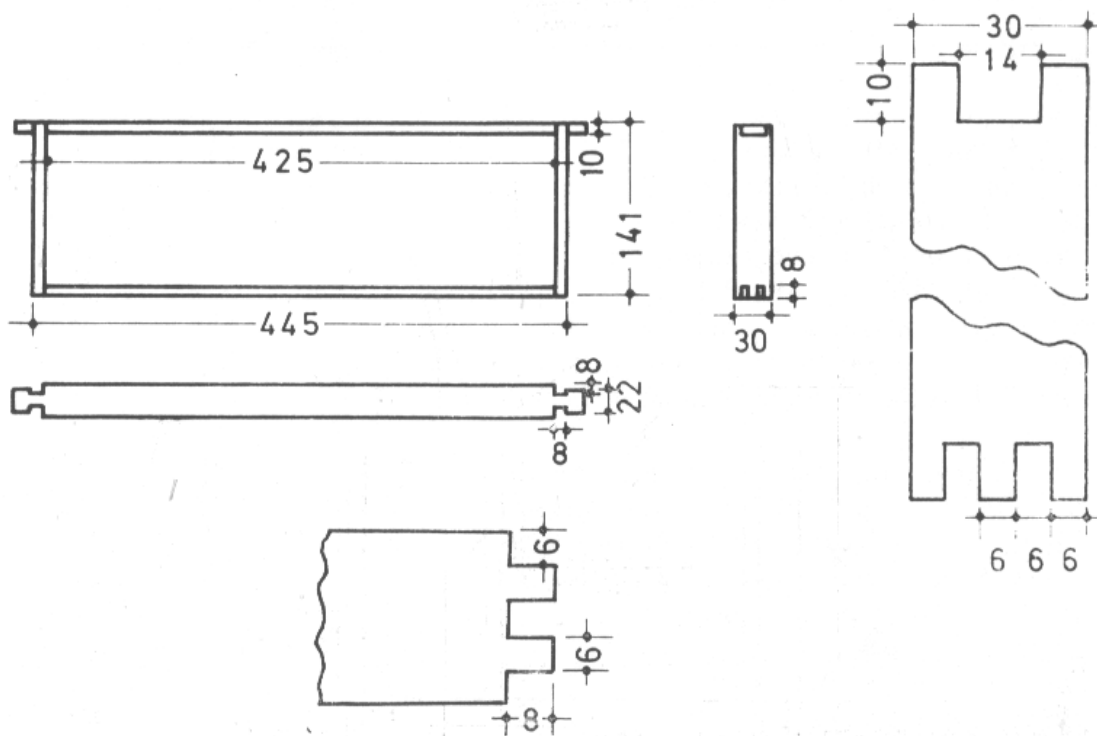
Queen excluder



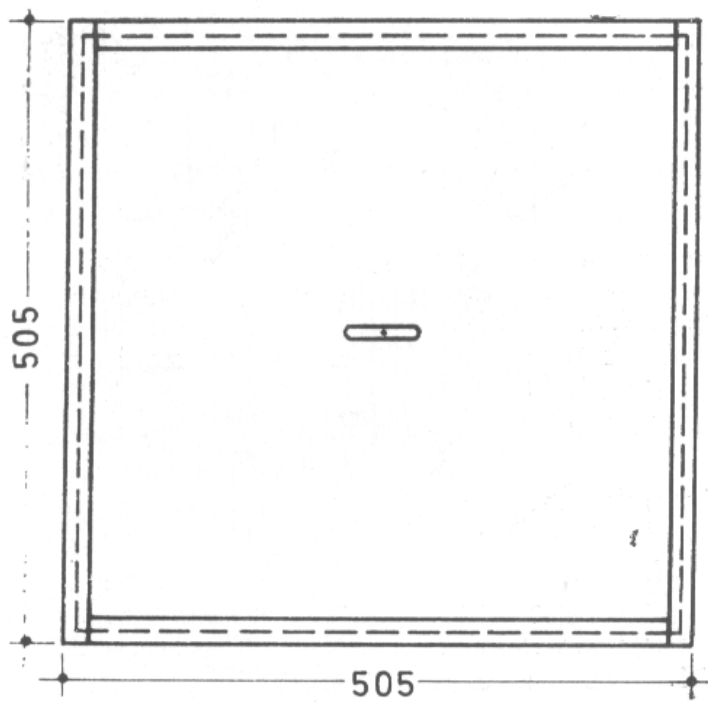
Feeder ; bottom right : the protection cover of tin sheet



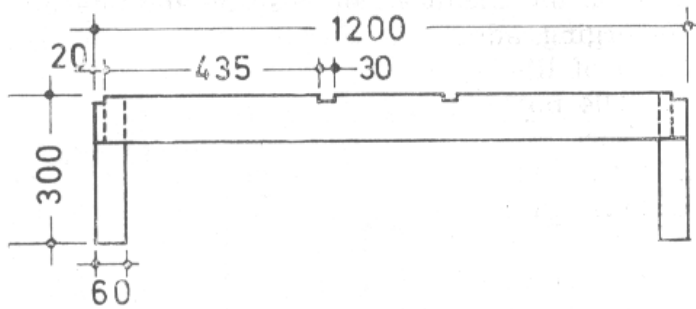
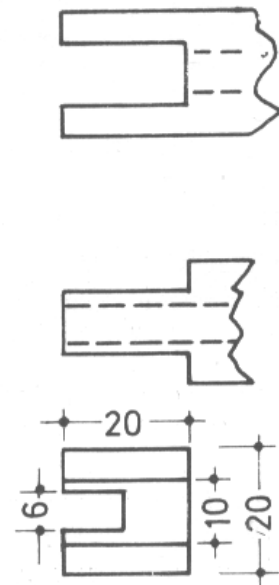
Brood frame



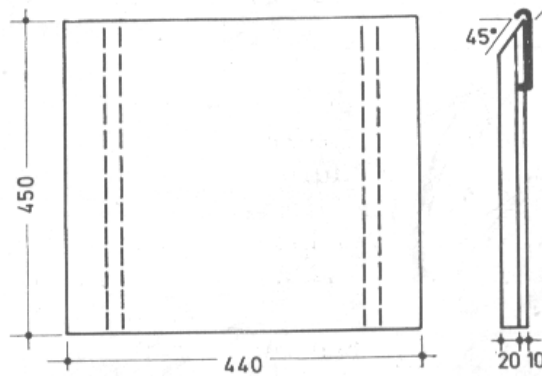
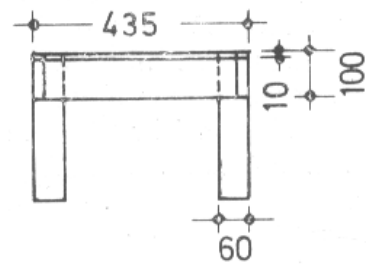
Super-frame ; bottom : the bottom bar



Crown board with bee escape



Stand for 2 hives



Flight board with hook of metal