

# The Beehive Home

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CIV 340 - L02

# The 'Hive

- Colorful, cozy refuge for ground dwelling birds, like the mourning dove
- Can be used by any bird small enough to build a nest in the opening

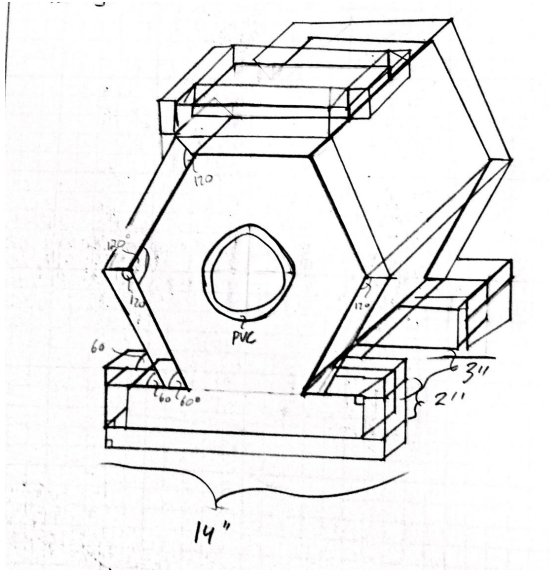


Kirby Collins – PlacesAroundFlorida.com



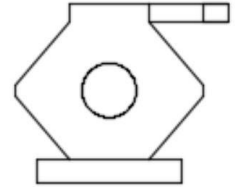
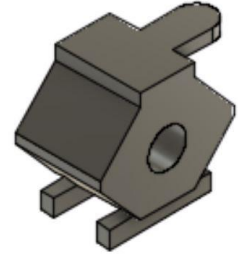
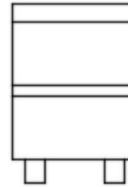
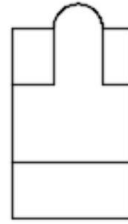
Cephas - Wikipedia

# Schematic



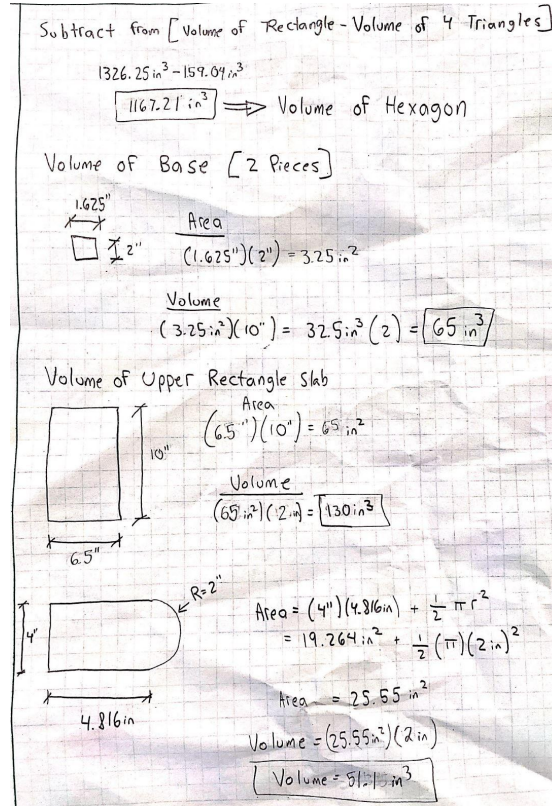
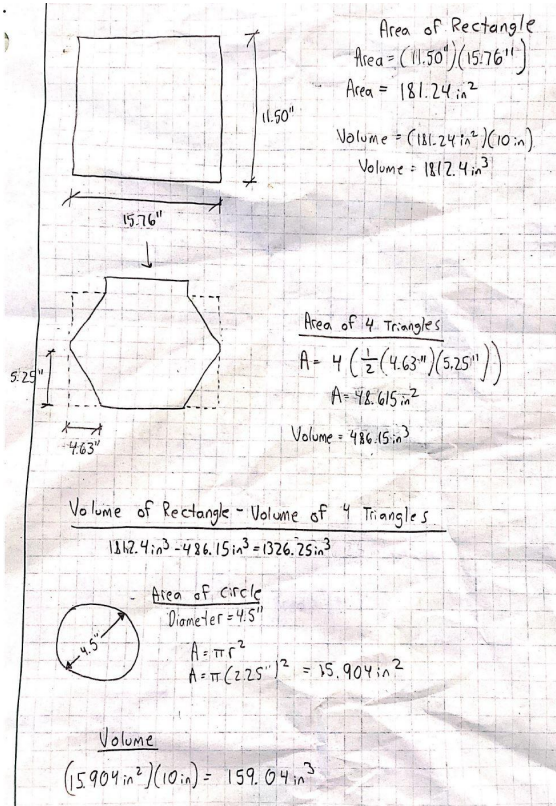
Initial Design  
Volume = 0.3158 ft<sup>3</sup>

# Final Design



Final Schematic  
Volume = 0.817 ft<sup>3</sup>

# Final Volume Calculations



## Total Volume

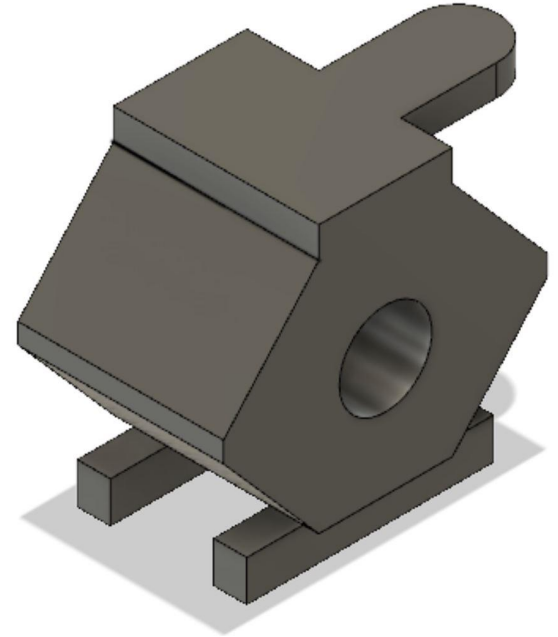
$$1167.21 \text{ in}^3 + 65 \text{ in}^3 + 130 \text{ in}^3 + 51.1 \text{ in}^3$$

$$1413.31 \text{ in}^3$$

Final Schematic  
 Volume = 0.817 ft<sup>3</sup>

# Component Stresses

- Normal Stress
  - Caused by load of own self weight
- Shear Stress
  - Large amount of shear in the connection between the wing and the top of the hive
- Bending induced Normal Stress
  - Main body is on two supports and acts as a simply supported beam
- Torsion induced Shear Stress
  - Asymmetric load on the top causes a torsion



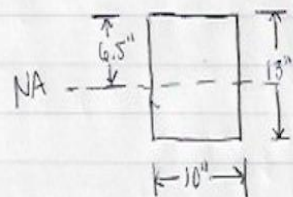


# Normal Stress Due to Bending

\* Assume density of  $150 \text{ lb/yd}^3$

$$\text{Density} = 150 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{yd}^3} \left( 2.14 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{yd}^3}{\text{in}^3} \right) = 0.003215 \text{ lb/in}^3$$

\* Assume rectangular cross-section  
 → Cross Section



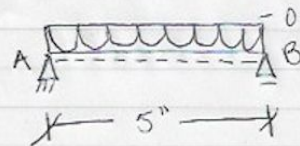
$$A = 10'' \times 13'' = 130 \text{ in}^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = 1830.83 \text{ in}^4$$

\* Assume uniform distributed load

$$\text{Distributed Load} = (130 \text{ in}^2)(0.003215 \text{ lb/in}^3) = 0.41795 \text{ lb/in}$$

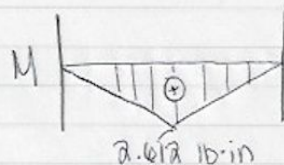
\* Assume hive acts as a simply supported beam



$$R = 0.41795 \text{ lb/in}(5 \text{ in})$$

$$= 2.08975 \text{ lb}$$

$$\therefore A_y = B_y = 1.045 \text{ lb}$$



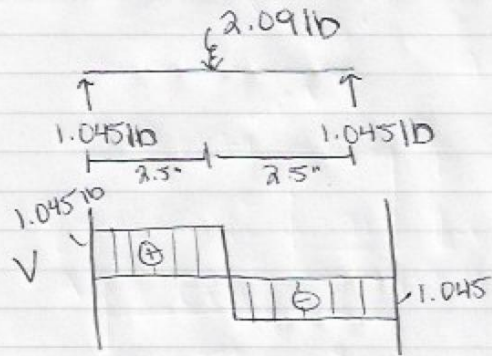
⇒ Stresses induced by Bending

$$\sigma = - \frac{M y}{I}$$

$$\sigma = \pm \frac{2.612 (6.5)}{1830.83} = \pm 0.0093 \text{ psi}$$

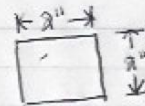
# Normal Stress

From moment calculations ...



→ Shear along the beam (hive) will cause normal stress in the column (stand)

Cross-section for stand →



$$A = 2" \times 2" = 4 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\tau = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{1.045 \text{ lb}}{4 \text{ in}^2} = \underline{\underline{0.26 \text{ psi}}}$$

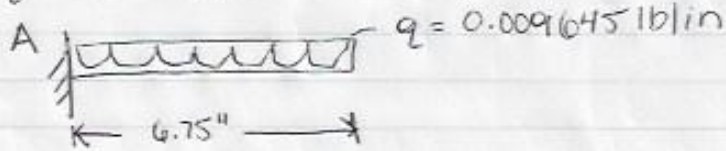
# Shear Stress

\* Assume wing is a rectangular prism



$$A = 2" \times 1.5" = 3 \text{ in}^2$$

$$q = (3 \text{ in}^2)(0.003215 \text{ lb/in}^3) = 0.009645 \text{ lb/in}$$



Shear @ Connection

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 0.009645 \text{ lb/in} (6.75 \text{ in}) \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.065 \text{ lb}}} \end{aligned}$$



# Shear Stress Due to Torsion

- Our model's cross section was did not include top rectangle for ease of calculating polar moment of inertia  $J$ .
- Variable  $\rho$  represents the radius at which the shear stress occurs. It shares a linear relationship with torsion induced shear.

$T = \frac{T_p}{J}$

Assumption

$D = 4.5 \text{ in.}$   
 $S = 7 \text{ in.}$   
 $P = \text{variable } r \text{ from center}$   
Torsion

Polar Moment of Area

$J =$

$1.082554 - \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$

$J = 1.0825(7^4) - \frac{\pi(4.5^4)}{32} = 2559 \text{ in}^4$

Torque

$F = (20.25)(0.003215) = 0.06516$   
 $r = 9.3 \text{ in}$   
 $\theta = 48^\circ$

$T = F r \sin \theta$   
 $(0.065)(9.3)(\sin 48)$   
 $T = 0.4516 \text{ in.}$

$T = \frac{(0.4516)}{2559}$   
 $T = 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \cdot p \text{ psi}$

# Mix Design

- A slump of 3 - 4" was chosen due to the small nature of our mold's elements
  - A larger slump makes the mix more workable, allowing us to move the concrete into the small crevasses of our mold
- $\frac{3}{8}$ " maximum aggregate size
  - Aggregate must be smaller than the holes in the chicken-wire used as reinforcement ( $\frac{3}{4}$ " )
- 3000 psi compressive strength
  - Ensures the stands can support the large volume of concrete above it
  - The hive will be placed outdoors and may be subjected to large amounts of snow

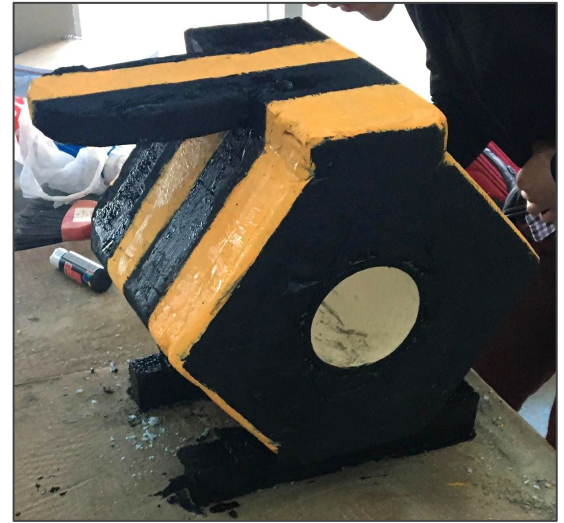


# Mold Design

- Polystyrene Foam boards was used for the base of the mold
  - We were not able to cut large angles into wood with the tools provided, so foam boards were used instead
- Each piece of foam was cut individually and hot glued together
  - We also used pieces of wire to connect more vital pieces of the mold for support
- Duct tape was used to cover the gaps between the foam pieces and prevent leaking of concrete and smoother edges



# Finished Product



# Ideas for Improvement

- Mold

- Foam

- Invest in a slimmer knife or cutting tool that can make larger angles than 30 degrees
    - Find a softer foam, allowing for easier cutting to create sharper angles that are less rounded at the cut

- PVC in the center did not come out due to concrete shrinkage

- Option One: Cut PVC so that it becomes flush with the Beehive
    - Option Two: find a more viscous oil so it won't drip to the bottom, or be washed by the mix that has a higher water concentration
    - Option Three: Forego the PVC pipe, and make the hive hollow

- Design Mix

- Coarse Aggregates

- The coarse aggregate size limited the minimum size of the house, leading to a very large structure



# Ideas for Improvement cont'd

- Curing Plan

- Foam
  - The foam allowed the excess water in the mix to drain out, allowing the concrete to cure nicely
- PVC
  - While curing attempt to slowly turn the PVC pipe to unlatch it from the concrete as it cures, and use a spray bottle to keep the concrete moist while doing so to prevent cracking

- Tensile Reinforcement

- Wing Reinforcement
  - Finding smaller wires, or utilization of Grace Microfibers can increase the tensile strength in the wing where it is difficult to place mesh or rebar





# Future Designs

- Make the birdhouse smaller and lighter
  - Will allow the structure to be hung from a tree
- Incorporate wood within the structure for post molding attachment
- Create a more hollow center to create more room for the bird



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/278589926918952455/>