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(54) **TWO-FLAP CLOSURE**

(75) Inventors: **John R. Hickman**, Talmadge; **Craig C. Weidman**, Wooster; **Nickolas J. Kriska**, Uniontown, all of OH (US)

(73) Assignee: **Weatherchem Corporation**, Twinsburg, OH (US)

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Filed: **Oct. 17, 1986**

U.S. Applications:

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(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **B67D 3/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **222/480**; 220/254; 220/826; 215/235; 215/237

(58) **Field of Search** 222/480, 485, 222/556, 545; D9/449, 336; 220/254, 791, 309.2, 339; 215/235, 237

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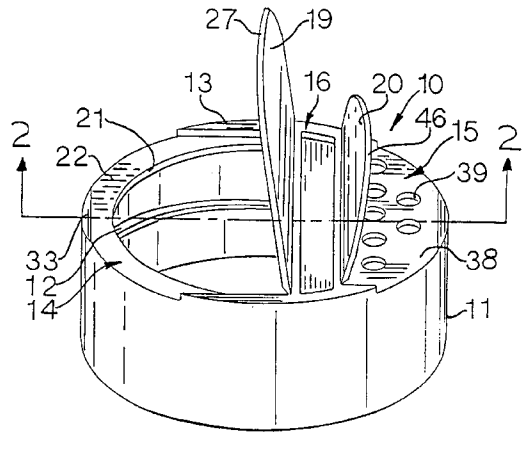
Primary Examiner—Joseph A. Kaufman

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Pearne & Gordon LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An injection-molded thermoplastic closure with shake-and-spoon apertures and associated flaps for selectively closing and opening the apertures. The flaps are releasably retained in their closed positions by catch elements which provide retention forces that are relatively insensitive to dimensional and shape variations in the body resulting from the molding process. In one embodiment, the cap has "freeze points" and a gate location that reduce the tendency of the cap to assume an oval condition when cooled from molding temperatures. A wide sealing ledge cooperates with a central support for a liner seal positioned in the cap to seal the mouth of a container.

51 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



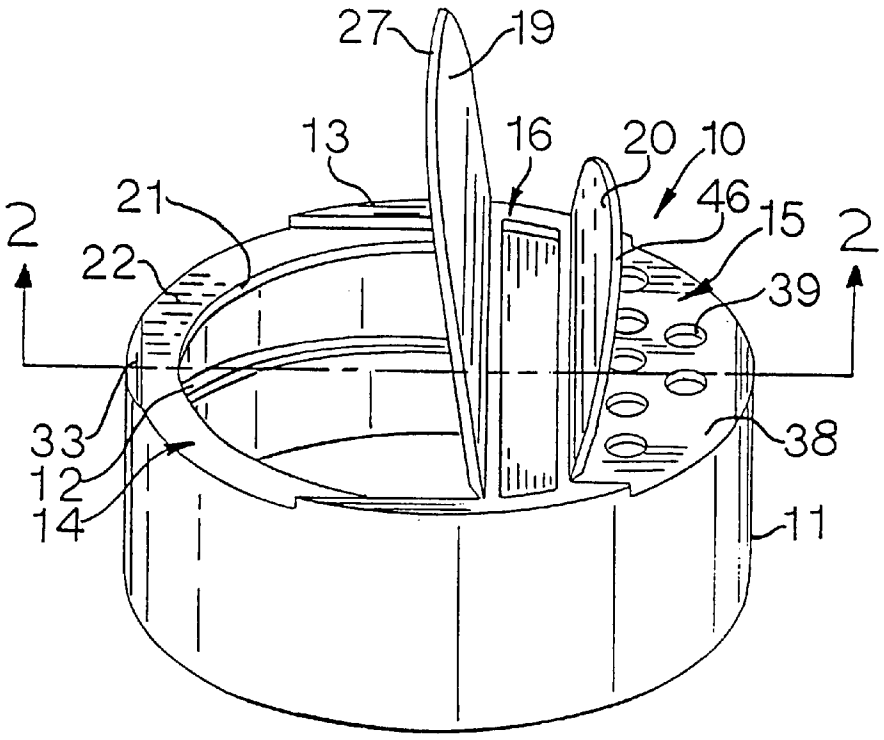


FIG.1

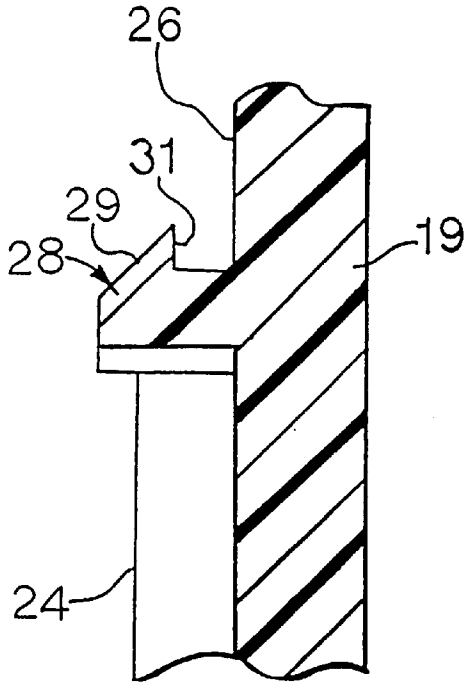


FIG.4

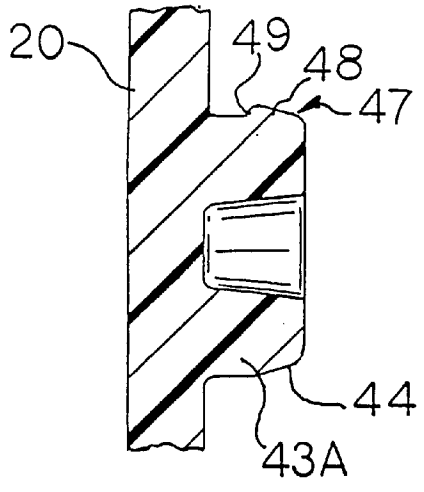


FIG.5

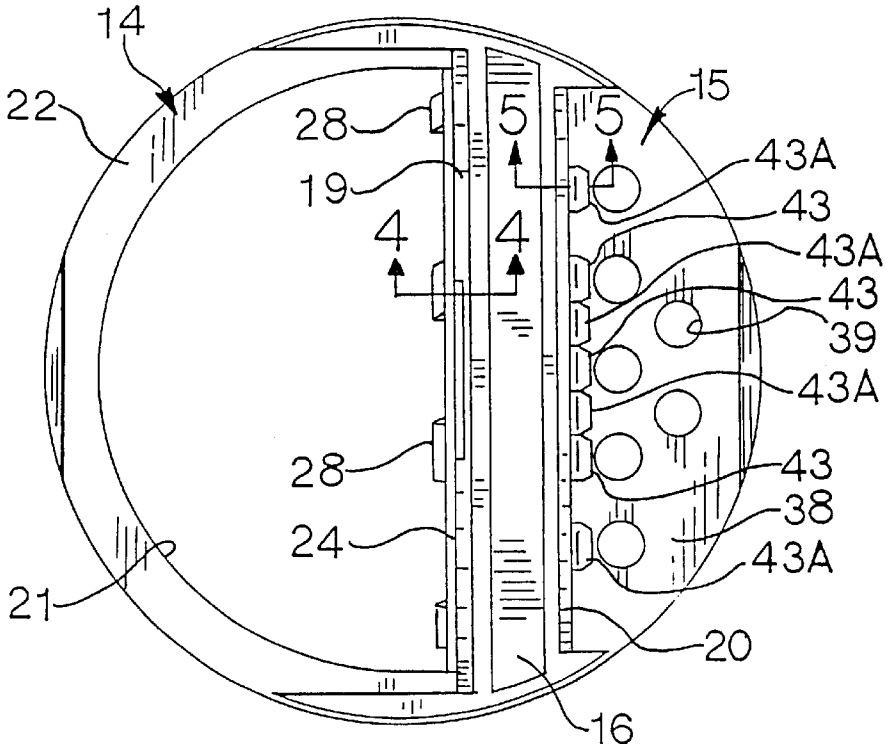


FIG.3

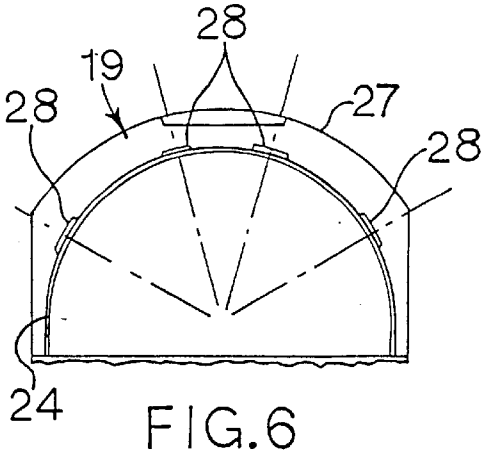


FIG.6

FIG.2

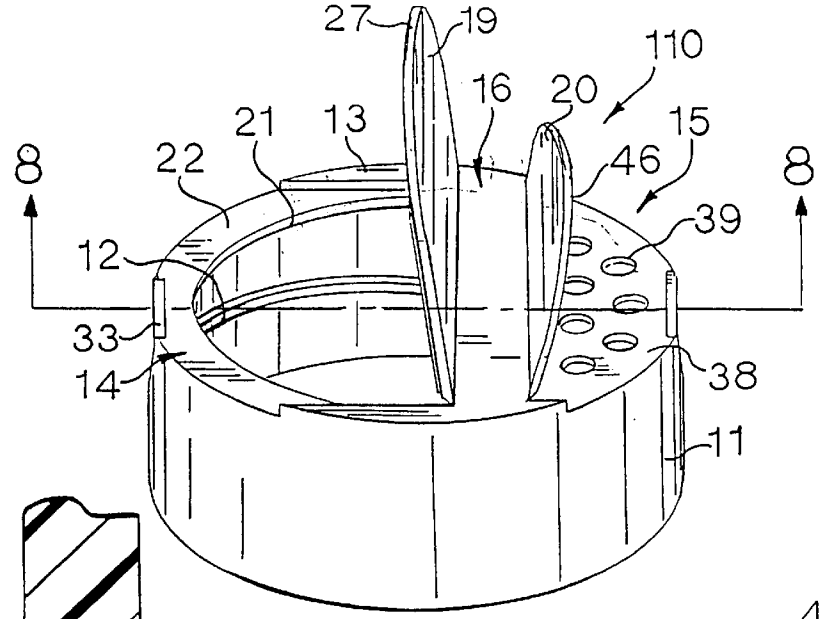


FIG. 7

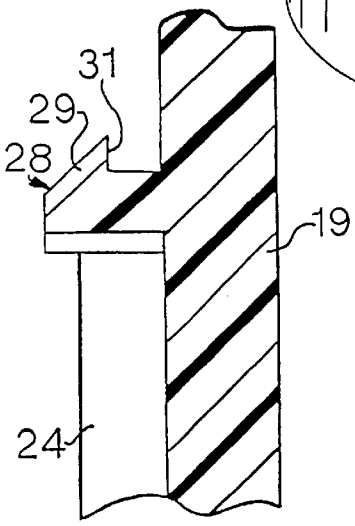


FIG.10

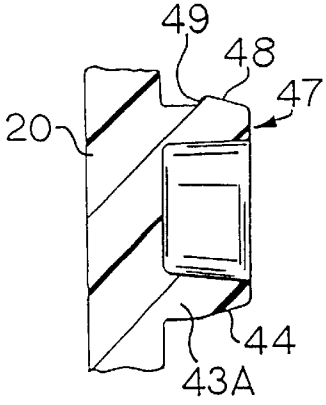


FIG. 11

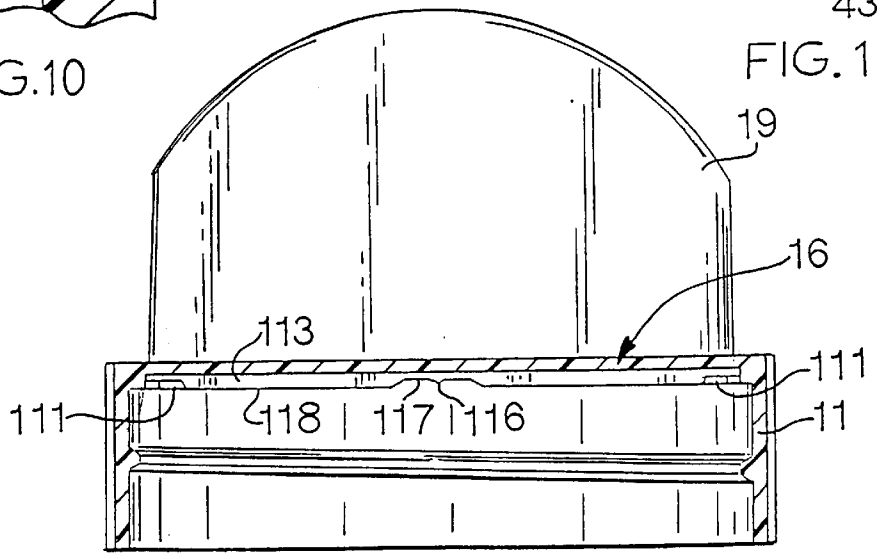


FIG. 12

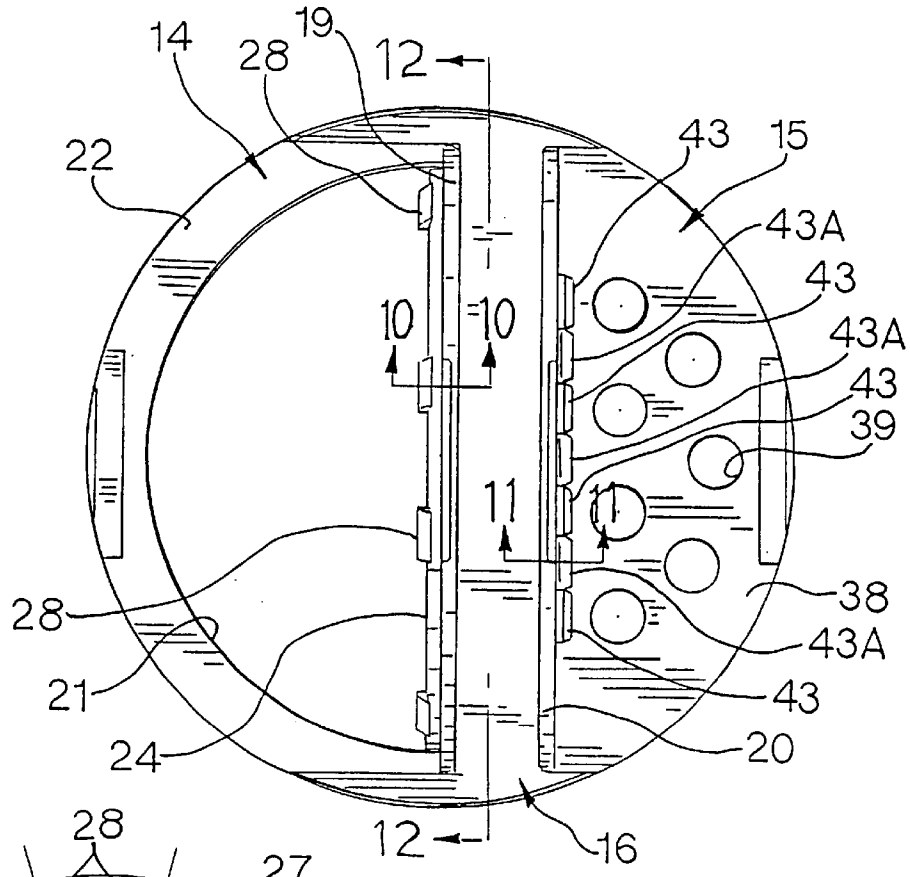


FIG. 9

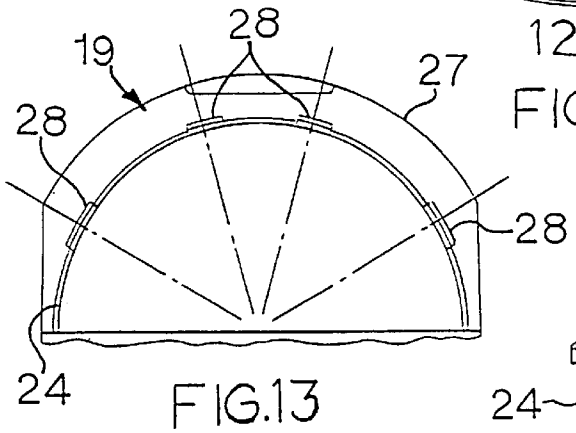


FIG. 13

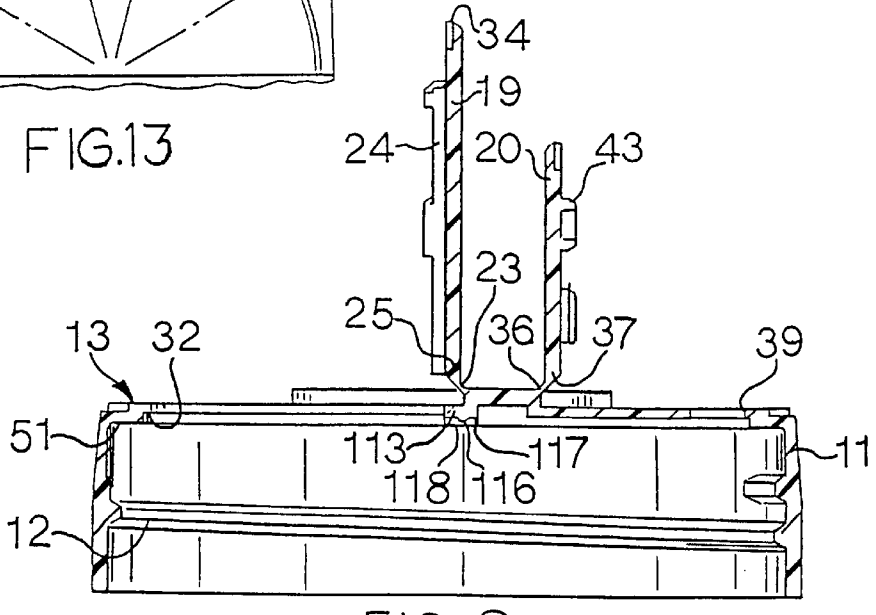


FIG. 8

TWO-FLAP CLOSURE

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

This is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 899,935, filed Aug. 25, 1986, now U.S. Pat. No. Des. 305.206.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to closures for containers, and more particularly to injection-molded plastic closures with hinged reclosable flaps.

PRIOR ART

Shake-and-spoon closures for dispensing condiments and the like are generally known in the industry. Typically, such closures take the form of round caps with a pair of semicircular or nearly semicircular flaps. One flap selectively closes and opens a plurality of relatively small apertures for shaking or sifting a pourable product from the container. The other flap selectively closes and opens a relatively large opening in the cap used for spooning product out of the container. Often the cap includes an internally threaded skirt which mates with threads on the mouth of a container for purposes of securing the closure to the container.

In certain prior art shake-and-spoon closures of the type described, the spoon opening has been limited to less than half of the mouth opening of the container. This restricted size can be inconvenient in certain instances, such as in commercial establishments and institutions where relatively large spoons are used by a cook. A more subtle problem with shake-and-spoon closures faceed by the manufacturer is the tendency of the closure to take an out-of-round or oval set when released from the mold. The cause of this ovality is the non-symmetry of the cap to an absence of plastic stock on one side of the closure where the spoon aperture exists and substantial stock on the other side exits to surround the small shake apertures. Because of the non-symmetry of the plastic mass, thermal shrinkage is uneven. Resultant ovality can detract from the appearance of the container and closure, cause problems in automatic container capping machines, make it difficult to achieve a good seal with the mouth of the container, and increase the difficulties of providing reliable retention of the flaps in the closed positions. In general, each of these problems tends to be aggravated where the size of the spoon aperture is increased at the expense of the cap area allotted to the shake apertures. Certain prior art closures have included a rib on the spoon flap parallel to the hinge that functions to stiffen the flap and contributes to the sealing action on the spoon aperture. This rib can have the disadvantage of obstructing, and thereby lessening, the effective size of the spoon aperture.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides an injection-molded plastic shake-and-spoon closure which has a proportionately large, unrestricted spoon aperture, and which reduces quality-related problems found in prior art products. The closure includes novel catch means associated with the aperture cover flaps that produce consistent retention and release action and is relatively tolerant of dimensional variations due to thermal shrinkage and any tendency towards ovality of the molded parts. In accordance with the invention, the flaps are formed with a wall thickness substantially equal to the nominal wall thickness of the remainder of the closure and are devoid of heavy stiffening ribs. The non-rigid flap structure permits it to be opened in a peeling motion so that the forces of individual catches are encountered progressively as the flap is opened, whereby the high total retention force need not be overcome at once. The disclosed closures include a wide internal sealing ledge which ensures that the closure will positively seal the mouth of a container, regardless of any expected degree of ovality. A land area between the spoon and shake apertures has the same elevation as the sealing ledge. This land area can provide support for intermediate areas of a paper seal which can be particularly important when the seal is stamped into the closure by automatic high speed equipment.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a first embodiment of a two-flap dispensing closure constructed in accordance with the invention;

FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view of the closure of FIG. **1**, taken in the vertical plane indicated by the lines **2—2** of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **3** is a top plan view of the closure of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **4** is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of an area of a spoon flap taken in the plane indicated by the lines **4—4** in FIG. **3**;

FIG. **5** is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of an area of a shake flap taken in the plane indicated by the lines **5—5** in FIG. **3**;

FIG. **6** is a fragmentary view of the underside of the spoon flap of the closure of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **7** is a perspective view of a second embodiment of a two-flap dispensing closure constructed in accordance with the invention;

FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view of the closure of FIG. **7** taken in the vertical plane indicated by the lines **8—8** in FIG. **7**;

FIG. **9** is a top plan view of the closure of FIG. **7**;

FIG. **10** is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of an area of a spoon flap taken in the plane indicated by the lines **10—10** in FIG. **9**;

FIG. **11** is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of an area of a shake flap taken in the plane indicated by the lines **11—11** in FIG. **9**;

FIG. **12** is a cross-sectional, elevational view of the closure of FIG. **7** taken in the plane indicated by the lines **12—12** in FIG. **9**; and

FIG. **13** is a fragmentary view of the underside of the spoon flap of the closure of FIG. **7**.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings, a first embodiment of a two-flap closure or cap **10** constructed in accordance with the invention is shown in FIGS. **1** through **6**. The cap or closure **10** is arranged to dispense pourable material in either a spoon or a shake mode from a container (not shown) on which it is mounted. The cap **10** is a unitary injection-molded plastic part, preferably formed of thermoplastic material such as polypropylene. The cap **10** is circular in plan view and includes a cylindrical tubular skirt **11**. Screw threads **12** on the interior of the skirt **11** mate with external screw threads on the mouth of a container for the purpose of mounting the cap **10** to the container. An end wall **13**,

bounded by the skirt **11**, is divided into spoon and shake sections **14**, **15** by a chordal land area **16**. In the illustrated case, the spoon section **14** is considerably larger than the shake section **15**, their respective areas roughly representing a division of the end wall **13** by two-thirds for the spoon section and one-third for the shake section.

Each of the spoon and shake sections **14**, **15** has an associated flap **19**, **20** that covers the major part of its respective section. The spoon section **14** includes a D-shaped aperture **21** of generous proportions. The aperture **21** is bounded by an arcuate planar ledge or flange **22** that extends radially inwardly from an upper end of the skirt **11**. The outward profile of the ledge **22** is generally D-shaped and corresponds to a D-shaped outer profile of the spoon flap **19**.

The spoon flap **19** is integrally joined to the chordal land area **16** by a living hinge **23**. The hinge **23** is formed by a relatively thin wall section extending in a straight line across a fixed edge **25** of the flap **19** adjoining an edge of the land **16**. An arcuate sealing lip **24** is provided on a lower face **26** of the spoon flap **19**. The lip **24** is spaced inwardly from the free edge, designated **27**, of the spoon flap **19**, and is arranged, when the flap is closed, to fit closely adjacent the arcuate edge of the spoon aperture **21** to avoid sifting of material out of the container at this point. The cross section of the lip **24**, aside from a plurality of associated, spaced catches **28**, is relatively small in cross section to avoid significant flexural stiffening of the spoon flap **19**.

As shown, the lip depth and thickness are not significantly greater in dimension than the nominal wall thickness of the entire cap **10**. In the illustrated case, for example, the nominal wall thickness of the cap is 0.050 inch, the lip depth is 0.079 inch, and the lip thickness is 0.035 inch. The lip **24** runs parallel to the free edge **27** of the flap **19** and is absent along the fixed line of the hinge **23**.

The spoon flap or lid **19** is retained in a closed position with its lower face **26** against the ledge **22** by the catches **28**, which grip the underside **32** of the ledge. A typical catch **28** is illustrated in section in FIG. **4**. The catch **28** is spaced from the plane of the flap **19** and projects outwardly from the lip **24** in a direction away from the hinge **23** to provide a camming surface **29** and a gripping surface **31**. The camming surface **29** lies in a plane oblique to the plane of the flap **19**, while the gripping surface **31** is in a plane generally parallel to the flap. The catches **28** are substantially identical and are four in number. As seen in FIG. **6**, the catches **28** are spaced along the lip **24** in such a manner that their total extent and that of the arcuate spaces intervening them is substantially at least as great as one-half of the arcuate or lengthwise extent of the lip. Preferably, the lip **24** is on a circular arc and the included angle between the centers of the outwardmost catches **28** is greater than 90 degrees and is preferably 120 degrees. This relationship, in conjunction with the construction of remaining parts of the closure **10**, has been found to provide satisfactory retention of the flap **19** in its closed position. As the flap **19** is closed, the camming surfaces **29** engage the edge of the aperture **21** and resiliently deflect their catches **28** away from such edge until the gripping surfaces **31** are permitted to catch an underside **32** of the ledge **22**. The spacing of the gripping surface **31** from the underside **26** of the spoon flap **19** is preferably arranged to develop a slight interference fit with the vertical thickness of the ledge **22** so that the catches **28** maintain the underside of the flap **19** tight against the ledge **22**. The ledge **22** is beveled at **33** to provide fingernail access to the underside of the flap **19** at a point **34**.

The shake flap **20**, like the spoon flap **19**, is integrally joined to the chordal land area **16** by a living hinge **36** extending in a straight line across a fixed edge **37** of the flap and the land area. The flap **20** has a D-shaped profile in plan view. The shake section **15** includes a web **38** which underlies the flap **20** and has a configuration generally corresponding to the profile of the flap. The web **38** has a plurality of spaced, preferably round apertures **39** suitable for dispensing material by sifting or shaking from the assembled container. The shake flap **20** has a plurality of hollow plugs **43** arranged in a pattern which corresponds to that of the apertures **39** so that when the flap is closed against the web **38**, each of the plugs **43** is received in a respective aperture **39**. Ideally, each plug **43** has the shape of an inverted, generally circular cup, and is dimensioned to fit tight enough in its respective aperture to prevent sifting when the flap is closed. Lower ends of the plugs **43** are tapered at **44** to facilitate entry into the apertures **39** when the flap is closed.

A plurality of the plugs **43**, in the illustrated case, those proximal to a free edge **46** of the flap **20** and identified with the suffix "A", are shaped with individual catch means **47**. The plug catch means **47** includes a conical camming surface **48** and a gripping area or undercut **49**. The camming surface **48** and gripping area **49** are centered on an axis eccentric from the axis of the associated plug **43** so that they exist only on a side of the plug remote from the hinge **36**. The camming surfaces **48** work against the edges of the apertures **39** to allow the catch means **47** to slip under the web **38**. The catch gripping area **49** of each associated plug **43** engages the underside of the web **38** to releasably retain the flap **20** in its closed position, resting on the web **38**.

The disclosed cap **10** features a relatively large spoon aperture **21** in proportion to the total plan area of the cap, which is a convenience particularly at commercial or institutional sites where large spoons may be used. The large spoon opening **21** presents difficulty in the manufacture of the cap because it tends to induce the cap to assume an oval shape when released from the mold and cooled to ambient temperature. This tendency is a result of the non-symmetry or balance of material in the plane of the end wall **13** introduced by the aperture **21**. The cap material cools from molding temperatures in an uneven manner, and consequently sets in an unintended oval condition. Parts produced in a multi-cavity mold typically exhibit other dimensional variations which add to the difficulties faced by the manufacturer of the cap in producing parts of consistent performance. The tendencies to assume an oval shape and exhibit variations in size present potentially serious difficulties in producing a cap with flaps that snap closed and open with application of moderate manual forces.

Dimensional or shape variation in a cap can potentially make the flap retention forces too high or too low. The disclosed cap construction provides a structure in which the cap opening and closing forces are advantageously relatively insensitive to normally expected size or shape variations. The spoon flap **19**, despite its relatively large size, is retained in its closed position, with its underside **26** resting on the ledge **22** by the series of catches **28** spaced on the line of the lip **24** parallel to the free edge **27** of the flap. Once closed, the total force holding the flap **19** is the sum of the retention forces of the individual catches **28**. This total force can be relatively high by suitably dimensioning the catches **28** to resist accidental opening of the flap **19** during shipment or handling of the container. The opening forces encountered by the user are relatively low, since, in accordance with the invention, the flap **19** can be progressively opened, one or two catches at a time, in a peeling fashion. The flap **19**, being relatively thin and devoid of any stiffening structure but for

the lip **24**, which is relatively small in cross section, can flex about axes of curvature both perpendicular and parallel to the hinge **23**. Thus, an opening force supplied to the underside of the flap **19** in the area of the bevel **33** is effective to unsnap one or both of the adjacent catches **28**, while flexure of the flap allows the catches remote from the bevel to temporaily remain latched. Further application of lifting force, but not necessarily at substantially higher values, causes the catches **28** remote from the bevel **33** to snap and release their holds.

Preferably, the flap **19** is flexible enough in relation to the retention forces of the catches **28** to allow it to assume a static condition, with the outward catches under the ledge **22** and the inward catches over the ledge. This capability demonstrates the peelability of the flap **19**, where the central catches can be first released by flexing the flap and then the remaining catches can be released by continued lifting force on the flap. The disclosed spacing of the catches **28** along a line that is a substantial portion of the length of the free edge **27** of the flap **19** ensures that the flap is retained uniformly throughout its full area. The effects of any unintentional ovality in the shape of the cap **10** on the security of the flap **19** are reduced, since the flap is held closed by the catches **28** at a plurality of points and their redundancy offers a safety factor where at least some of the catches will fit snugly against an adjacent edge of the aperture **21**.

The individual catches **28** can be normally dimensioned to provide a relatively large interference fit at local points on the aperture **21** to ensure that at least some retention force to maintain the flap closed is available where unintentional ovality occurs in a cap and reduces the actual interference fit of the catch **28** from a nominal or desired degree of interference. Even where unintended ovality in a cap **10** increases the interference of the fit of a catch **28**, a user will not experience excessive resistance to opening or closing of the flap. Since the flap is devoid of substantial rigidifying structure, it can resiliently buckle or flex to allow the catches **28** to pass over the edge of the aperture **21**. From the above discussion, it is seen that the spoon flap **19** and associated catches **28** are dimensionally forgiving or tolerant of manufacturing variation in size and shape.

The shake flap **20** is releasably retained in a closed position against the web **38** by the plug catch means **47**. The catches **47** are dimensionally tolerant in a manner similar to that of the catches **28** on the spoon flap **19** such that dimensional variations, including unintended ovality, are tolerated without excessive or marginal forces being experienced in opening or closing the flap. The flap **20** is relatively flexible, having a thickness generally equal to the nominal wall thickness of the cap and being devoid of auxiliary ribs or other stiffening structure. In ways similar to the catches **28** on the spoon flap **19**, the catches **47** provide a degree of safety of closure from their redundancy. The distribution of retention points across a major portion of the area of the flap **20** ensures that the flap will be held down across its full extent to resist sifting. With its capacity to buckle or flex slightly, the flap **20** can permit opening or closing movement of the plug catches **47** in and out of their respective apertures without the need for excessive manual effort. The resilient flexibility of the flap **20** is demonstrated by its ability to have a single catch **47** or a limited number of catches to be caught in a respective aperture or apertures while remaining plugs are not caught in their respective apertures.

As suggested in FIG. **2**, the spoon flap **19** is readily opened fully into a vertical plane to avoid obstruction of the aperture **21**. The flap **19** is free of any extension of the lip **24** along the hinge **23**, which could reduce the effective size of the aperture **21**. As shown in FIG. **2**, the lower or inside face of the end wall **13** includes an annular sealing ledge **51**. The ledge **51** is generally planar and is relatively wide in the radial direction, preferably having a radial dimension generally equal to twice the nominal wall thickness of the cap **10**. The relatively wide extent of the ledge **51** ensures that the cap **10** will produce a reliable seal on the mouth of a container on which it is assembled, despite any expected degree of ovality. A lower face **52** of the land area **16** includes a pair of ribs **53** parallel to the hinges **23**. **36**. Lower surfaces **54** of the ribs **53** are coplanar with the sealing ledge **51** and help support any paper, foil, or like sealing film stamped or otherwise set into the cap **10** prior to assembly with its container.

A second embodiment of the invention is illustrated in FIGS. **7** through **13**. In this second embodiment, elements of a cap **110** having the same general structure and function as elements of the cap **10** of FIGS. **1** through **6** have been designated by identical numerals. The cap **110** includes means indicated generally at **111** to reduce its tendency to set into an oval configuration upon release from a mold, cooling, and thermal shrinkage. The ovality reducing means **111** comprises reduced wall thickness zones at opposite ends of a chordal land area **16'**. As indicated in FIGS. **8** and **12**, the land area **16'** includes a bar-like rib **113** extending lengthwise of the land **16'**. The rib or bar **113** has a relatively heavy cross section in the majority of its length along the land **16'**. As seen in FIG. **12**, the areas **111** have substantially less thickness, measured vertically, than that of the rib **113**.

It is believed that these reduced wall thickness areas or zones **111** form "freeze points" at which relatively quick setting of molten plastic material occurs during the molding cycle. Further, it is believed that the quick setting of material at these points tends to lock or spatially fix the body of the cap **110** at these points and force any subsequent thermal shrinkage to occur elsewhere as a sink in the bar **113** or other parts of the body of the cap which do not directly produce ovality and which, in practice, are essentially visually imperceptible.

The cap or closure **110** is molded with a gate at the midlength of the underside of the rib **113** of the land **16'**. A vestige **116** of the gate is illustrated in FIGS. **8** and **12**. This central location of the gate also contributes to a reduction in the tendency of the cap to assume an unintended oval configuration. The rib **113** is locally recessed vertically upwardly in an area **117** surrounding the gate vestige **116** to ensure that the vestige breaks off at an elevation above a surrounding lower face **118** of the rib **113** and the sealing ledge **51**. With the gate vestige recessed above the plane of the rib face **118**, there is no risk that a circular paper seal received in the cap **110** against the sealing edge **51** will be punctured by the vestige **116**.

While the invention has been shown and described with respect to particular embodiments thereof, this is for the purpose of illustration rather than limitation, and other variations and modifications of the specific embodiments herein shown and described will be apparent to those skilled in the art all within the intended spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the patent is not to be limited in scope and effect to the specific embodiments herein shown and described nor in any other way that is inconsistent with the extent to which the progress in the art has been advanced by the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A two-mode dispensing cap for a container comprising an injection-molded thermoplastic one-piece body, the body

having a generally circular end wall, the end wall having a spoon dispensing side and a shake dispensing side, the shake dispensing side including a plurality of relatively small apertures for dispensing therethrough a pourable product carried in the container, the spoon dispensing side including a relatively large aperture of a size sufficient for allowing passage of a spoon therethrough for spooning out product, each of said sides having an associated hinged flap, the flap of the shake side being arranged to selectively close relatively small apertures, the flap of the spoon side being arranged to selectively close said relatively large aperture, the spoon flap having a free edge defining with the line of the associated hinge substantially the full boundary of the spoon flap, the spoon flap including catch means spaced along a line adjacent its free edge, the catch means being arranged to releasably secure the spoon flap in a closed position relative to the spoon aperture and extending along said adjacent line a distance substantially at least as great as one-half of the length of the free edge whereby the Flap is uniformly retained along its free edge.

2. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **1**, wherein said catch means comprise discrete elements spaced from one another along said free edge.

3. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **2**, wherein said catches have a length which is smaller than the spacing between them.

4. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **1**, wherein said adjacent line is a generally circular arc and said catch means subtend an arc on said adjacent line through an angle in excess of 90 degrees.

5. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **2**, wherein said catches engage an edge of the spoon aperture.

6. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **5**, wherein said spoon flap includes a marginal area that extends outwardly of said spoon aperture.

7. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **6**, wherein said spoon flap includes a thin skirt adapted to cooperate with said spoon aperture to avoid sifting of product through said spoon aperture when said spoon flap is in a closed condition.

8. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **7**, wherein said catches are disposed on said thin skirt.

9. A two-mode dispensing cap for a container comprising an injection-molded thermoplastic one-piece body, the body having a generally circular end wall, the end wall having a spoon dispensing side and a shake dispensing side, the shake dispensing side including a plurality of relatively small apertures for dispensing therethrough a pourable product carried in the container, the spoon dispensing side including a relatively large aperture of a size sufficient for allowing passage of a spoon therethrough for spooning out product, each of said sides having an associated hinged flap, the flap of the shake side being arranged to selectively close or open relatively small apertures, the flap of the spoon side being arranged to selectively close or open said relatively large aperture, one of said flaps having a generally uniform wall thickness not substantially greater than the nominal wall thickness of the remainder of the cap and being free of significant stiffening structure, a plurality of individual catch means spaced on a lower face of the flap, the catch means being arranged to releasably secure the flap in a closed position, the flap being sufficiently flexible to allow it to be peeled open manually by overcoming the retention forces of said catch means progressively with the force of fewer than all of the catches being overcome at any given time.

10. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **9**, wherein said spoon flap includes said catch means spaced along a line adjacent its free edge, said catch means being arranged to engage the edge of said spoon aperture.

11. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **9**, wherein said shake flap includes plug elements arranged to fit into said small apertures, said catch means being provided on said plug elements and being adapted to engage said small apertures.

[12. A two-mode dispensing cap for a container comprising an injection-molded thermoplastic one-piece body, the body having a generally circular end wall, the end wall having a spoon dispensing side and a shake dispensing side, the shake dispensing side including a plurality of relatively small apertures for dispensing therethrough a pourable product carried in the container, the spoon dispensing side including a relatively large aperture of a size sufficient for allowing passage of a spoon therethrough for spooning out product, a chordal land area between the spoon and shake sides, each of said sides having an associated flap hinged on said land, the flap of the shake side being arranged to selectively close or open said relatively small apertures, the flap of the spoon side being arranged to selectively close said relatively large aperture, an internally threaded skirt depending from the perimeter of said end wall, an annular sealing ledge on the lower side of the end wall interior of said skirt, the land area having a lower surface generally coplanar with said sealing ledge and adapted to cooperate with said sealing ledge to support a sealing sheet received in said cap.**]**

[13. A two-mode dispensing cap for a container comprising an injection-molded thermoplastic one-piece body, the body having a generally circular end wall, the end wall having a spoon dispensing side and a shake dispensing side, the shake dispensing side including a plurality of relatively small apertures for dispensing therethrough a pourable product carried in the container, the spoon dispensing side including a relatively large aperture of a size sufficient for allowing passage of a spoon therethrough for spooning out product, each of said sides having an associated hinged flap, the flap of the shake side being arranged to selectively close or open relatively small apertures, the flap of the spoon side being arranged to selectively close said relatively large aperture, an internally threaded skirt depending from the perimeter of said end wall, an annular sealing ledge on the lower side of the end wall interior of said skirt, the sealing ledge having a flat surface extending radially a distance substantially equal to at least twice the nominal wall thickness of the cap.**]**

14. A two-mode dispensing cap for a container comprising an injection-molded thermoplastic one-piece body, the body having a generally circular end wall, the end wall having a spoon dispensing side and a shake dispensing side, the shake dispensing side including a plurality of relatively small apertures for dispensing therethrough a pourable product carried in the container, the spoon dispensing side including a relatively large aperture of a size sufficient for allowing passage of a spoon therethrough for spooning out product, a chordal land area between the spoon and shake sides, each of said sides having an associated flap hinged on said land, the flap of the shake side being arranged to selectively close or open relatively small apertures, the flap of the spoon side being arranged to selectively close said relatively large aperture, the thickness of the cap at the ends of the land area being substantially less than the average thickness of the land area whereby the plastic material in such end areas freezes at a relatively early stage in a molding cycle to reduce the tendency of the cap to assume an oval condition.

15. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim **14**, the lower face of the chordal land area having a recessed area surrounding a gate vestige point, the axial depth of its recess

being of sufficient depth to ensure that the gate vestige is above surrounding areas of the chordal land area.

16. A two-mode dispensing cap for a container comprising an injection-molded thermoplastic one-piece body, the body having a generally circular end wall, the end wall having a spoon dispensing side and a shake dispensing side, the shake dispensing side including a plurality of relatively small apertures for dispensing therethrough a pourable product carried in the container, the spoon dispensing side including a relatively large aperture of a size sufficient for allowing passage of a spoon therethrough for spooning out product, a chordal land area between the spoon and shake sides, each of said sides having an associated flap hinged on said land, the flap of the shake side being arranged to selectively close or open said relatively small apertures, the flap of the spoon side being arranged to selectively close said relatively large aperture, an internally threaded skirt depending from the perimeter of said end wall, an annular sealing ledge on the lower side of the end wall interior of said skirt, the land area having a lower surface generally coplanar with said sealing ledge and adapted to cooperate with said sealing ledge to support a sealing sheet received in said cap, and catch structure for releasably retaining the spoon flap closed against accidental opening, the catch structure including surface area that produces a gripping action between an area on the end wall and an area on the spoon flap when the spoon flap is closed, the spoon flap area engaged in the gripping action underlying the end wall area engaged in the gripping action and thereby creating an axially interfering fit to hold said spoon flap closed.

17. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein said catch structure includes surface area arranged in a manner such that the catch structure is relatively tolerant of dimensional variations due to a tendency towards ovality.

18. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 17, wherein the catch structure is dimensioned to provide a relatively large interference fit between an area of the end wall and an area of the spoon flap.

19. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein the end wall area engaged in the gripping action is complementary in form to the spoon flap area engaged in the gripping action.

20. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein the spoon flap area engaged in the gripping action, when the spoon flap is closed, and the end wall area engaged in the gripping action lie in generally radial planes.

21. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein the area of the end wall engaged in the gripping action is adjacent an edge of the end wall forming the spoon opening.

22. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein the catch structure is on the spoon flap.

23. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein the sealing ledge is formed by an underside of an area of the end wall having a thickness greater than other areas of the end wall.

24. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein areas of the end wall radially inward of the sealing ledge have a thickness less than an area of the end wall overlying the sealing ledge.

25. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein the sealing ledge extends in a radial direction inwardly of the skirt a distance less than the radius of the end wall.

26. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein areas of the lower side of the end wall radially inward of the sealing ledge are above the plane of the sealing ledge.

27. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein the axial thickness of the end wall at the sealing ledge is greater than the nominal wall thickness of the cap.

28. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, the sealing ledge being capable of positively sealing the mouth of the container with a liner positioned in the cap regardless of any expected ovality.

29. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 16, wherein the sealing ledge is capable of positively sealing the mouth of the container with a liner positioned in the cap regardless of any expected ovality.

30. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 29, wherein the sealing ledge is formed by an underside of an area of the end wall having a thickness greater than other areas of the end wall.

31. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 29, wherein areas of the end wall radially inward of the sealing ledge have a thickness less than an area of the end wall overlying the sealing ledge.

32. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 29, wherein the sealing ledge extends in a radial direction inwardly of the skirt a distance less than the radius of the end wall.

33. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 29, wherein areas of the lower side of the end wall radially inward of the sealing ledge are above the plane of the sealing ledge.

34. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 29, wherein the axial thickness of the end wall at the sealing ledge is greater than the nominal wall thickness of the cap.

35. A two-mode dispensing cap for a container comprising an injection-molded thermoplastic one-piece body, the body having a generally circular end wall, the end wall having a spoon dispensing side and a shake dispensing side, the shake dispensing side including a plurality of relatively small apertures for dispensing therethrough a pourable product carried in the container, the spoon dispensing side including a relatively large aperture of a size sufficient for allowing passage of a spoon therethrough for spooning out product, each of said sides having an associated hinged flap, the flap of the shake side being arranged to selectively close or open relatively small apertures, the flap of the spoon side being arranged to selectively close said relatively large aperture, an internally threaded skirt depending from the perimeter of said end wall, an annular sealing ledge on the lower side of the end wall interior of said skirt, the sealing ledge having a flat surface extending radially a distance substantially equal to at least twice the nominal wall thickness of the cap, and catch structure for releasably retaining the spoon flap closed against accidental opening, the catch structure including surface area that produces a gripping action between an area on the end wall and an area on the spoon flap when the spoon flap is closed, the spoon flap area engaged in the gripping action underlying the end wall area engaged in the gripping action and thereby creating an axially interfering fit to hold said spoon flap closed.

36. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein said catch structure includes surface area arranged in a manner such that the catch structure is relatively tolerant of dimensional variations due to a tendency towards ovality.

37. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 36, wherein the catch structure is dimensioned to provide a relatively large interference fit between an area of the end wall and an area of the spoon flap.

38. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein the end wall area engaged in the gripping action is complementary in form to the spoon flap area engaged in the gripping action.

39. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein the spoon flap area engaged in the gripping action, when the spoon flap is closed, and the end wall area engaged in the gripping action lie in generally radial planes.

40. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein the area of the end wall engaged in the gripping action is adjacent an edge of the end wall forming the spoon opening.

41. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein the catch structure is on the spoon flap.

42. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, the sealing ledge being capable of positively sealing the mouth of the container with a liner positioned in the cap regardless of any expected ovality.

43. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein the sealing ledge is formed by an underside of an area of the end wall having a thickness greater than other areas of the end wall.

44. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein areas of the end wall radially inward of the sealing ledge have a thickness less than an area of the end wall overlying the sealing ledge.

45. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein the sealing ledge extends in a radial direction inwardly of the skirt a distance less than the radius of the end wall.

46. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein areas of the lower side of the end wall radially inward of the sealing ledge are above the plane of the sealing ledge.

47. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein the axial thickness of the end wall at the sealing ledge is greater than the nominal wall thickness of the cap.

48. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 35, wherein the sealing ledge is capable of positively sealing the mouth of the container with a liner positioned in the cap regardless of any expected ovality.

49. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 48, wherein the sealing ledge is formed by an underside of an area of the end wall having a thickness greater than other areas of the end wall.

50. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 48, wherein areas of the end wall radially inward of the sealing ledge have a thickness less than an area of the end wall overlying the sealing ledge.

51. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 48, wherein the sealing ledge extends in a radial direction inwardly of the skirt a distance less than the radius of the end wall.

52. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 48, wherein areas of the lower side of the end wall radially inward of the sealing ledge are above the plane of the sealing ledge.

53. A dispensing cap as set forth in claim 48, wherein the axial thickness of the end wall at the sealing ledge is greater than the nominal wall thickness of the cap.

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