## CLAIMS

1. A method of injection moulding a plastics component with a slit including providing a first mould member (26) affording a mould cavity, which is defined by an internal surface, and a second mould member (28) with an external surface whose shape is substantially complementary to the shape of the mould cavity, one of the internal surface and the external surface carrying an elongate formation which defines an elongate apex (38), advancing the second mould member (28) into the mould cavity such that the apex (38) is spaced from the opposed one of the internal surface and the external surface by a predetermined distance and the internal surface of the first mould member and the external surface of the second mould member together define a mould space~~,~~ and injecting molten polymeric material into the mould space to substantially fill it, characterised in that the method includes venting displaced air from the space between the apex (38) and the opposed surface during the injection of the polymeric material and that the predetermined distance ~~being so-dimensioned~~ is between 0.0075 and 0.075mm such that the polymeric material does not completely fill the space between the apex and the opposed surface, whereby the slit is formed with a width which is negligible or substantially zero.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1 in which the predetermined distance is between ~~0.0075 and 0.075mm and more preferably between~~ 0.01 and 0.03mm.

~~3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2 which includes venting displaced air from the space between the apex and the opposed surface during the injection of the polyolefin material.~~

~~4.~~3. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the apex (38) is defined by two surfaces (36) inclined at an acute angle which meet at a line.

~~5.~~4. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the melt flow index of polymeric material is between 4g and 40g per 10 minutes and preferably between 8g and 26g per 10 minutes.

~~6.~~5. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the component is a dispensing valve of generally duckbill type including two opposed valve plates (16) which are inclined to one another and meet at an apex (38) at which they are separated by a slit (18), the internal surface of the first mould member includes two first portions (30) which are opposed and inclined to one another and meet at an elongate internal apex, the external surface of the second mould member includes two second portions (36) which are inclined to one another and meet at an elongate external apex (38) and the second mould member (28) is advanced into the mould cavity until the external apex (38) is spaced from the internal apex by the predetermined distance.

~~7.~~6. A method as claimed in Claim ~~6~~ 5 in which the two first portions (30) of the internal surface of the mould cavity are connected together by two third portions of the internal surface and the two second portions (36) of the external surface of the mould member are connected together by two fourth portions of the external surface, whereby when the external apex (38) is spaced from the internal apex by the predetermined distance the first and second portions are spaced apart by a first distance and the third and fourth portions are spaced apart by a second distance, the second distance being at least 10% and preferably at least 20% greater than the first distance.

~~8.~~7. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to ~~5~~ 4 in which the component is a dispensing valve of the type including a valve plate (14) in which at least one slit (18) is formed, the slit or slits defining one or more valve flaps (50) which are separated from the remainder of the valve plate over a portion of their periphery by the slit or slits (18) and are integral with the remainder of the

valve plate over the remainder of their periphery along a hypothetical line which constitutes an integral hinge, whereby the or each valve flap (50) may bend along its integral hinge to open a flow opening, the first mould member (26) and the second mould member (28) affording opposed surfaces together defining a plate-shaped mould space when the second mould member is advanced into the mould cavity, one (54) of the opposed surfaces carrying at least one elongate formation (56) which defines an elongate apex (58), the elongate apex or apexes being in the desired pattern of the slit or slits in the valve plate.

~~9.~~8. A method as claimed in Claim ~~8~~ 7 in which the said one (54) of the opposed surfaces carries three or more elongate formations (56), the apexes (58) of which radiate from a single point, whereby the dispensing valve produced includes a number of valve flaps (50) equal to the number of elongate formations.

~~10.~~9. A dispensing container for flowable material including a ~~lid~~ cap (2) which incorporates a dispensing valve produced by a method in accordance with Claim ~~6~~ 5 or ~~7~~ 6, the ~~lid~~ cap (2) including a removable ~~cap~~ lid (4) arranged to cover the dispensing valve, the underside of the ~~cap~~ lid (4) carrying a projecting formation (24) affording a cavity with a portion whose size and shape of the two opposed valve plates, the projecting formation (24) being positioned such that when the ~~cap~~ lid is in position on the ~~lid~~ cap the surface of the said portion of the cavity in the projecting formation engages the valve plates and urges them towards one another.