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Cedar & Stuart ANDERSON Beehive

<https://truththeory.com/>

51,000 New Beehive Colonies with Amazing Invention by John Vibes

In recent years, the world has finally begun to take notice of the drastically declining bee populations, and people are starting to understand the impact that this could have on the ecosystem.

Slowly, people who care are working to correct this problem with some inventive solutions.

The father-son duo behind the "Flow Hive" took notice of this problem over ten years ago, and worked tirelessly to make their honey business more friendly to the bees.

After roughly a decade of research, Stuart and Cedar Anderson released an Indiegogo-funded invention called "Flow Hive."

The idea behind their invention was to replicate a real beehive and harvest honey without causing any harm or posing any risk to the bees or their home.

Cedar Anderson is a third-generation beekeeper from Nimbin, Australia, and has been tinkering with beehives and the associated technology since he was a young child.

Cedar was inspired to create a harm free beehive after his brother was stung during the honey extraction process.

Eventually, once Cedar had a working prototype, he put a video online showing the prototype and explaining his idea, hoping to raise \$70,000 for a tool that was needed for the factory.

However, much to the family's surprise, the IndieGoGo campaign raised over \$2 million dollars in one day, and would go on to be the most successful campaign in the website's history, raising over \$12 million in total.

In just a single day, the Anderson's lives were changed forever, and they were left with the monumental task of shipping out 24,000 orders to over 130 countries.

However, instead of just retiring and enjoying their riches, the Andersons have donated their profits towards a network of pollination projects that are working to protect wild habitats.

"We're proud to have donated 100% of profits from the sale of our Flow Pollinator House to nine local grassroots pollinator projects in Australia and the United States that are at work protecting wild habitats all around the world.

Pollinators need large areas of habitat to flourish - the more we can do to protect and conserve native habitats, the more opportunities these tiny environmental champions will have to do their important work," Cedar said.

As the video below shows, the Flow beehive is a game-changer in beekeeping:

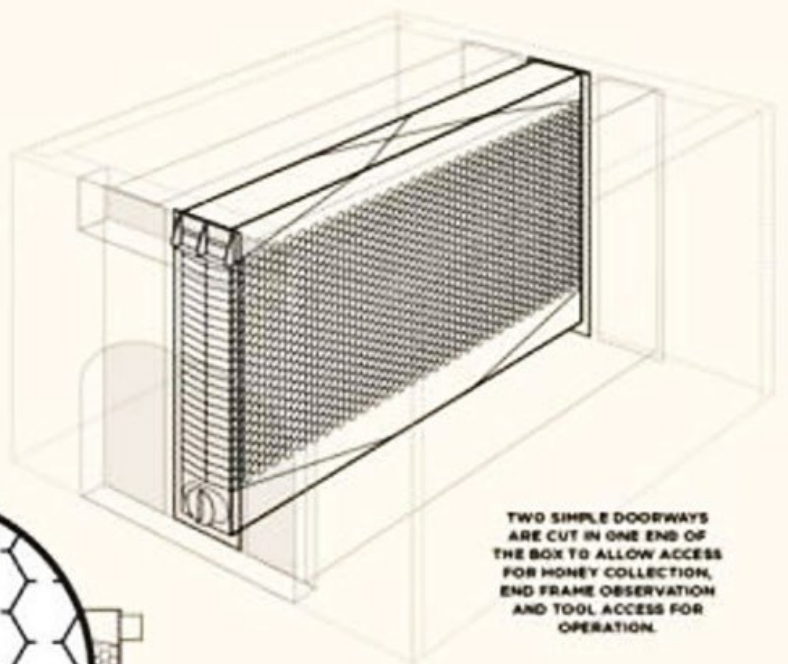




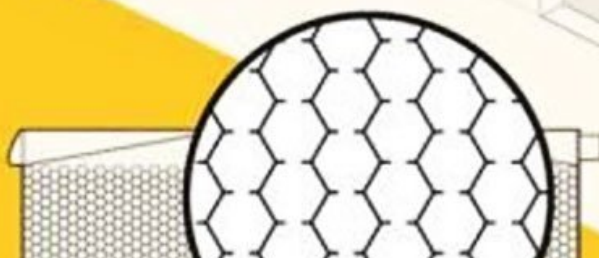
FLOW™ FRAME

SO, HOW DOES IT WORK?

THE FLOW™ FRAME FITS INTO A
STANDARD LANGSTROTH SUPER
(8 OR 10 FRAME)



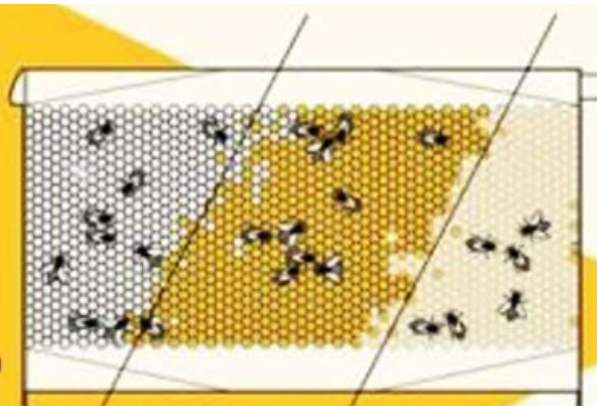
TWO SIMPLE DOORWAYS
ARE CUT IN ONE END OF
THE BOX TO ALLOW ACCESS
FOR HONEY COLLECTION,
END FRAME OBSERVATION
AND TOOL ACCESS FOR
OPERATION.





THE FLOW™ FRAME
CONSISTS OF PARTLY FORMED
HONEYCOMB CELLS

THE BEES
COMPLETE
THE COMB WITH
THEIR WAX



THEN FILL
THE CELLS
WITH HONEY

FINALLY CAPPING
THE CELLS READY
FOR HARVEST

**WHEN THE
FRAME IS FULL
IT'S READY TO
HARVEST**



*FRAME
REMAINS IN THE
HIVE - SHOWN
SEPARATELY FOR
ILLUSTRATIVE
PURPOSES
ONLY

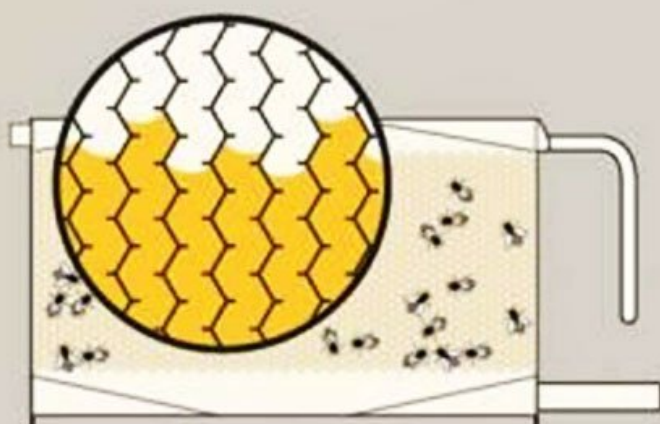
1
REMOVE THE
TOOL CAP AND
TUBE CAP

2
INSERT TUBE
INTO HOLE

3
INSERT TOOL INTO
BOTTOM SLOT

4
ROTATE TOOL 90°
DOWNWARDS

INSIDE THE HONEYCOMB THE CELLS HAVE NOW
SPLIT AND TURNED INTO CHANNELS FOR THE
HONEY TO FLOW DOWN.



THE BEES REMAIN UNDISTURBED ON
THE SURFACE OF THE COMB.

*IF THERE DOES HAPPEN TO BE A BEE DOWN AN
EMPTY CELL IT WON'T GET INJURED AS THERE IS
ENOUGH SPACE BETWEEN THE COMB WALLS.





<https://www.honeyflow.com/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ADPaZ8w1Umg>

Flow Hive 2 - New release pre-order now

This invention makes the process far more efficient for the beekeepers and much safer for the bees.

Earlier this year, Truth Theory reported that actor Morgan Freeman turned his 124-acre ranch in Mississippi into a sanctuary for bees. Freeman said that the bees seem to appreciate his help.

He has never been stung while working with the bees, and he doesn't even wear any protective gear.

US2019183098
FRAME FOR BEEHIVE
[[PDF](#)]

Inventor(s): ANDERSON CEDAR [AU]; ANDERSON STUART [AU] +
Applicant(s): FLOWBEE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD [AU] +

An artificial honeycomb for use in a beehive and which enables honey to be removed from the honey-comb without removing the honeycomb from the hive; the honeycomb comprising cells and being formed of at least two parts which are moveable relative to each other between a cell formed position where the cells comprise side walls and an end wall to enable bees to fill the cell with honey, and a cell open position where at least some of the said walls have moved apart, whereby honey in the cells can be removed from the honeycomb by movement of the at least two parts to the cell open position

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention is directed to improvements in the collection of honey from a hive and is particularly directed to improvements where honey can be collected without needing to remove honeycombs from the hive.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] A modern beehive comprises various components which fit together to form the hive. Generally, these components will include:

A Hive Stand. The upper hive components rest on this providing a landing board for the bees and helping to protect the Bottom Board from rot and cold transfer,

A Bottom Board. This has an entrance for the bees to get into the hive. This can be screened for ventilation and mite control,

A Brood Box. This is the most bottom box of the hive and is where the queen bee lays her eggs,

A Honey Super. These are the uppermost box(s) where honey is stored.

Frames & Foundation. These are wooden or plastic frames with wax or plastic sheets with honeycomb impression where bees build wax honey combs, or pre formed plastic honeycombs.

Outer Cover. This is the outermost housing to provide weather protection for the hive.

Inner Cover. This provides separation from an overly hot or cold Outer Cover and can be used as a shelf for feeding or other purposes.

[0010] The honeycomb is a densely packed matrix of hexagonal cells. Bees use the cells to store food (honey and pollen). When a cell is filled, the bees place a wax cap over the end of the cell. The honeycomb is held in a frame which is usually rectangular. Several frames are placed next to each other in the upper part of the hive (the honey super). It is known to provide a plastic (usually polypropylene—but aluminium has also been used) honeycomb formed with the matrix of hexagonal cells. This relieves the bees of the effort required to build wax cells and gives the bees more time to collect honey. It is known to vary the shape and size of the cells in an artificial honeycomb.

[0011] Collection of honey can be very laborious and time consuming. As an example, a common way to collect honey requires the following steps to be carried out: A bee-proof suit needs to be donned; the lid of the hive is opened to expose the honey containing frames. The hive is smoked to calm the bees. A blower is sometimes used to remove bees from the frames. The frames are removed from the hive and transported to a processing center. The cells in the frame need to be uncapped by removing the wax cap. This can be done using an uncapping fork or an uncapping knife. The frames then need to be spun to remove the honey from the cells by centrifugal action. After the honey is removed, the frames are taken back to the hive and replaced (or new frames are inserted). It is estimated that the above time-consuming steps constitute approximately 90% of the beekeepers time required to collect honey from the hive.

[0012] Another disadvantage with conventional collecting techniques is the expense required in the provision of a honey shed, an extracting machine, and sometimes an automatic decapping machine.

[0013] Another disadvantage is that the hive can be quite damaged during the honey collecting process (also called the robbing process). For instance, bees use 7 kg of honey to make 1 kg of wax.

[0014] Another disadvantage is that the existing process greatly disturbs the bees and many bees may die during honey collection. Also, there is always the annoyance (and sometimes potential danger) in bee stings during the robbing process of the hive.

[0015] Another disadvantage with the existing process is that the hive can only be robbed at certain times such as daylight, no rain, no high winds, etc and therefore there are often restrictions and limitations on the times when the hive can be opened to collect the honeycombs.

[0016] Another disadvantage is that traditional hives leave spaces for pests and diseases.

[0017] Honey in the cells is held in place by the wax cover (cap) placed over the cell mouth by bees and also by the viscosity of the honey. Thus even if a way was found to remove the wax cap in a simpler manner, the honey would still not easily drain from the cells. This is why the frames need to be transported to a factory which has a centrifuge to spin the honey out of the cells once the cap has been removed.

[0018] It is known to build a hive of special design and to suck honey out of the hive using a suction pump. The mechanism is quite complex as each frame has a dislodgeable plate on which the bees make their wax cells. When the honeycomb is full, the plate is moved to break part of the wax cell wall. However, due to the “sticky” nature of the honey, the honey does not drain from the cells and into a honey trough. Thus a suction pump is required to suck the honey out. The cells of the honeycomb are not artificial and instead are made by the bees. Also the wax is quite fragile and the above method is unlikely to work without breaking the wax combs.

[0019] A more recent variation has a honeycomb formed with a backing plate closing off one end of the cells. Bees will fill the cell with honey and close off the other end with wax. The backing plate can be dislodged in the hive and in theory honey should flow from the cells by gravity and into collecting trays and pipes to flow from the hive. In practice, the honey does not readily drain due to the viscosity of the honey in the cell.

[0020] It is known to provide heating in an attempt to decrease the viscosity of the honey and therefore to improve the honey flow characteristics. However, these known techniques can also heat the bees in the hive which is undesirable.

[0021] It is known to transport beehives from one location to another location. With the general demise of bee numbers in agricultural areas, it is becoming more common for farmers to request beehives to be placed on their farms to improve pollination. A required number of beehives are lifted into a trailer (or similar) and then transported (typically by road transport) to a desired position. The hives are then unloaded from the trailer and placed on the ground (or on a stand) for the desired time which can be several weeks or several months. There would be an advantage if it were possible to provide a less physically demanding and time-consuming method to conduct this.

[0022] It is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus and method to remove honey from a hive which would overcome at least some of the abovementioned disadvantages or provide a useful or commercial choice. A preferred object is to enable honey to be removed from a honeycomb without needing to remove the honeycomb from the hive...
