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(12) **United States Patent**
Miksovsky et al.

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(54) **EATING UTENSIL SYSTEM**

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(21) Appl. No.: **16/213,466**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 7, 2018**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 15/268,175, filed on Sep. 16, 2016, now abandoned, which is a division of (Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47G 21/06 (2006.01)
A47G 21/02 (2006.01)
A47G 21/04 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***A47G 21/06*** (2013.01); ***A47G 21/023*** (2013.01); ***A47G 21/04*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A47G 21/02; A47G 21/023; A47G 21/04; A47G 21/06; A47G 21/08; A47J 43/28–282
(Continued)

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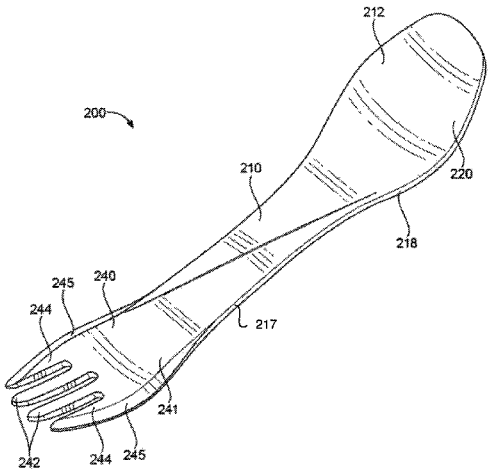
Light My Fire Spork Medium BPA-Free Tritan Spork with Full-Sized Spoon, Fork and Serrated Knife Edge, Dec. 2, 2009; https://www.amazon.com/Light-Fire-BPA-Free-Full-Sized-Serrated/dp/B00B5A2YX0/ref=sr_1_2_sspa?ie=UTF8&qid=1544804816&sr=8-2-spons&keywords=light+my+fire+spork&psc=1.*
(Continued)

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Beyer Law Group LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A combination spoon and fork system capable of being stored in a nested configuration or used as a combination eating utensil with the spoon and fork connected end to end. An interlocking mechanism can interlock the spoon and fork in either the nested position or in the end to end configuration. The interlocking system allows the handle of the spoon to slide between rails on the handle of the fork and to snap and lock the spoon in place either nested with the fork or end to end with the fork to form an elongated combination eating utensil. The spoon and fork of the system can also be used separately from one another.

23 Claims, 24 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

application No. 14/204,497, filed on Mar. 11, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,468,321.

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 30/147–150, 322–328; D7/643, 644, 653
See application file for complete search history.

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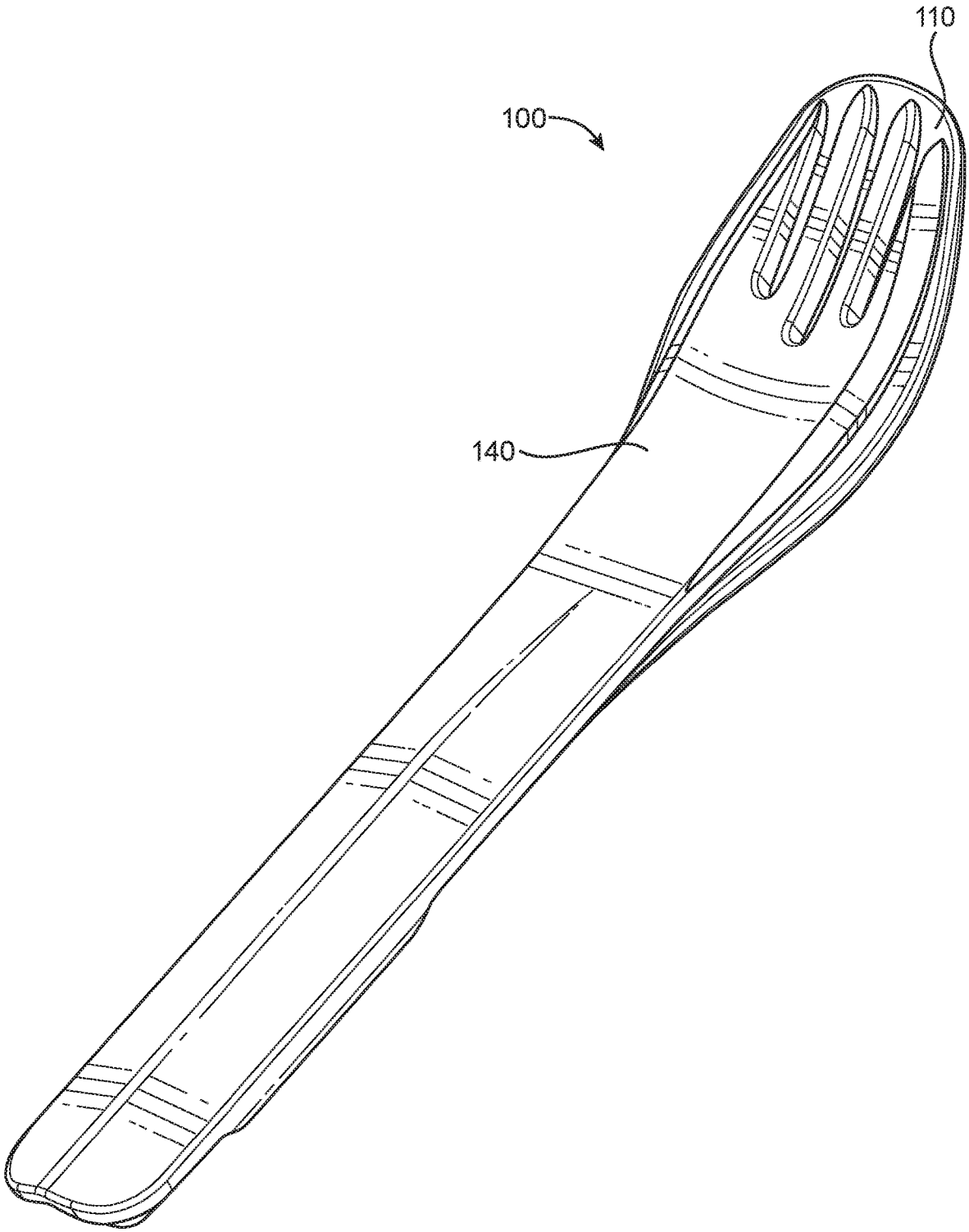


FIG. 1A

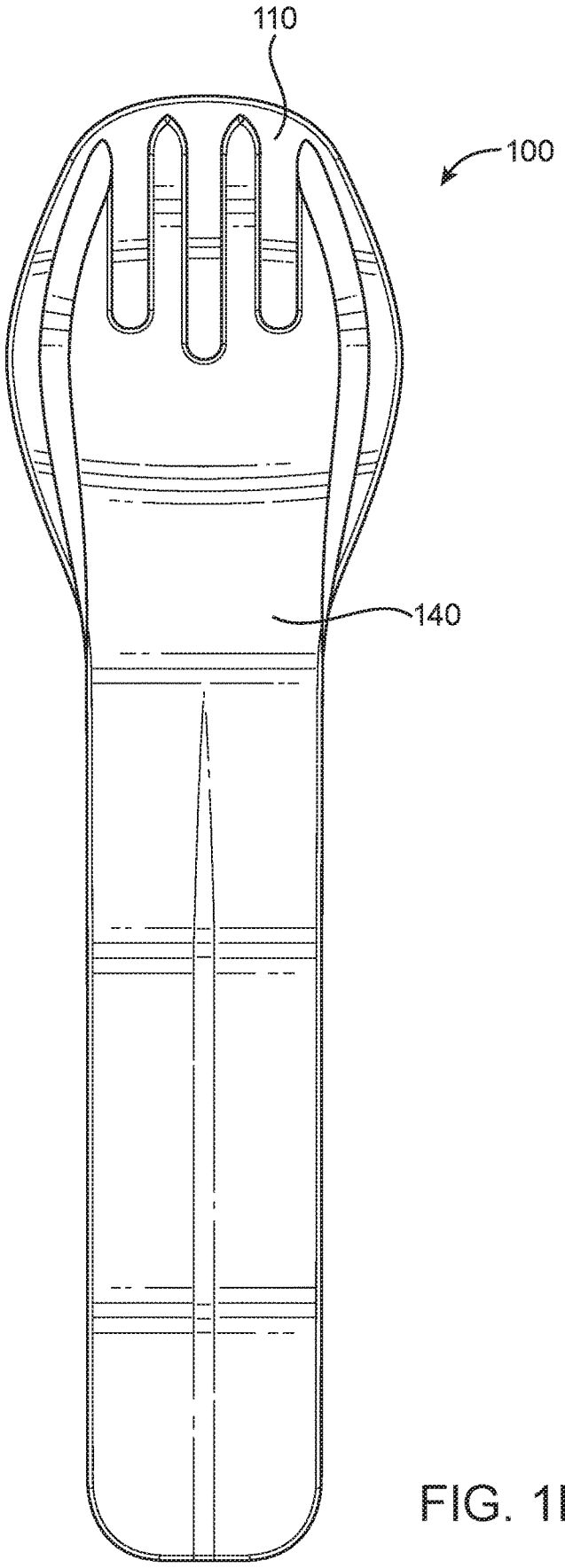


FIG. 1B

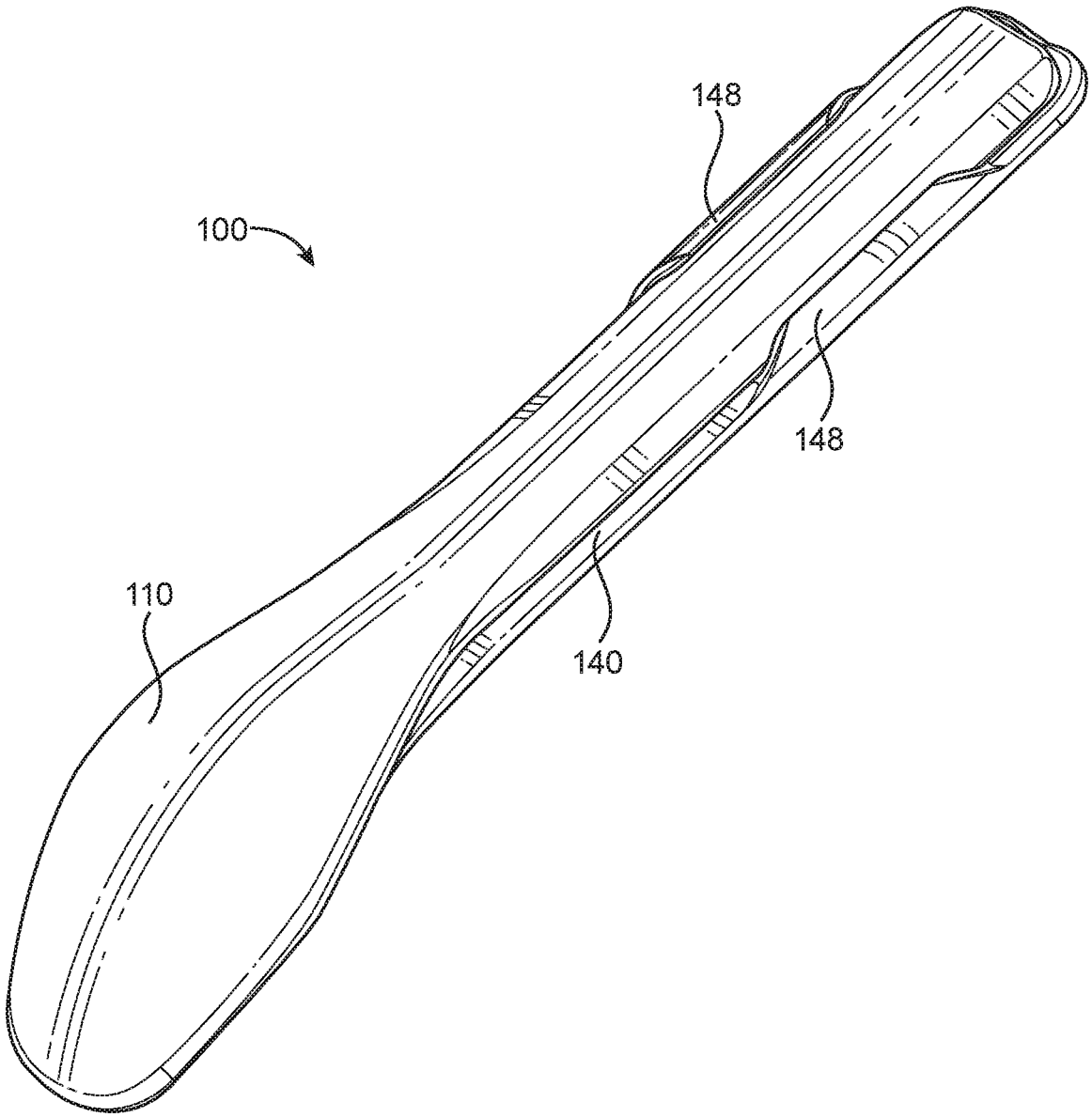


FIG. 2A

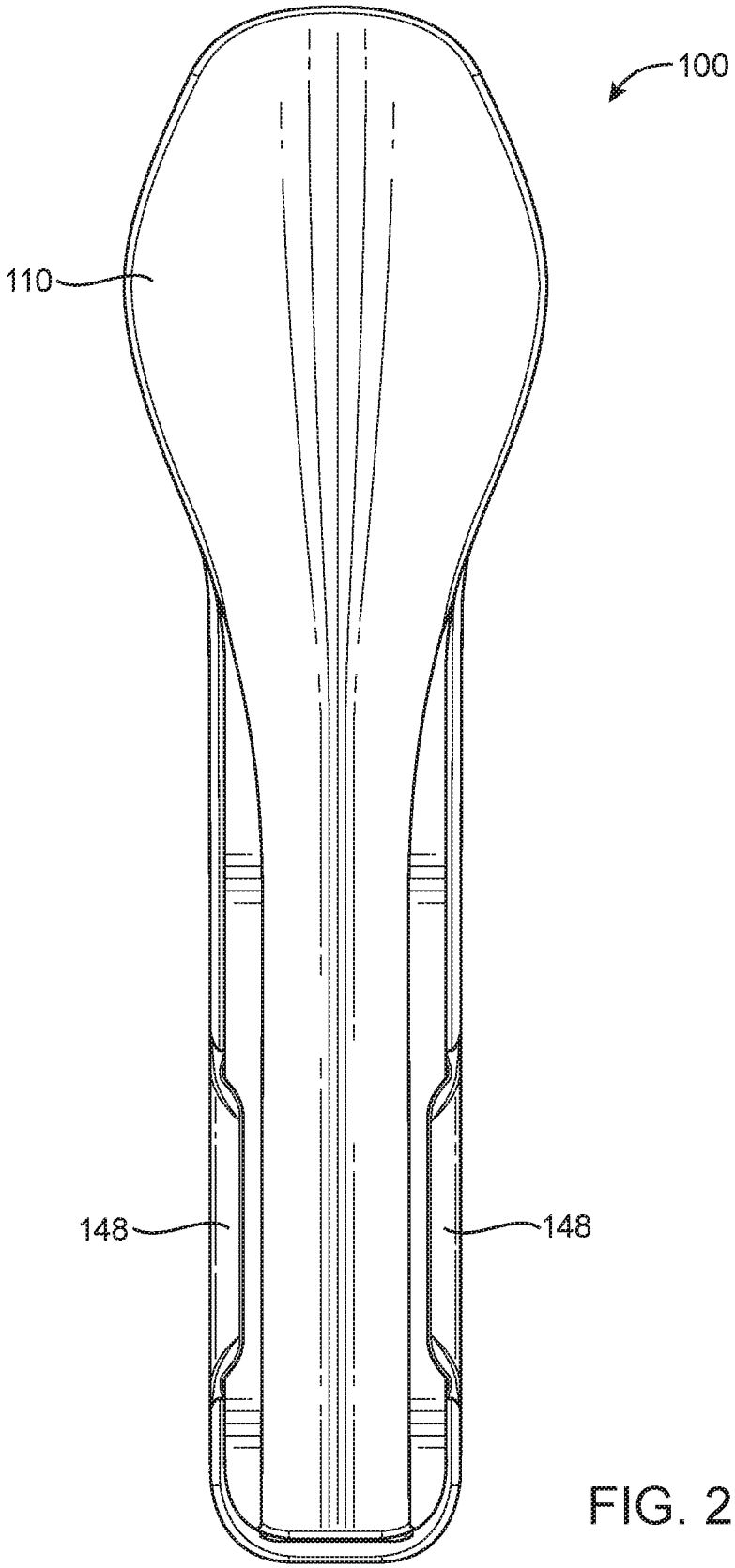


FIG. 2B

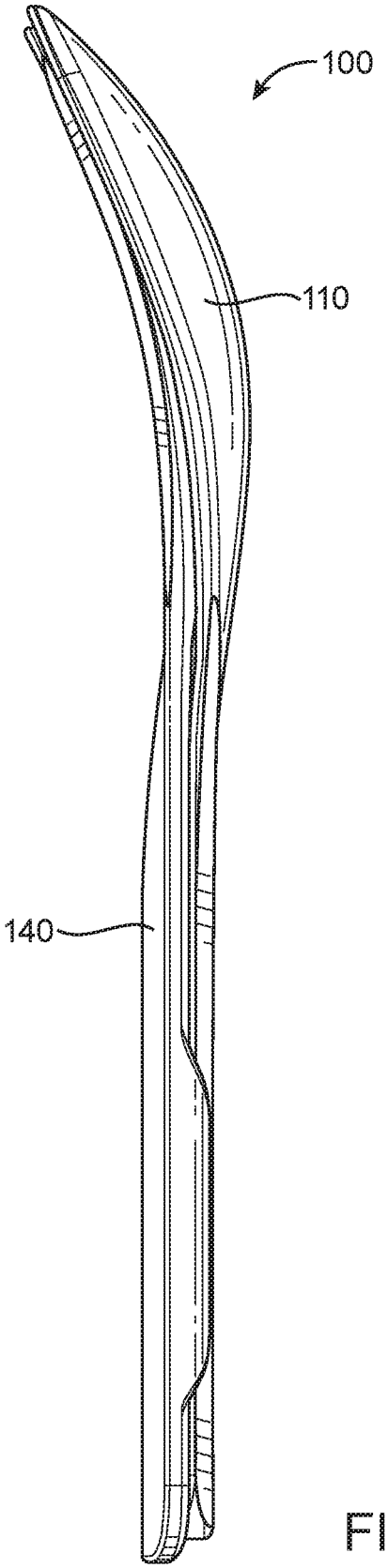


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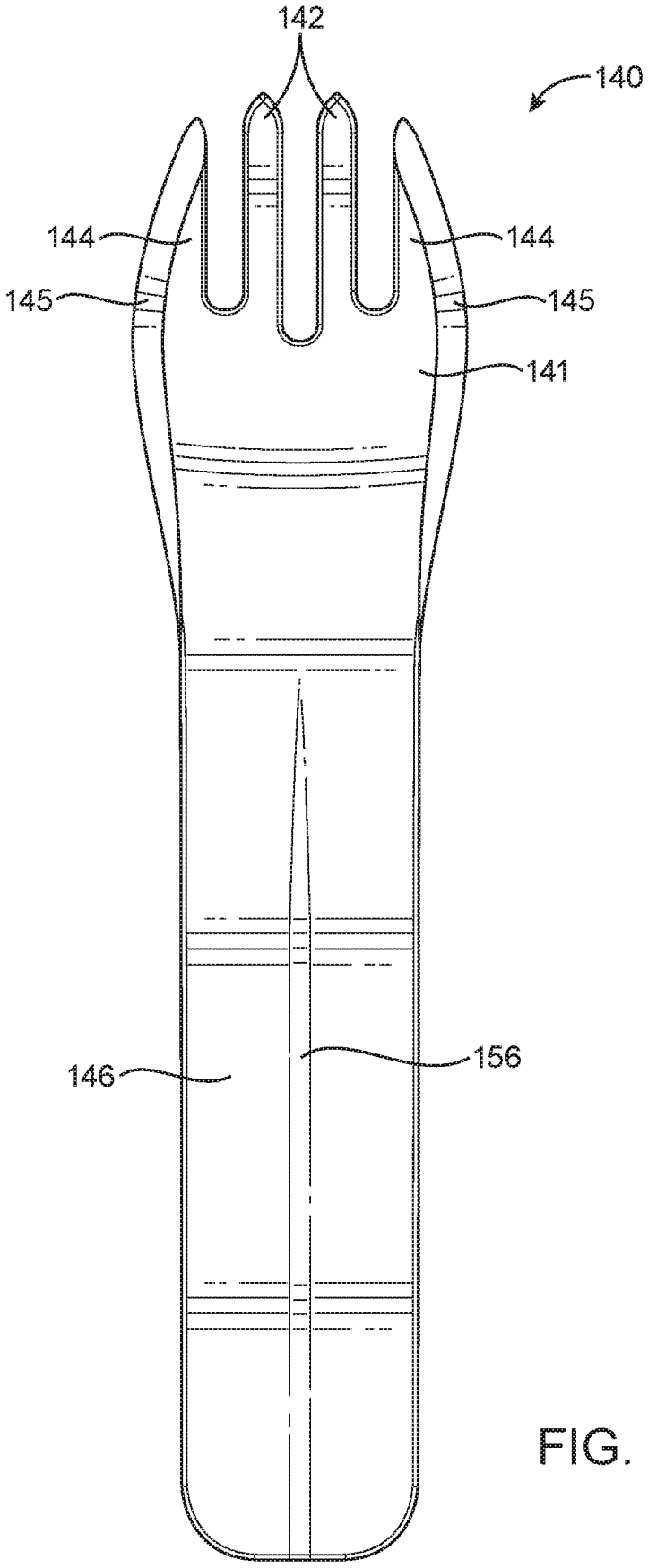


FIG. 4A

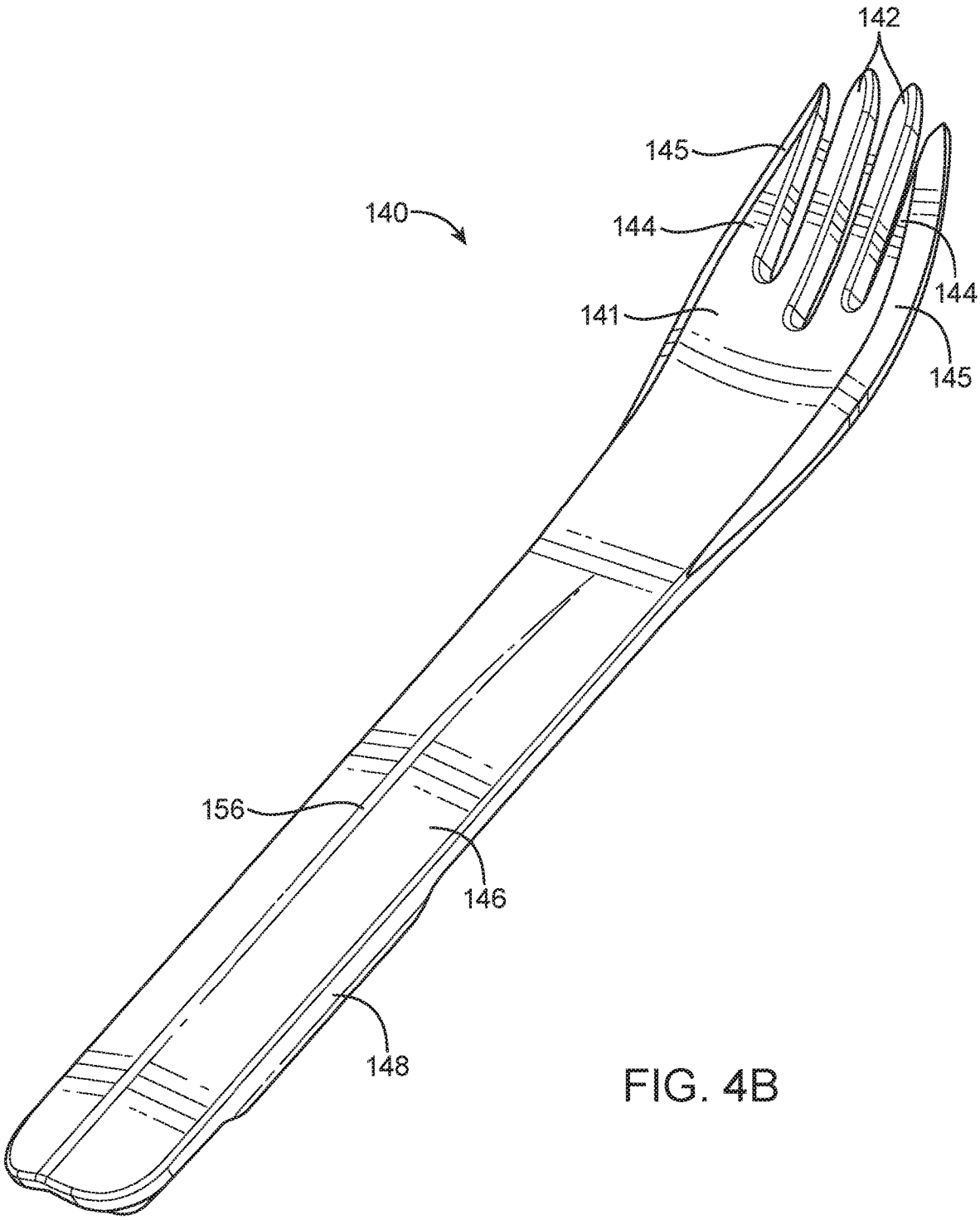


FIG. 4B

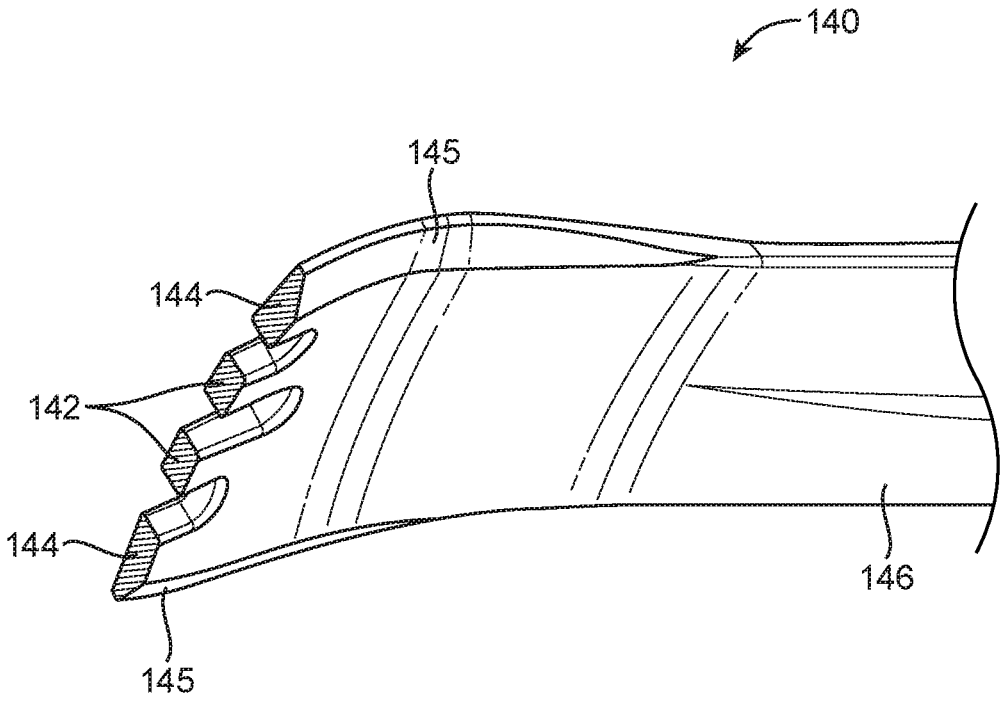


FIG. 4C

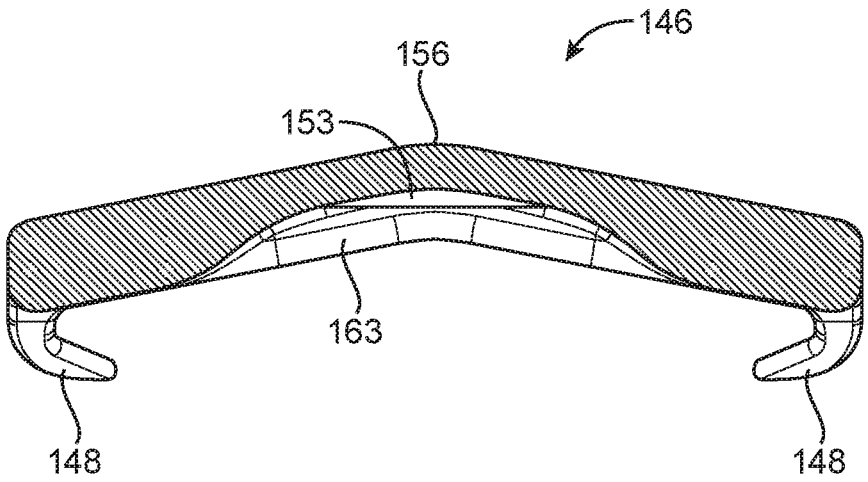


FIG. 4D

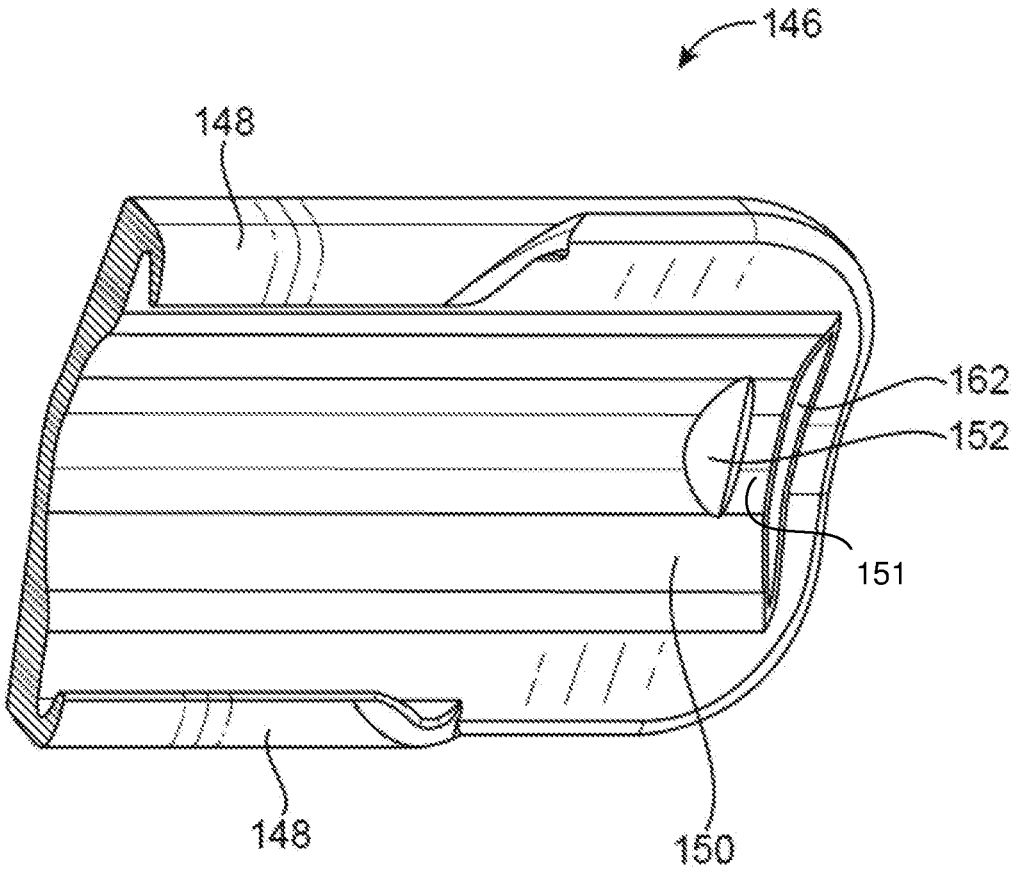


FIG. 4E

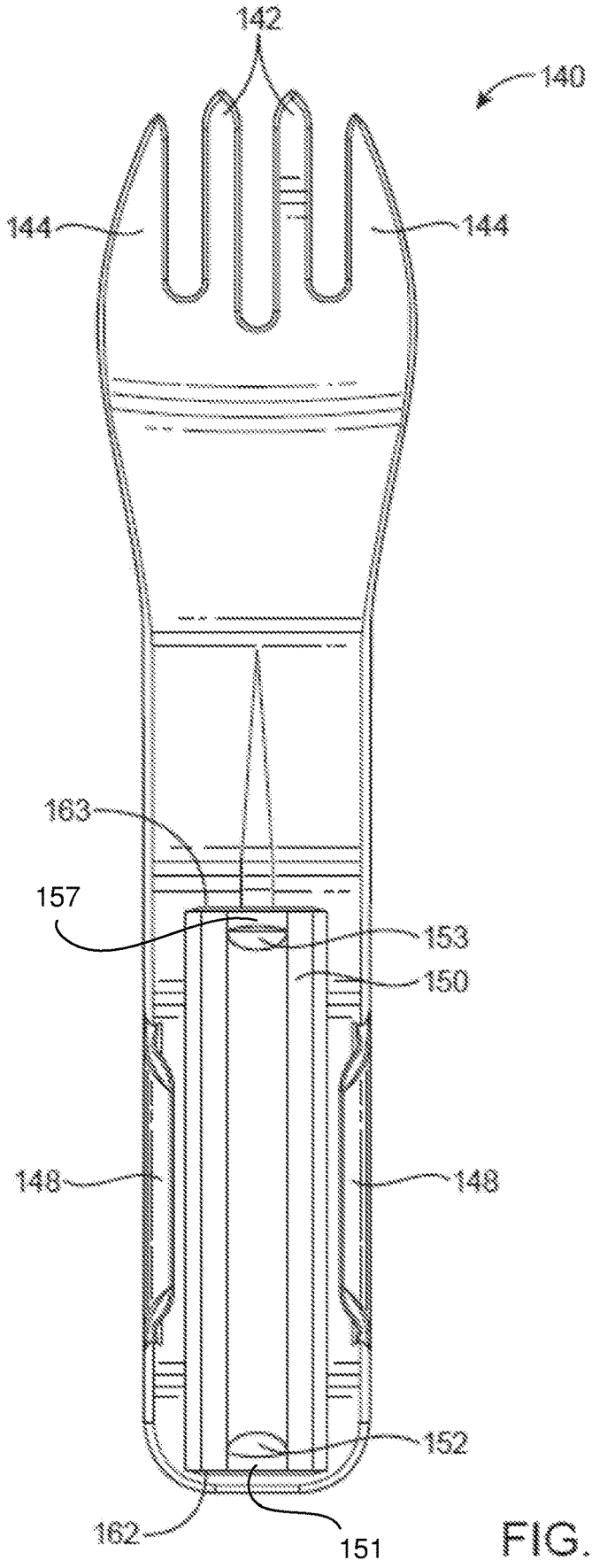


FIG. 4F

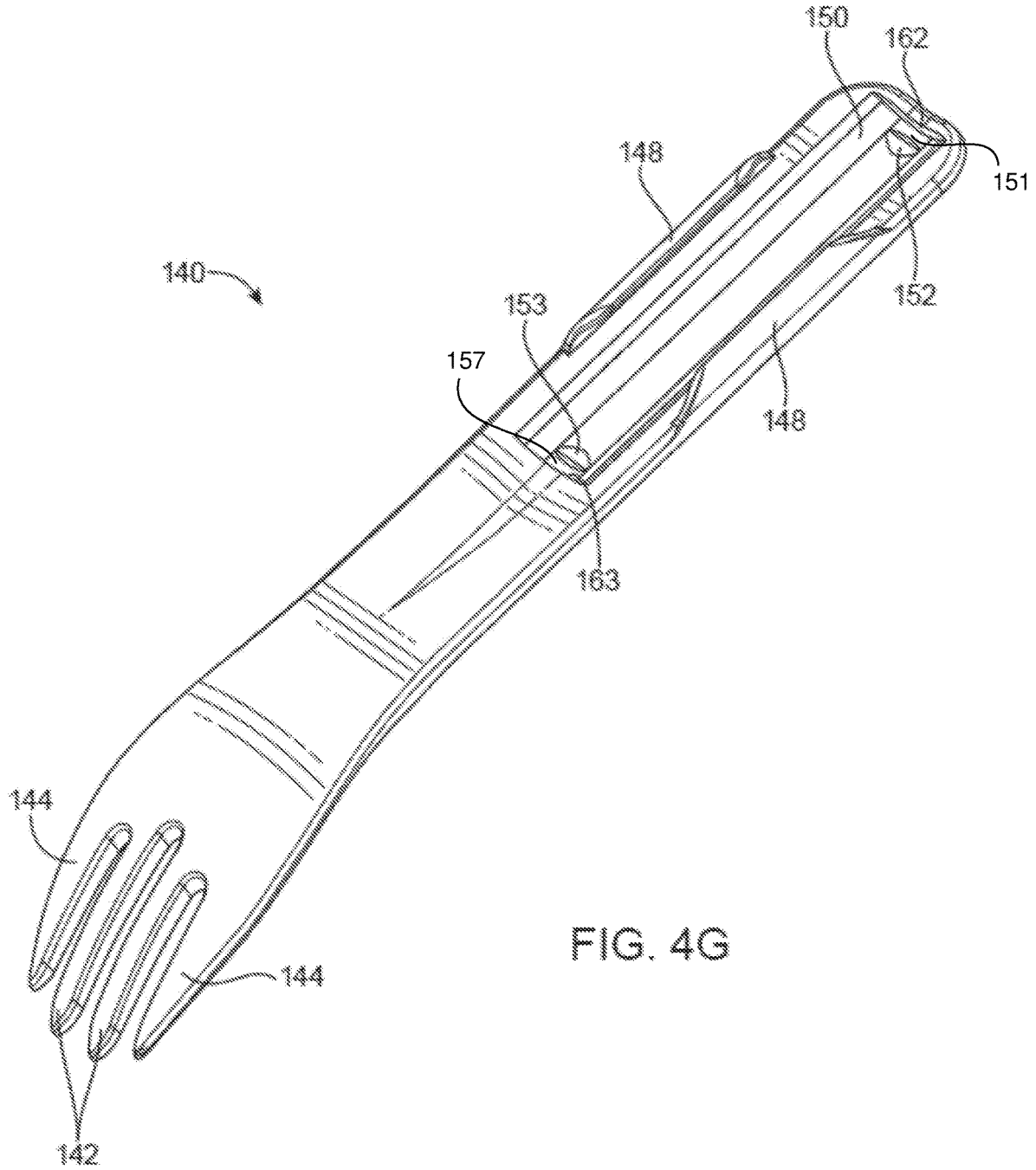


FIG. 4G

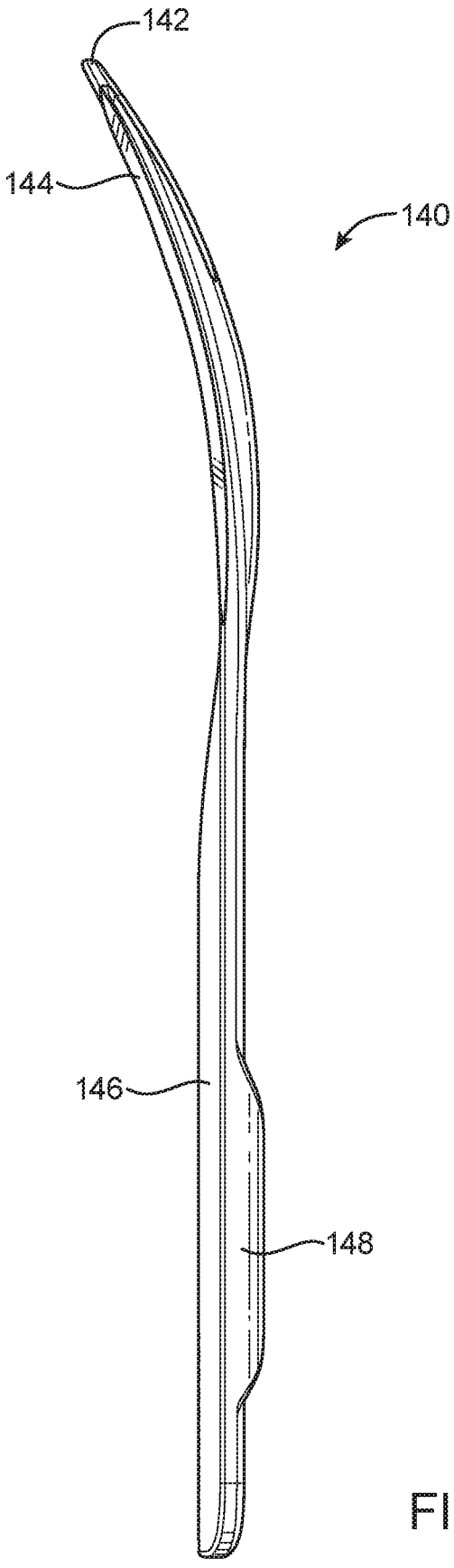


FIG. 4H

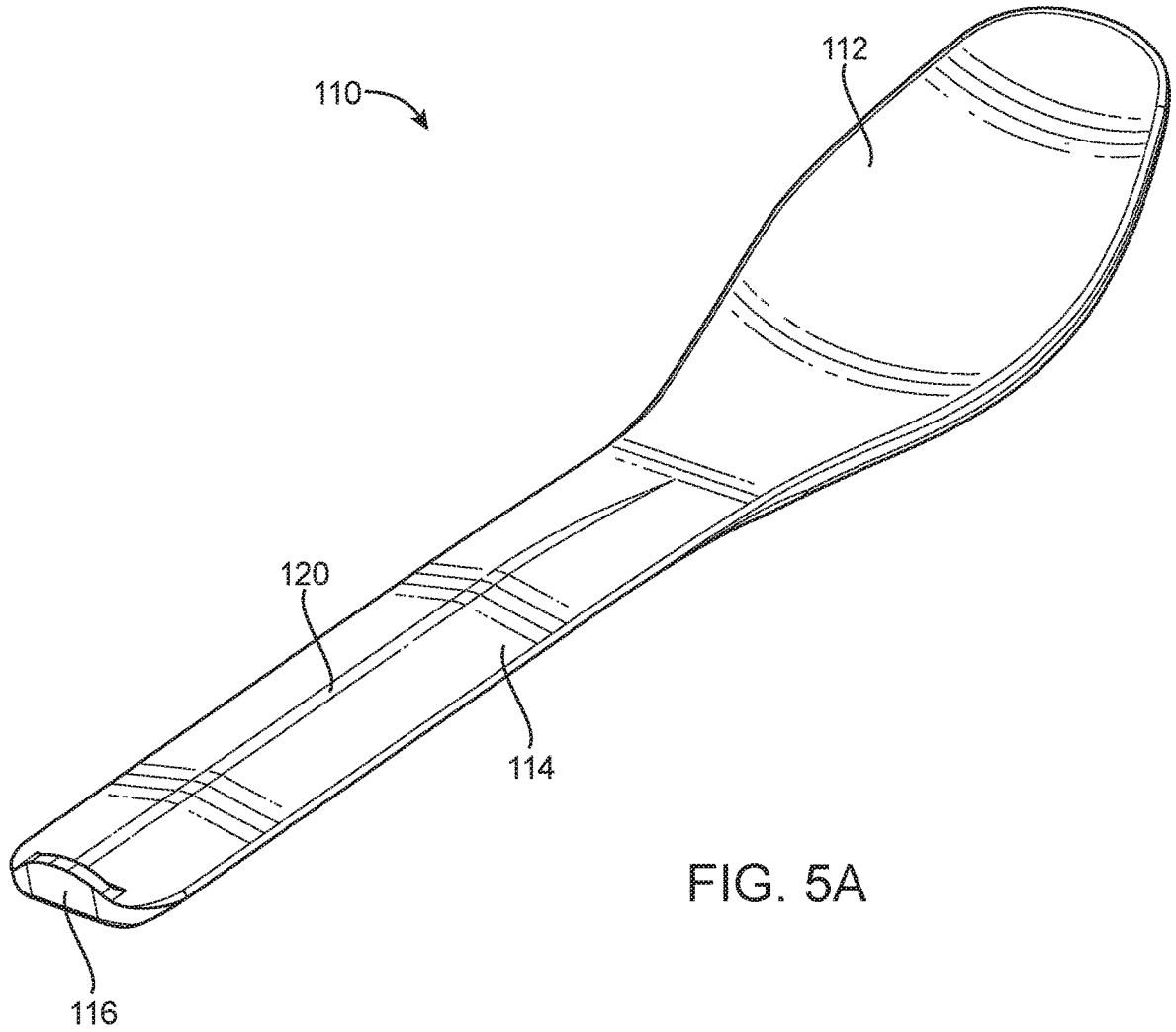


FIG. 5A

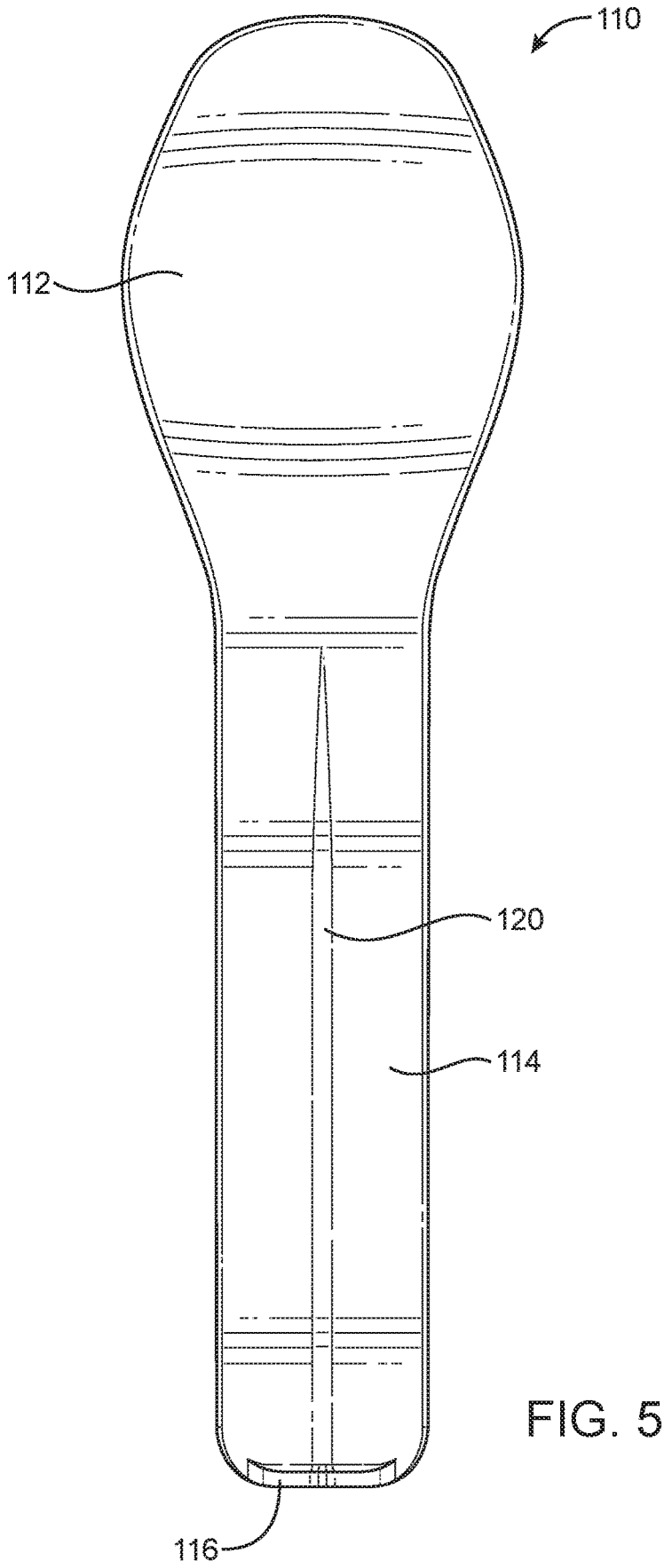


FIG. 5B

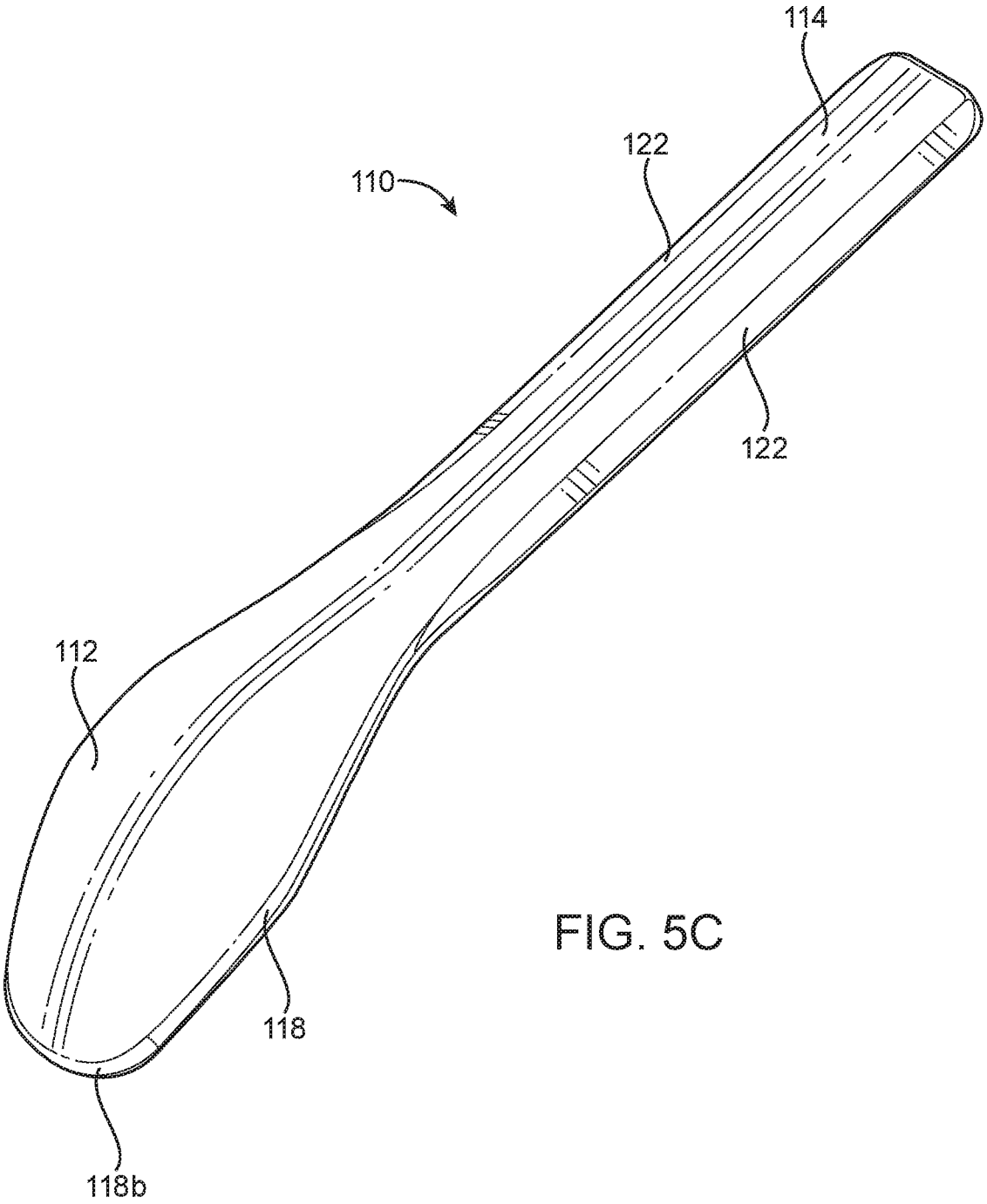


FIG. 5C

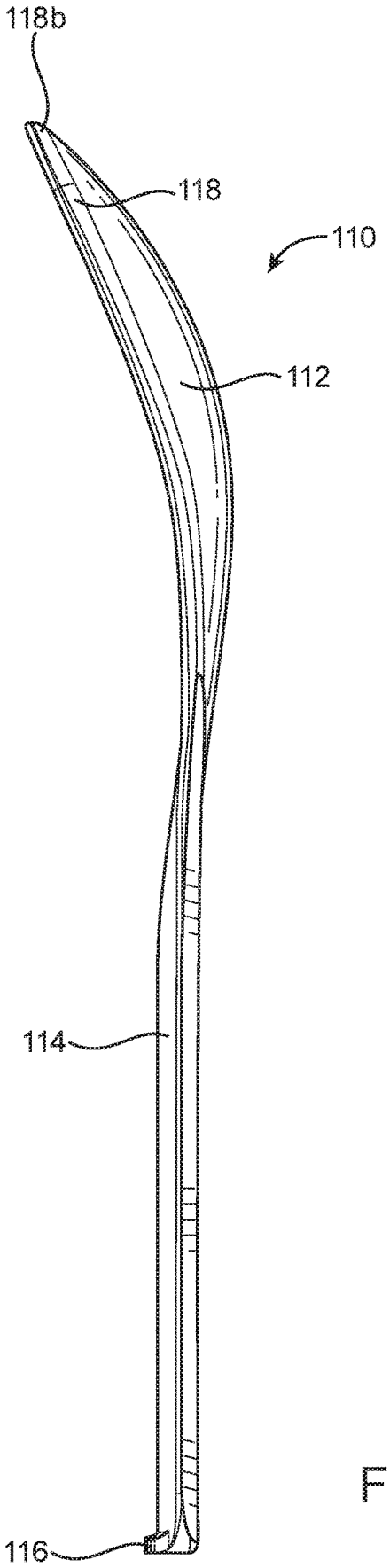


FIG. 5D

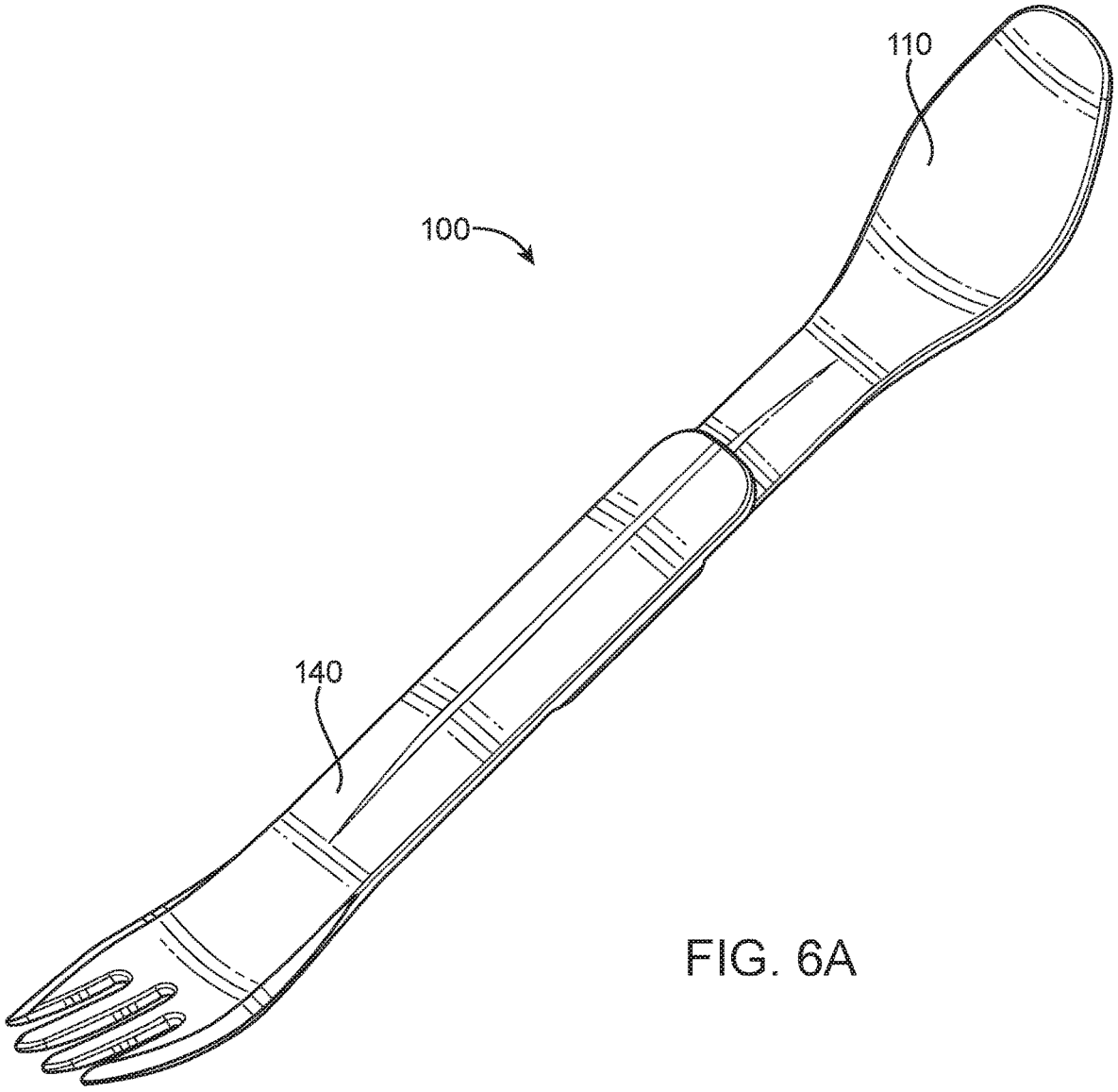


FIG. 6A

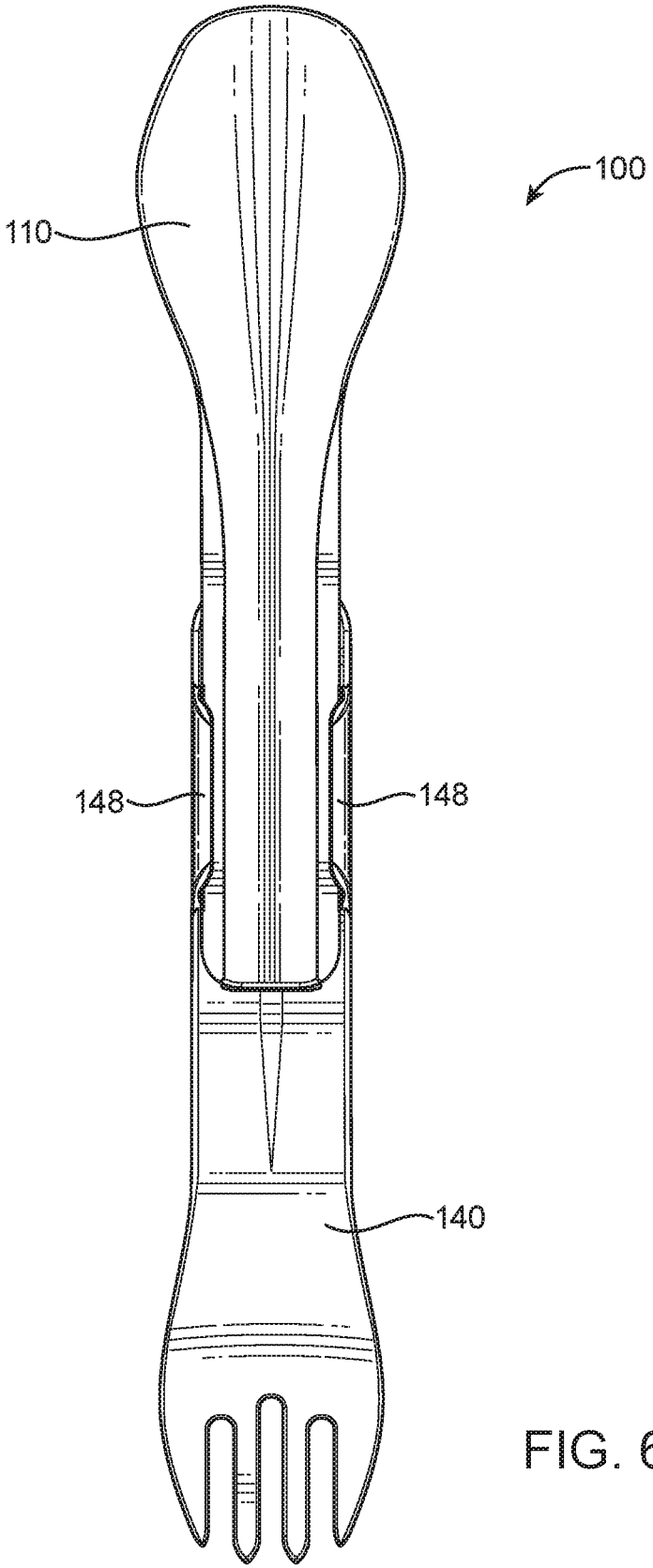


FIG. 6B

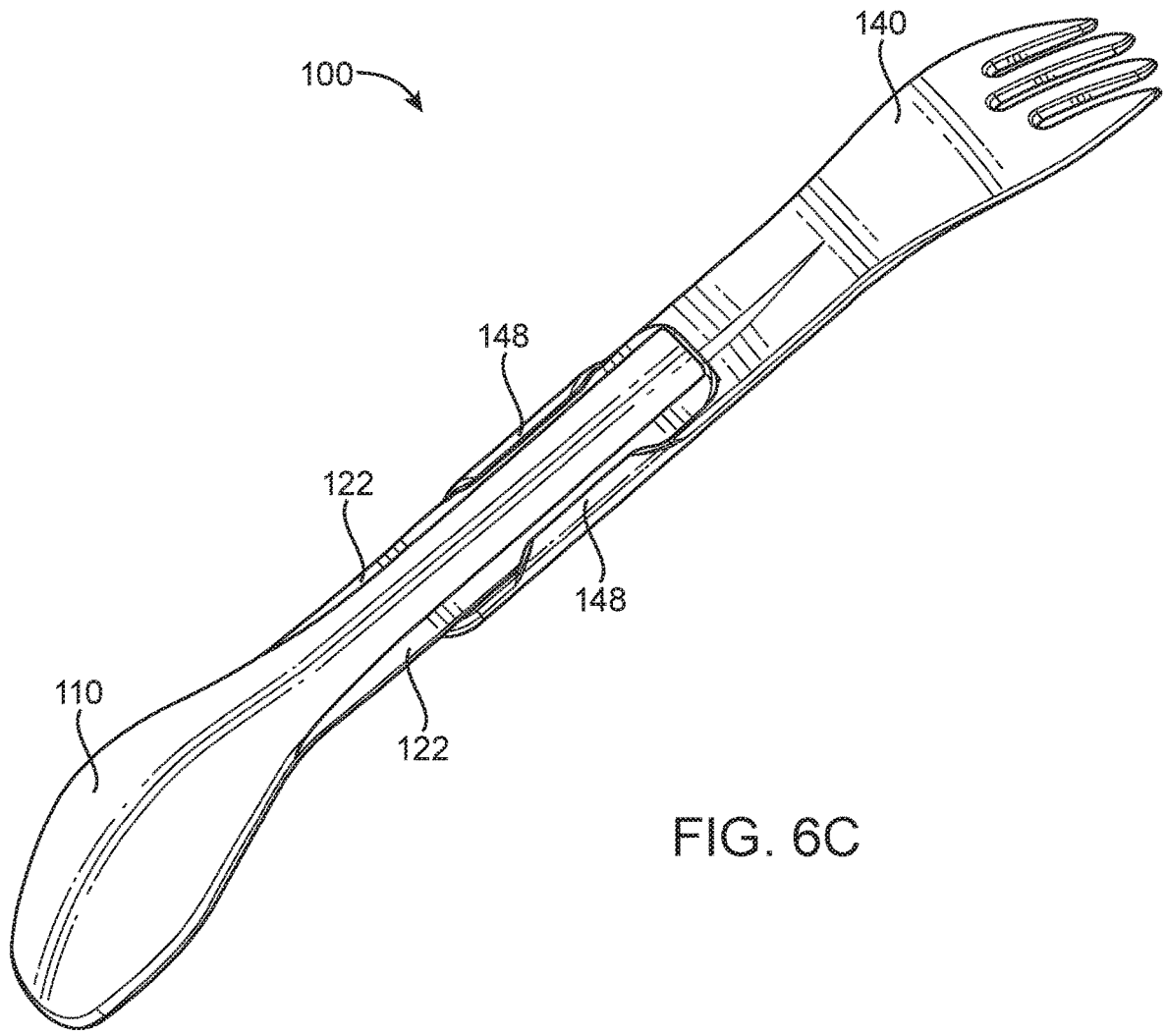


FIG. 6C

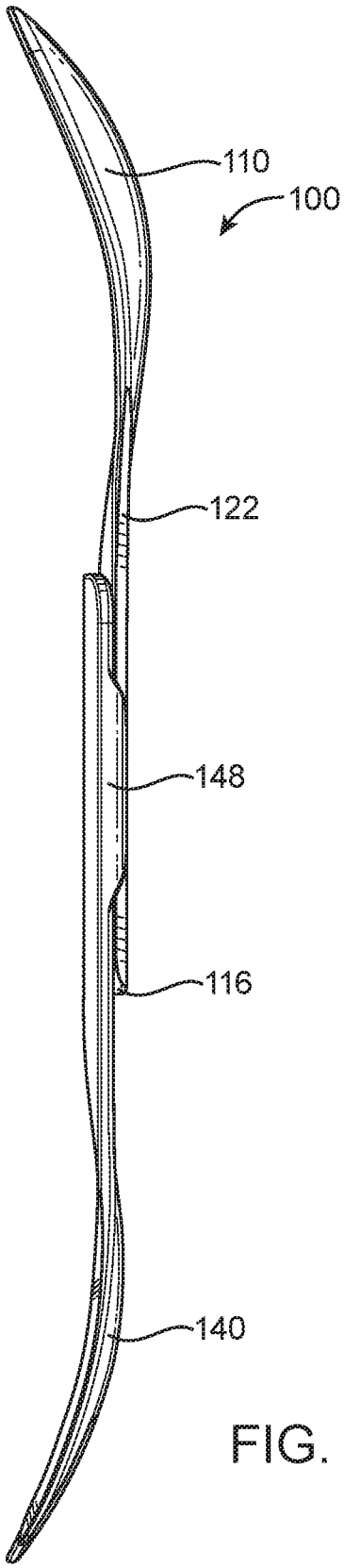


FIG. 6D

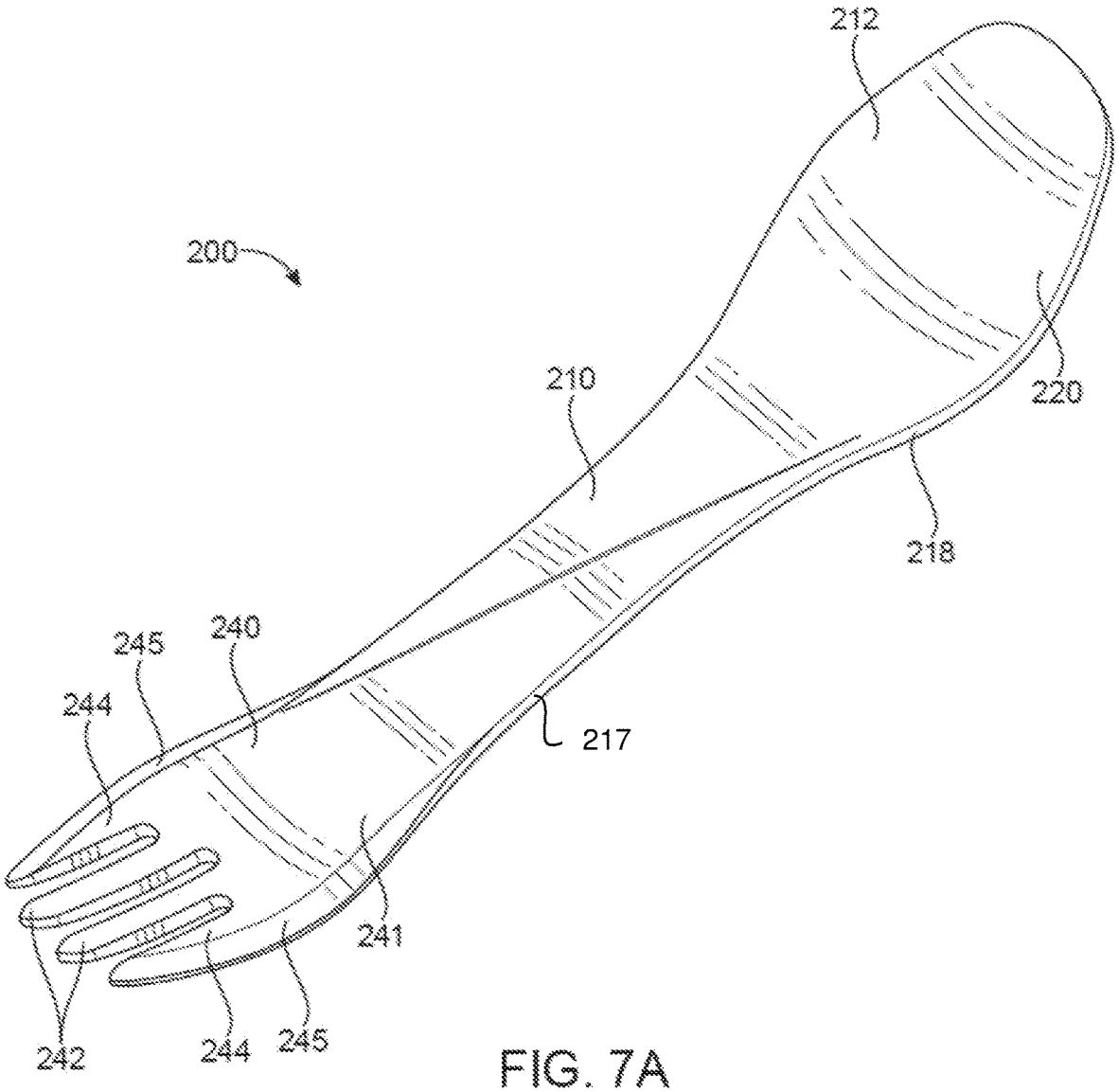


FIG. 7A

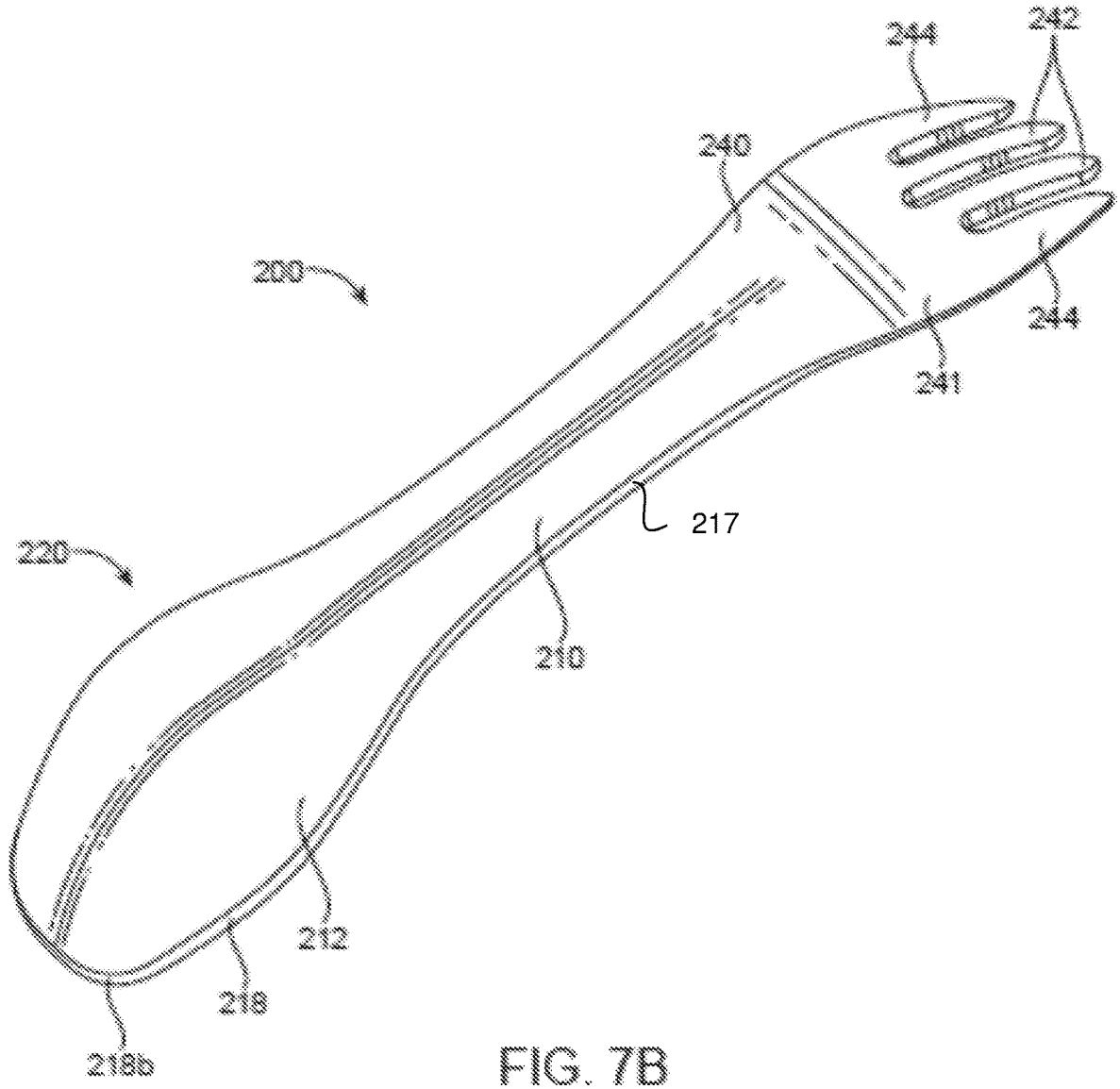


FIG. 7B

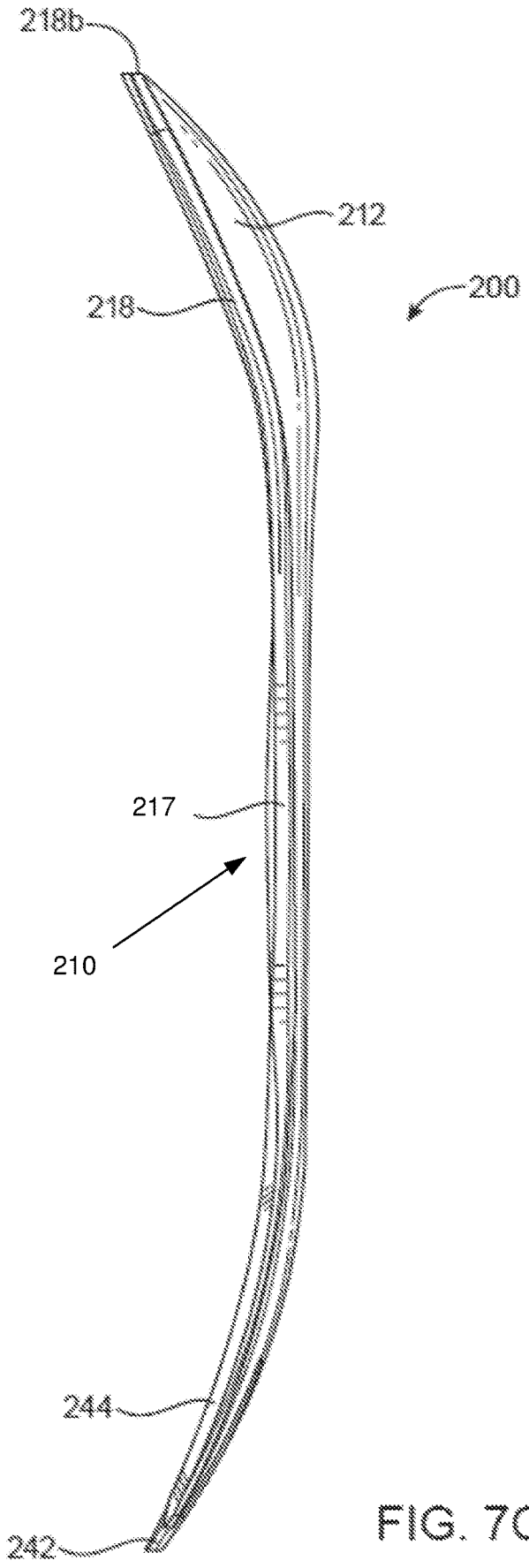


FIG. 7C

EATING UTENSIL SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a Divisional of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/268,175, filed on Sep. 16, 2016. U.S. application Ser. No. 15/268,175 is a Divisional of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/204,497, filed on Mar. 11, 2014 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,468,321), which is related to U.S. Design Applications No. 29/484,447, filed on Mar. 10, 2014, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to eating utensils. More particularly, the invention relates to combination eating utensils that may be suitable for transport.

Eating utensils are used by people all over the world to bring food to their mouths. Sometimes, eating utensils, such as knives, are used to cut food to a size and shape suitable for placing in a person's mouth. In some Asian countries, chopsticks are typically the only eating utensils used although spoons are also used for soups in Asia. In Western countries, forks, knives, and spoons are typically used as eating utensils. In still other countries, such as India and Ethiopia, hands are often used in place of utensils.

Although these existing utensils work quite well, there are continuing efforts to develop new hybrid combinations of utensils that provide not only improved function and convenience but can also reduce the need for separate utensils. Such combination utensils are also more easily transported, as they take up less space.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with an embodiment, a combination fork and spoon system is provided. The combination fork and spoon system includes a fork and a spoon. The fork includes a recess in a bottom surface and a pair of rails. Each rail is positioned along a portion of an outer edge of the bottom surface of a handle. The spoon is configured to interlock with the fork either in a nested position or in an end to end configuration to form a mm the rails.

In accordance with another embodiment, a combination eating utensil is provided. The combination eating utensil includes a fork and a spoon. The fork has a handle connected to a head portion including a plurality of tines. At least one tine on a curved outer edge of the head portion has a chamfered outer edge along substantially its entire length. The chamfered edge tapers to a point where the handle is connected to the head portion. The spoon has a substantially pentagonal bowl portion having substantially flat side and end edges. The spoon and fork can be connected at their proximal ends.

In accordance with yet another embodiment, a combination fork and spoon system is provided. The combination fork and spoon system includes a fork, a spoon, and an interlocking mechanism. The fork has a handle with a pair of rails along a portion of its side edges. The spoon has a handle slidable along the handle of the fork and the handle of the spoon is slidable between the rails of the fork. The interlocking mechanism is for interlocking the spoon and the fork either in a nested position or in an end to end position.

According to yet another embodiment, a fork is provided. The fork includes a head portion connected to a handle portion. The head portion includes a plurality of tines. An outer tine has a curved chamfered outer edge that extends along substantially an entire length of the head portion. The chamfered edge tapers to a point where the handle portion meets the head portion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention, together with further objects and advantages thereof, may best be understood by reference to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. **1**A is a top perspective of a combination spoon and fork system in its nested position in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. **1**B is a top plan view of the combination spoon and fork system shown in FIG. **1**A in its nested position.

FIG. **2**A is a bottom perspective view of the embodiment shown in FIG. **1** in its nested position.

FIG. **2**B is a bottom plan view of the embodiment shown in FIG. **1** in its nested position.

FIG. **3** is a side view of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**.

FIG. **4**A is a top plan view of the fork separated from the spoon of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **1-3**.

FIG. **4**B is a top perspective view of the fork separated from the spoon of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **1-3**.

FIG. **4**C is a cross-sectional perspective view of the fork shown in FIGS. **4**A and **4**B.

FIG. **4**D is a cross-sectional end view of the handle portion of the fork shown in FIGS. **4**A-**4**C.

FIG. **4**E is a detailed cut-away view of the handle portion of the fork shown in FIGS. **4**A-**4**D.

FIG. **4**F is a bottom plan view of the fork shown in FIGS. **4**A-**4**E

FIG. **4**G is a bottom perspective view of the fork shown in FIGS. **4**A-**4**F.

FIG. **4**H is a side view of the fork shown in FIGS. **4**A-**4**G.

FIG. **5**A is a top perspective view of the spoon separated from the fork of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **1-3**.

FIG. **5**B is a top plan view of the spoon shown in FIG. **5**A.

FIG. **5**C is a bottom perspective view of the spoon shown in FIGS. **5**A and **5**B.

FIG. **5**D is a side view of the spoon shown in FIGS. **5**A-**5**C.

FIG. **6**A is a perspective view of the combination spoon and fork system in the elongated combination utensil position in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. **6**B is a bottom plan view of the embodiment shown in FIG. **6**A.

FIG. **6**C is a bottom perspective view of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **6**A and **6**B.

FIG. **6**D is a side view of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **6**A-**6**C.

FIG. **7**A is a top perspective view of an integral combination utensil in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. **7**B is a bottom perspective view of the integral combination utensil shown in FIG. **7**A.

FIG. **7**C is a side view of the integral combination utensil shown in FIGS. **7**A and **7**B.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention relates generally to combination eating utensils.

Referring to FIGS. **1-6**, a combination spoon and fork system in accordance with one embodiment of the invention

will be described. In the illustrated embodiment, the combination spoon and fork system **100** includes a spoon **110** and a fork **140** that can nest together for storage and transport. To form a single, longer combination utensil with a spoon on one end and a fork on the other end, the proximal ends of the spoon **110** and fork **140** can slide together and lock in place. A low profile interlocking mechanism is used to interlock the spoon **110** and the fork **140** in both the nested position and in the combination utensil mode. The spoon **110** and fork **140** can also be separated completely and used separately.

FIGS. **1**A and **1**B are top perspective and top plan views, respectively, of the combination spoon and fork system **100** in its nested position, in accordance with an embodiment. FIGS. **2**A and **2**B are bottom perspective and bottom plan views, respectively, of the spoon and fork system **100** in its nested position.

As shown in FIGS. **1-3**, the spoon **110** and fork **140** can be nested together in a low profile manner for convenient storage and transport. FIG. **3** is a side view of the combination spoon and fork system **100**, which illustrates the low profile nature of the spoon and fork system **100** nested position. In the illustrated embodiment, the fork **140** is nested over the spoon **110**.

As discussed above, the spoon **110** and the fork **140** can be separated from one another and used separately. The geometries of the fork **140** and the spoon **110** will be described below. FIGS. **4**A and **4**B are top plan and perspective views, respectively, of the fork **140** separated from the spoon **110**. In the illustrated embodiment, the fork **140** has four tines **142**, **144**. It will be understood that, in other embodiments, the fork can have more or fewer tines. The fork **140** has a head portion **141**, which includes the tines, that is connected to a handle **146**.

Each tine **142**, **144** has a sharp crest, which aids in spearing or piercing pieces of food so that the food can be picked up by the fork **140**. In the illustrated embodiment, the two center tines **142** are straight and the two outer tines **144** each have a straight inner edge and a curved outer edge **145**. The curved outer edges **145** of the outer tines **144** and the ends of the tines **142**, **144** do not extend beyond the outer edges of the bowl portion of the spoon **110**, as shown in FIGS. **1**A and **1**B. The curvature of the outer edges **145** can also be used for scraping food, as the curved edges **145** follow the curvature of a curved container, such as a bowl, better than the straight tines of many conventional forks.

In addition to being curved, the outer edges **145** of the outer tines **144** are also tapered or chamfered such that the fork **140** can be used to cut through or separate foods that do not require a knife. The tapered or chamfered outer edges **145** are shown in the cross-sectional perspective view of FIG. **4**C. As illustrated in FIG. **4**C, the top surface of each of the outer edges **145** is tapered or chamfered. As illustrated, each chamfered edge **145** has one end at the tip of the outer tine **144** and extends along the outer curved edge of the outer tine **144** to the position where the fork head **141** meets the handle **146**. As shown in FIGS. **4**A-**4**C, the chamfered edge **145** spans the entire width of the outer tine **144** at the tip. As the chamfered edge **145** extends down along the curved outer edge of the outer tine **144**, the width of the chamfered edge **145** remains substantially the same until it begins to taper toward the end of the fork head **141**. In the illustrated embodiment, the chamfered edge **145** tapers and ends in a point where the fork head **141** meets the handle **146**. Although the fork head **141** is described above as being connected to or meeting the handle **146**, it will be understood that the fork is formed as an integral piece in this embodiment.

In a particular embodiment, the outer edges **145** are chamfered at an angle of about 20-25 degrees, and preferably at an angle of about 23 degrees. The outer edges **145** have an edge width of about 1 mm at its widest point. In the illustrated embodiment, the outer edges **145** of both outer tines **144** are chamfered so that both outer edges **145** can easily be used to cut or separate food regardless of whether the user is right-handed or left-handed.

In the illustrated embodiment, as shown in FIGS. **1**A and **1**B, a safety feature is that when the spoon **110** and fork **140** are nested, the tines **142**, **144** of the fork **140** do not extend as far as the end of the spoon **110** such that the tips of the tines **142**, **144** cannot poke or stab someone or something when the fork **140** and spoon **110** are in the nested position.

As shown in FIGS. **1**A and **4**A, the center tines **142** have a longer length than the outer tines **144** and therefore extend farther distally than the outer tines **144**, thereby forming a curve at the distal end of the fork **140**. The curvature of the distal end of the fork **140** can match the curvature of the distal end of the spoon **110**, but as noted above, the tips of the tines **142**, **144** do not extend beyond the end edge of the spoon **110** when nested. As shown in FIG. **1**A, the bowl portion of the spoon **110** is slightly wider and longer than the corresponding portion of the fork **140** in the illustrated embodiment.

The handle **146** of the fork **140** will be described with reference to FIGS. **4**D-**4**H. The handle **146** has a pair of rails **148** that extend downward from the bottom side of its two outer edges. The rails **148** aid in guiding the handle **146** of the fork **150** over the handle **114** of the spoon **110** when the spoon handle **114** is slid between the rails **148** to either place the spoon **110** and fork **140** in the nested position or slid end over end to form an elongated combination eating utensil, as will be described in more detail below. The rails **148** also secure the spoon handle **114** to the handle **146** of the fork **140**, as will be explained in more detail below. As shown in the side view of FIGS. **3** and **6**D, the rails **148** are very low profile, as they do not extend below the lowest bottom surface of the spoon handle **114** when the fork **140** and spoon **110** are either nested together or slid end over end to form the elongated combination eating utensil. FIGS. **2**A, **2**B, **6**B and **6**C show that, in the illustrated embodiment, the rails **148** extend only to about halfway across the width of the chamfered edge **122** of the spoon **110**. The low profile nature of the rails **148** allow more efficient stacking of the fork and spoon systems **100**.

The outer edge of each rails **148** is aligned and continuous with the outer edge of the rest of the fork handle **146**. Further, the rails **148** taper inward so that the portion of the handle **146** with the rails **148** does not feel different from the rest of handle **146** when the fork **140** is held in a user's hand. The inward tapering as well as the low profile nature of the rails **148** reduce the tactile impact they have on a user's hand holding the fork. That is, the handle with low profile rails **148** feels better to hold than a handle having big protuberances, edges, etc.

As shown in FIG. **4**D, the handle portion **146** of the fork **140** has a slight upside down V-shape with a ridge **156** in the center when viewed from an end. The center ridge **156** is the highest point of the handle **146** and runs down the center along substantially the entire length of the handle **146**. Each side of the handle **146** angles downward from the center line to the edge at an angle of about 75-80 degrees, and preferably about 79 degrees.

The bottom of the fork handle **146** also includes a recess **150** that accommodates the contour of the top surface of the handle **114** of the spoon **110** as well as a crescent-shaped raised edge **116** on the proximal end of the spoon **110**. As shown in FIGS. **4**F and **4**G, the recess **150** has two straight end walls **162**, **163**, each acting as a hard stop when the raised edge **116** of the spoon **110** abuts the end wall.

The recess **150** also includes two detents **152**, **153**, one near each end of the recess **150**. As will be explained in more detail below, the detents **152**, **153** serve to snap and lock the spoon handle **114** in place relative to the handle **146** of the fork when the spoon **110** and fork **140** are in the nested position as well as when the spoon **110** and fork **140** are attached end to end to form an elongated eating utensil, as shown in FIGS. **6**A-**6**D.

The spoon **110** will be described below with reference to FIGS. **5**A-**5**D. FIG. **5**A is a top perspective view of the spoon **110**. The spoon **110** includes a head portion or bowl **112** and a handle **114**. The proximal end of the spoon handle **114** includes a crescent-shaped raised edge **116**. As shown in the side view of FIG. **5**D, the raised edge **116** protrudes above the top surface of the spoon handle **114**.

The spoon handle **114** and the fork handle **146** are contoured similarly. As shown in FIG. **5**A, the spoon handle **114** has a ridge **120** in the center. The center ridge **120** is the highest point of the handle body (excluding the raised edge **116**) and runs down the center along substantially the entire length of the handle **114**. Each side of the handle **114** angles downward from the center line **118** to the edge at an angle of about 75-80 degrees, and preferably about 79 degrees.

The bowl **112** of the spoon **110** has a substantially flat side edge **118**, which allows for "scraping" food from of a container (e.g., a yogurt container) or a bowl. A conventional spoon typically has a rounded edge that is not particularly effective for scraping. As illustrated, the side edge **118** and front edge **118***b* of the bowl **112** of the spoon **110** is substantially flat, thus providing an effective surface for scraping. In the illustrated embodiment, as shown in FIG. **5**B, the bowl **112** has a substantially elongated pentagonal shape with rounded corners.

Also, as shown in the side view of FIG. **5**D, the bowl **112** is angled upward to form a deeper bowl, which can be more efficient when scooping liquids, such as soups. In a particular embodiment, the bowl is angled upward at an angle of about 20-25 degrees, and preferably about 23 degrees. It will be noted that the spoon **110** has a deeper bowl **112** than the corresponding head portion **141** of the fork **140** so that the fork **140** can be nested on top of the spoon **110** in the nested position.

In the illustrated embodiment, the bottom surface of each of the edges **122** of the handle **114** of the spoon **110** is tapered or chamfered so that the edge **122** can be used as a splitter or cutter, similar to the outer tines **144** of the fork **140**. In the illustrated embodiment as shown in FIG. **5**C, the chamfered edge **122** starts at the proximal end of the spoon **110** and extends along the entire length of the spoon handle **114**. In a particular embodiment, the edges **122** are chamfered at an angle of about 65-70 degrees, and preferably about 67 degrees, and each edge **122** has a width of about 0.7 mm at its widest point. The width remains substantially the same along the length of the chamfered edge **122** but tapers to end in a point where the spoon handle **114** meets the head portion or bowl **112**, as shown in FIG. **5**C. Although the spoon head portion or bowl **112** is described above as being connected to or meeting the spoon handle **114**, it will be understood that the spoon is formed as an integral piece in this embodiment. In the illustrated embodiment, both edges **122** are chamfered so that both edges **122** can easily be used to cut or separate food regardless of whether the user is right-handed or left-handed.

The taper of the bottom surface edges **122** of the spoon handle **114** also allows for low profile rails **148** on the fork **140**, as the edges **122** of the spoon **140** are configured to slide under and between the rails **148** of the fork **140** to either nest the spoon **110** and fork **140** together or to form a longer combination eating utensil. That is, the bottom edges **122** are chamfered at an angle that corresponds to the angle of the bottom surface of the rails **148** on the fork **140**. According to an embodiment, the height of the rails is about 1.5-3 mm and the height of the edges **122** is about 0.5-1.75 mm.

The rails **148** are so low profile that when the spoon **110** and fork **140** are interlocked (whether in the nested position or connected in the elongated combination utensil position), the bottom of the spoon bowl **112** actually extends below the bottom of the rails **148**, as shown in the side view of FIGS. **3** and **6**D.

The spoon **110** and fork **140** are formed of a plastic material, such as a glass reinforced thermoplastic, that is suitable for food contact. A particularly suitable reinforced thermoplastic for forming the spoon **110** and fork **140** is glass filled nylon. Compared with unreinforced nylon, glass filled nylon has increased structural strength and stiffness.

Nested Position

As shown in FIGS. **1**-**3**, the spoon **110** and fork **140** can be nested together for storage and/or transport. In the nested position, the spoon **110** and fork **140** are interlocked with the spoon head **112** and the fork head **141** oriented the same way. An interlocking mechanism can lock the spoon **110** in place relative to the fork **140**, as will be described in more detail below.

As described above, there is a recess **150** in the bottom surface of the fork **140** that is configured to receive the top surface spoon handle **114** and its crescent-shaped raised edge **116**. To nest the spoon **110** and fork **140** together, the spoon **110** is first positioned underneath the fork **140** in the same orientation (the spoon **110** and fork **140** are both facing up or both facing down) and both pointed in the same direction (the bowl and tines pointed in the same direction), with the raised edge **116** at the proximal end of the spoon positioned in the recess **150** of the fork **140** laterally between the rails **148** and the detent **153** closer to the distal end of the fork **140**. The curvature of the crescent-shaped raised edge **116** corresponds to the curvature of the recess **150** such that the raised edge **116** fits nicely in the recess **150**.

The raised edge **116** at proximal end of the spoon **110** is then slid laterally along the recess **150** toward the proximal end of the fork **140** while guiding the outer edges of the spoon handle **114** between the rails **148** until the raised edge **116** abuts the gradually sloped face of the detent **152** closer to the proximal end of the fork **140**. A greater force is then applied in the same direction to push the raised edge **116** over the gradually sloped face of the detent **152** and over the top of the detent **152** to engage the groove between the detent **152** and the proximal end wall **162** of the recess **150**. As the raised edge **116** is pushed over the gradually sloped face of the detent **152**, the handle-ends of the spoon **110** and fork **140** are bent away from each other. This bending allows the crescent of the raised edge **116** to ride up and over the detent **152**. The distance between the ends of the rails **148** and the detent **152** effectively creates beams in the spoon and fork ends that are made to bend through the pressing or pulling action. It will be appreciated that the snapping force can be tuned by such things as changing the length of the

rails and/or the size of the detent. That is, longer rails results in shorter beams making it more difficult to deflect and snap. Conversely, shorter rails result in longer beams making it easier to deflect and snap.

With the detent **152** snapped in the groove between the detent **152** and the proximal end wall **162** of the recess **150**, the spoon **110** and fork **140** are interlocked. The end wall **162** acts as a hard stop and prevents the spoon **110** from moving beyond the locked position and the detent **152** prevents the spoon **110** from moving back in the opposite direction to disengage the fork **140**. The rails **148** prevent the fork **140** and spoon **110** from being separated in the z-direction.

It will be noted that the crescent shape of the raised edge **116** provides additional surface area to abut the end wall **162** to prevent the spoon **110** from sliding past the locked position. When the raised edge **116** engages the space between the detent **152** and the end wall **162**, the spoon **110** and fork **140** are interlocked in the nested position and fairly significant force is required to disengage the spoon **110** and fork **140** from the nested position because the raised edge **116** must move over the top of the detent **152** without the benefit of a gradually sloped face of the detent **152**. It will be understood that greater force is necessary to disengage the spoon from the fork than is required to interlock the utensils in the nested position because the detent **152** is gradually sloped leading to the top of the detent **152** from the center of the distal end of the fork **140** whereas the opposite side of the detent **152** opposite the end wall **162** is more steeply angled, as illustrated. The more gradually sloped face of the detent **152** makes it easier for the raised edge **116** to slide up to the top of the detent **152**. According to an embodiment, the slope of the gradually sloped face of the detent is at an angle of about 15 degrees. The gradually sloped face can also be formed as a curved surface of about 4 mm radius.

As shown in FIGS. **4**F and **4**G, there are two detents **152**, **153**. Each detent has an angled face on both sides. The sides facing together or inward are more gradually sloped, and the sides facing away from each other are steeply sloped. The inward-facing detent angles are more gradually sloped to permit easier nesting of the fork and spoon (as explained above) or extension to form the elongated combination utensil (as explained in more detail below). The outward-facing detent angles are steeper making it more difficult to "un-snap" or disengage the spoon and fork from each configuration.

To disengage the spoon **110** and fork **140** from the interlocked nested position, the spoon **110** and fork **140** can simply be pulled apart from one another in the lateral direction. A particularly convenient way to disengage the spoon **110** and fork **140** from the interlocked nested position is to start with the nested spoon and fork system **100** upside down. Thus, with the bottom of the spoon **110** facing up, a user can hold the handles with a conventional grip while using a thumb to push the bowl **112** toward the distal end to disengage the spoon **110** and fork **140**. With enough force applied, the raised edge **116** of the spoon **110** will move over the nub **152** and the raised edge **116** of the spoon **110** can slide along the recess **150** and the spoon handle **114** can slide between the rails **148** until the raised edge **116** is once again between the rails **148** and the nub **152** closer to the distal portion of the fork **140**. When the raised edge **116** has moved past the rails **148**, the spoon **110** can be disengaged from the fork **140** and separated.

The rails **148** are centered laterally between the detents **152**, **153**, as shown in FIGS. **4**F and **4**G. In the illustrated embodiment, the rails **148** are approximately half the length of the recess **150**. The length as well as the position of the rails **148** along the handle **146** are important for a properly functioning interlocking mechanism. It will be appreciated that the rails **148** need to have a certain length in order to adequately secure the handles **114**, **146** together when the spoon and fork are interlocked. The centering of the rails **148** laterally with respect to the length of the recess **150** and the positioning of the detents **152**, **153** is important to allow for the raised edge **116** of the spoon handle **114** to engage the recess **150** at one end of the recess and also for the raised edge **116** to engage the detent on the other end of the recess **150** to snap the spoon and fork in the interlocked position (whether nested or connected end to end to form a combination utensil).

Elongated Combination Utensil

As mentioned above, the spoon **110** and fork **140** can be connected end to end to form an elongated combination utensil having a fork **140** on one end and a spoon **110** on the other end, with an elongated handle in between. Such an elongated utensil can be useful in certain situations, such as stirring food in a pot or eating out of deep containers or bagged foods.

The elongated combination utensil will be described with reference to FIGS. **6**A-**6**D, which represent various views of the spoon **110** and fork **140** connected end to end to form the elongated combination utensil. The interlocking mechanism for forming the elongated combination utensil is the same as that for the nested position except that it operates in the opposite direction, as explained in more detail below.

To assemble the combination utensil, the fork **140** and spoon **110** are positioned facing opposite directions (with the spoon **110** on one end and the fork **140** on the other end) but with the same orientation (both facing up or both facing down). The raised edge **116** of the spoon **110** is then positioned in the recess **150** between the rails **148** and the detent **152** closer to the proximal end of the fork **140**. The spoon **110** is then slid toward the distal end of the fork **140**, with the crescent-shaped raised edge **116** sliding along the correspondingly shaped recess **150** and the outer edges of the spoon handle **114** between the rails **148**. Once the raised edge **116** abuts the gradually sloped face of the detent **153** closer to the distal end of the fork **140**, additional force is necessary to push the raised edge **116** up along the angled portion of the detent **153** and over the top of the detent **153** until the raised edge **116** engages the groove between the detent **153** and the distal end wall **163** of the recess **150**. With the raised edge **116** engaged in the groove between the detent **153** and the end wall **163**, the spoon **110** and fork **140** are interlocked in the elongated combination utensil position.

It will be understood that the end wall **163** acts as a hard stop, preventing the spoon **110** from being slid further. The end wall **163** prevents the spoon **110** from moving beyond the locked position and the detent **153** prevents the spoon **110** from moving back in the opposite direction to disengage the fork **140**. The rails **148** not only prevent the fork **140** and spoon **110** from being separated in the z-direction, but also prevent the fork and spoon from being separated by bending (both side-to-side and top-to-bottom bending) as well by torsion or twisting forces.

When the raised edge **116** engages the groove between the detent **153** and the distal end wall **163** of the recess **150**, the spoon **110** and fork **140** are interlocked in the combination utensil position and fairly significant force is required to disengage the spoon **110** and fork **140** from this position. To disengage the spoon **110** and fork **140**, with the spoon **110**

and fork **140** are simply pulled apart in the lateral direction. With enough force applied, the gradually sloped face of the detent **153** exerts a normal force on the ends of the handles **114**, **146**, thereby bending them and allowing the raised edge **116** of the spoon **110** to move over the top of the detent **153**. The spoon **110** can then slide along the recess **150** between the rails **148** until the raised edge **116** is once again positioned laterally between the rails **148** and the detent **152** closer to the proximal portion of the fork **140**. When the raised edge **116** has moved laterally past the rails **148**, the spoon **110** can be disengaged from the fork **140** and separated. It will be understood that greater force is necessary to disengage the spoon from the fork than is required to interlock the utensils because the detent **153** is more gradually sloped leading to the top of the detent **153** from the center of the proximal end of the fork **140** whereas the opposite face of the detent **153** opposite the end wall **163** is more steeply sloped. According to an embodiment, the gradually sloped face of the detent is at an angle of about 15 degrees.

As noted above, the spoon **110** and fork **140** are oriented in the same direction (with both heads **141**, **112** facing up or both facing down) when connected end to end such that the combination spoon and fork system **100** has a substantially wide U-shaped configuration, as shown in FIG. **6**D. It will be appreciated that the U-shaped configuration is comfortable for a user to hold and manipulate. With the spoon head **112** and the fork head **141** oriented the same way, the fork head **141** does not get in the way of the user's hand when the combination utensil is being used as a spoon and when the combination utensil is being used as a fork, the spoon head **112** does not get in the way of the user's hand.

Integral Combination Utensil

According to another embodiment, an integral combination fork and spoon utensil **200** is shown in FIGS. **7**A-**7**C. This embodiment is related to concurrently filed U.S. Design application Ser. No. 29/484,553, which is incorporated herein by reference. This embodiment is similar to the elongated combination utensil shown in FIGS. **6**A-**6**D except that this embodiment is formed as a single integral unit. The handle **210** is positioned laterally between a spoon **220** on one end and a fork **240** on the other end.

The fork **240** has a head portion **241**, which includes the tines, that is connected to handle **210**. In the illustrated embodiment, the fork **240** has two substantially straight center tines **242**. The two outer tines **244** each have a substantially straight inner edge and a curved outer edge **245**. The curvature of the outer edges **245** can also be used for scraping food from a container, as the curved edges **245** follow the curvature of a curved container, such as a bowl, better than the straight tines of many conventional forks. In the illustrated embodiment, the fork **240** has four tines **242**, **244**. It will be understood that, in other embodiments, the fork can have more or fewer tines. Each tine **242**, **244** has a pointed tip, which aids in spearing or piercing pieces of food so that the food can be picked up by the fork **240**.

In addition to being curved, the outer edges **245** of the two outer tines **244** are also tapered or chamfered such that the fork **240** can be used to cut through or separate foods that do not require a knife. As illustrated in FIG. **7**A, the top surface of each of the outer edges **245** is tapered or chamfered. As illustrated in FIG. **7**A, the top surface of each of the curved outer edges **245** is tapered or chamfered. As illustrated, each chamfered edge **245** has one end at the pointed tip of the outer tine **244** and extends along the outer curved edge of the outer tine **244** to the position where the fork head **241** meets the handle **210**. As shown in FIG. **7**A, the chamfered edge **245** spans the entire width of the outer tine **244** at the pointed tip. As the chamfered edge **245** extends down along the curved outer edge of the outer tine **244**, the width of the chamfered edge **145** remains substantially the same until it begins to taper toward the end of the fork head **241**. In the illustrated embodiment, the chamfered edge **245** tapers and ends in a point where the fork head **241** meets the handle **210**. In a particular embodiment, the outer edges **245** are chamfered at an angle of about 20-25 degrees, and preferably about 23 degrees, and the chamfered edge has a width of about 1 mm. In the illustrated embodiment, the outer edges **245** of both outer tines **244** are chamfered so that both outer edges **245** can easily be used to cut or separate food regardless of whether the user is right-handed or left-handed. In the illustrated embodiment, the center tines **242** are longer than and extend further distally than the outer tines **244**, thereby forming a curve at the distal end of the fork **240** when viewed from the top.

The spoon **220** has a head portion or bowl **212** on its distal end. The bowl **212** of the spoon **220** has a substantially flat side edge **218** and end edge **218***b*, which allows for "scraping" food from of a container (e.g., a yogurt container) or a bowl. As shown in the side view of FIG. **7**C, the bowl **212** is angled upward to form a deeper bowl, which can be more efficient when scooping liquids, such as soups. In a particular embodiment, the bowl **212** is angled upward at an angle of about 20-25 degrees, and preferably about 23 degrees. In the illustrated embodiment, the bowl **212** has a substantially elongated pentagonal shape with rounded corners. The substantially flat side edge **218** of the bowl **212** forms a portion of a side surface **217** or edge of the utensil **200**. As shown in FIGS. **7**A-**7**C, the side surface **217** of the utensil **200** extends continuously along the entire length of the utensil **200**, from the distal tip of an outer tine **244** to the distal tip or end of the spoon bowl **212**. As shown in FIG. **7**A, the chamfered outer edge **245** is chamfered at an angle from the side surface **217**.

It will be noted that the integral combination fork and spoon utensil **200** can be formed with a handle of any desired length. That is, the handle can be a standard length, or if desired, the handle can be shorter or elongated. In a particular embodiment, the handle has a length of about 165 mm. Similar to the elongated combination utensil described above, the integral combination utensil also has a substantially wide U-shaped configuration with the spoon **210** and fork **240** are oriented in the same direction (with both heads **241**, **212** facing up or both facing down) when connected end to end such that the integral combination spoon and fork system **200** has a substantially wide U-shaped configuration, as shown in FIG. **7**C. As noted above, the substantially U-shaped configuration is comfortable for a user to hold and manipulate. With the spoon head **212** and the fork head **241** oriented the same way, the fork head **241** does not get in the way of the user's hand when the integral combination utensil is being used as a spoon. When the integral combination utensil is being used as a fork, the spoon head **212** does not get in the way of the user's hand.

Although only a few embodiments of the invention have been described in detail, it should be appreciated that the invention may be implemented in many other forms without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. In view of all of the foregoing, it should be apparent that the present embodiments are illustrative and not restrictive and the invention is not limited to the details given herein, but may be modified within the scope and equivalents of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An eating utensil comprising:

a fork head having a fork front surface and a fork back surface both partially defining a plurality of tines and a concave fork bowl portion, an outer one of the tines and the concave fork bowl portion being further defined by a chamfer and a curved side surface coupled to the chamfer, the chamfer coupling the fork front surface with the curved side surface, the curved side surface coupling the chamfer with the fork back surface, the chamfer is oblique in relation to the curved side surface and the coupling between the chamfer and the curved side surface defines of a curved splitting feature;

a spoon head having a spoon front surface, a spoon back surface, and a spoon side surface coupling the spoon front surface with the spoon back surface, the spoon front surface, the spoon back surface, and the spoon side surface partially defining a concave spoon bowl portion, the spoon bowl portion facing a same way as the concave fork bowl portion;

a handle that couples the spoon head to the fork head, the handle having a handle front surface, a handle back surface, and a handle side surface coupling the handle front surface to the handle back surface;

the fork front surface, the spoon front surface, and the handle front surface collectively defining a single front surface of the utensil;

the fork back surface, the spoon surface, and the handle back surface collectively defining a single back surface of the utensil; and

the fork side surface, the spoon side surface, and the handle side surface collectively defining a single side surface of the utensil.

2. An eating utensil as recited in claim 1, wherein inner ones of the plurality of tines each has a pair of substantially straight side edges and a pointed distal tip.

3. An eating utensil as recited in claim 2, wherein the outer one of the tines has a wider base end than the inner ones of the tines.

4. An eating utensil as recited in claim 1, wherein the concave spoon bowl portion is further defined by at least three substantially flat side edges with rounded corners connecting the flat side edges, wherein one of the flat side edges further defines the single side surface of the utensil.

5. An eating utensil as recited in claim 1, wherein the concave spoon bowl portion is tilted at a first angle relative to the handle front surface and the concave fork bowl portion is tilted at a second angle relative to the handle front surface such that at least a portion of each of the bowl portions extend forward from the handle front surface.

6. An eating utensil as recited in claim 1, wherein the concave spoon bowl portion is further defined by a plurality of substantially flat side edges, wherein one of the substantially flat side edges further defines the single side surface of the utensil.

7. An eating utensil as recited in claim 1, wherein the eating utensil is formed of a glass reinforced thermoplastic material.

8. An eating utensil formed from a glass filled nylon thermoplastic material, the eating utensil comprising:

a fork head having a fork front surface and a fork back surface both partially defining a plurality of tines and a concave fork bowl portion, a first outer one of the tines and the concave fork bowl portion being further defined by a first chamfer and a first curved side surface coupled to the first chamfer, the first chamfer coupling the fork front surface with the first curved side surface, the first curved side surface coupling the first chamfer with the fork back surface, the first chamfer is oblique in relation to the first curved side surface and the coupling between the first chamfer and the first curved side surface defines a first curved splitting feature, a second outer one of the tines and the concave fork bowl portion being further defined by a second chamfer and a second curved side surface coupled to the second chamfer, the second chamfer coupling the fork front surface with the second curved side surface, the second curved side surface coupling the second chamfer with the fork back surface, the second chamfer is oblique in relation to the second curved side surface and the coupling between the second chamfer and the second curved side surface defines a second curved splitting feature;

a spoon head having a spoon front surface, a spoon back surface, and first and second spoon side surfaces coupling the spoon front surface with the spoon back surface, wherein the spoon front surface, the spoon back surface, and the first and second spoon side surfaces defining a concave spoon bowl portion, the spoon bowl portion faces the same way as the concave fork bowl portion;

a handle that couples the spoon head to the fork head, the handle having a handle front surface, a handle back surface, and a first and second handle side surface coupling the handle front surface to the handle back surface;

the fork front surface, the spoon front surface, and the handle front surface collectively defining a single front surface of the utensil;

the fork back surface, the spoon back surface, and the handle back surface collectively defining a single back surface of the utensil;

the first fork side surface, the first spoon side surface, and the first handle side surface collectively defining a single first side surface of the utensil; and

the second fork side surface, the second spoon side surface, and the second handle side surface collectively defining a single second side surface of the utensil.

9. An eating utensil comprising:

a first head having a first front surface and a first back surface both partially defining a plurality of tines and a first concave bowl portion, an outer one of the tines and the first concave bowl portion being further defined by a chamfer and a first curved side surface coupled to the chamfer, the chamfer coupling the first front surface with the first curved side surface, the first curved side surface coupling the chamfer with the first back surface, and the chamfer is oblique in relation to the first curved side surface;

a second head having a second front surface, a second back surface, and a second side surface coupling the second front surface with the second back surface, the second front surface, the second back surface, the second side surface partially defining a second concave bowl portion, the second concave bowl portion faces the same way as the first concave bowl portion;

a handle that couples the spoon head to the fork head, the handle having a handle front surface, a handle back surface, and a handle side surface coupling the handle front surface to the handle back surface;

the first front surface, the second front surface, and the handle front surface collectively defining a single front surface of the utensil;

the first back surface, the second back surface, and the handle back surface collectively defining a single back surface of the utensil; and

the first side surface, the second side surface, and the handle side surface collectively defining a single side surface of the utensil.

10. The eating utensil as recited in claim **9**, wherein the handle, the first head, and the second head are integrally formed.

11. The eating utensil as recited in claim **9**, wherein an inner one of the tines is substantially straight.

12. The eating utensil as recited in claim **9**, wherein the outer one of the tines is further defined by a substantially straight inner edge.

13. The eating utensil as recited in claim **9**, wherein the eating utensil is formed of a glass reinforced thermoplastic material.

14. The eating utensil as recited in claim **9**, wherein the second concave bowl portion is further defined by a plurality of substantially flat side edges, wherein one of the substantially flat side edges further defines the single side surface of the utensil.

15. An eating utensil comprising:

a fork head having a fork front surface and a fork back surface both partially defining a plurality of tines and a concave fork bowl portion, an outer one of the tines and the concave fork bowl portion being further defined by a chamfer and a curved side surface coupled to the chamfer, the chamfer coupling the fork front surface with the curved side surface, the curved side surface coupling the chamfer with the fork back surface, the chamfer is oblique in relation to the curved side surface and the coupling between the chamfer and the curved side surface defines a curved splitting feature;

a handle coupled to the fork head, the handle having a handle front surface, a handle back surface, and a handle side surface coupling the handle front surface to the handle back surface;

the fork front surface and the handle front surface defining a single front surface of the utensil;

the fork back surface and the handle back surface defining a single back surface of the utensil; and

the fork side surface and the handle side surface defining a single side surface of the utensil.

16. The eating utensil as recited in claim **15**, further comprising a spoon head coupled to the handle on an opposite side from where the fork head is coupled to the handle,

the spoon head having a spoon front surface, a spoon back surface, and a spoon side surface coupling the spoon front surface with the spoon back surface, wherein the spoon front surface, the spoon back surface, and the spoon side surface defining a concave spoon bowl portion;

the spoon front surface further defining the single front surface of the utensil;

the spoon back surface further defining the single back surface of the utensil; and

the spoon side surface further defining the single side surface of the utensil.

17. The eating utensil as recited in claim **16**, wherein the concave spoon bowl portion is tilted in relation to the handle front surface at an angle of about 20-25 degrees.

18. The eating utensil as recited in claim **16**, wherein the concave spoon bowl portion is further defined by a substantially flat side edge, wherein the substantially flat side edges further defines the single side surface of the utensil.

19. The eating utensil as recited in claim **16**, wherein the concave spoon bowl portion is further defined by a substantially flat end edge.

20. The eating utensil as recited in claim **16**, wherein the concave spoon bowl portion has a substantially pentagonal shape.

21. The eating utensil as recited in claim **16**, wherein the concave spoon bowl portion is further defined by at least three substantially flat side edges with rounded corners connecting the flat side edges, wherein one of the flat side edges further defines the single side surface of the utensil.

22. The eating utensil as recited in claim **15**, wherein the handle front surface has a diagonal ridge.

23. The eating utensil as recited in claim **15**, wherein the eating utensil is formed of a glass reinforced thermoplastic material.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 10,555,629 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 16/213466
DATED : February 11, 2020
INVENTOR(S) : Miksovsky et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Claims

1. In Line 12 of Claim 1 (Column 11, Line 13) remove "of".

2. In Line 19 of Claim 9 (Column 12, Line 61) change "spoon" to --second--.

3. In Line 19 of Claim 9 (Column 12, Line 61) change "fork" to --first--.

4. In Line 3 of Claim 18 (Column 14, Line 24) change "edges" to --edge--.

Signed and Sealed this
Thirteenth Day of September, 2022

Katherine Kelly Vidal

Katherine Kelly Vidal
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office