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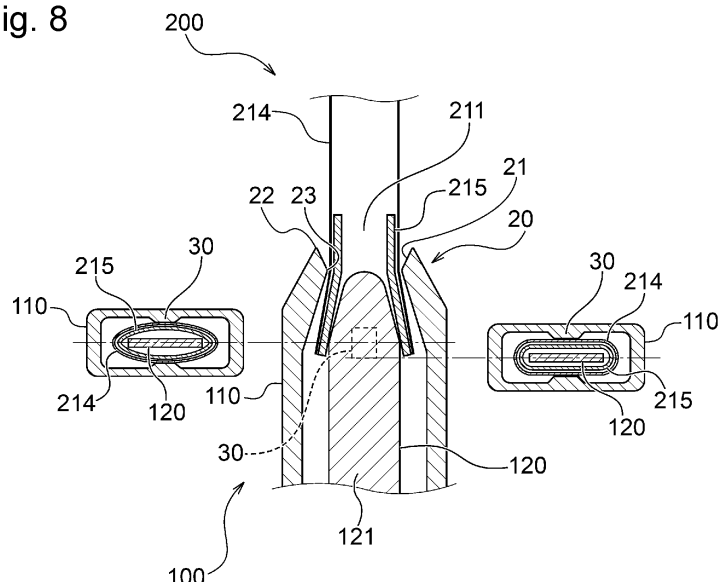
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(54) **FLAVOR INHALER AND FLAVOR INHALATION SYSTEM**

(57) Provided is a flavor inhaler. This flavor inhaler comprises a housing portion that houses at least a portion of a consumable material, and a heating portion that is inserted into the consumable material housed in the housing portion and heats the consumable material from

the interior thereof, wherein the heating portion causes the outer shape of the consumable material, when inserted into the housing portion, to deform according to the shape of the heating portion.

Fig. 8



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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a flavor inhaler and a flavor inhalation system.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] A known flavor inhaler is used to inhale flavor or the like without burning a material. The flavor inhaler includes, for example, protrusions between which a consumable material inserted into the flavor inhaler is disposed and compressed (see, for example, PTL 1).

CITATION LIST

PATENT LITERATURE

[0003] PTL 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2019-165751

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[0004] In the flavor inhaler disclosed in PTL 1, a sliding mechanism causes the protrusions to compress the consumable material. Therefore, the device may have a complex structure. In addition, insertion or extraction of the consumable material may be difficult at the position at which the consumable material is compressed. One object of the present invention is to provide a flavor inhaler and a flavor inhalation system that allows smooth insertion of the consumable material while the consumable material is urged against the heater.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

[0005] A first aspect of the present invention provides a flavor inhaler. This flavor inhaler includes an accommodating unit configured to accommodate at least a portion of a consumable material; a heating unit configured to be inserted into the consumable material accommodated in the accommodating unit and heat the consumable material from inside; and an urging section provided on an inner peripheral surface of the accommodating unit and configured to urge the consumable material inserted into the accommodating unit toward the heating unit.

[0006] According to the first aspect of the present invention, the urging section urges the consumable material inserted into the accommodating unit toward the heating unit. Therefore, the consumable material can be brought into close contact with the heating unit, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heating unit to the consumable material can be increased.

[0007] According to a second aspect of the present invention, in the first aspect, the urging section includes a

plurality of urging sections, at least one of the urging sections being provided at each of positions facing each other.

[0008] According to the second aspect of the present invention, since at least one urging section is provided at each of the positions facing each other, the consumable material inserted into the accommodating unit can be urged toward the heating unit in opposite directions.

[0009] According to a third aspect of the present invention, in the second aspect, a distance between the urging sections that face each other is less than a diameter of the consumable material before being inserted into the accommodating unit.

[0010] According to the third aspect of the present invention, since the distance between the urging sections that face each other is less than the diameter of the consumable material before being inserted into the accommodating unit, the consumable material can be brought into closer contact with the heating unit, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heating unit to the consumable material can be further increased.

[0011] According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, in the first aspect, the urging section includes a plurality of urging sections arranged in a staggered pattern along a longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit.

[0012] According to the fourth aspect of the present invention, since the urging sections are arranged in the staggered pattern along the longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit, frictional force is more gently applied to a surface of the consumable material upon insertion of the consumable material than when the urging sections are disposed to face each other.

[0013] According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, in any one of the first to fourth aspects, the urging section protrudes from the inner peripheral surface of the accommodating unit toward the heating unit by a distance that gradually increases along a direction from an end adjacent to an opening in the accommodating unit toward an end opposite to the end adjacent to the opening.

[0014] According to the fifth aspect of the present invention, since the distance by which the urging section protrudes gradually increases in the direction from the end adjacent to the opening in the accommodating unit toward the end opposite to the end adjacent to the opening, the consumable material can be gradually deformed, and therefore can be smoothly deformed.

[0015] According to a sixth aspect of the present invention, in the fifth aspect, a perimeter of the heating unit in cross section orthogonal to a longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit gradually increases along the direction from the end adjacent to the opening in the accommodating unit toward the end opposite to the end adjacent to the opening, and the urging section protrudes a maximum distance at a position at which the heating unit has a maximum perimeter in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the accom-

modating unit.

[0016] According to the sixth aspect of the present invention, since the urging section protrudes a maximum distance at the position at which the heating unit has a maximum perimeter in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit, the consumable material can be brought into closer contact with the heating unit, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heating unit to the consumable material can be further increased.

[0017] According to a seventh aspect of the present invention, in any one of the first to sixth aspects, an end portion of the urging section opposite to an end portion adjacent to an opening in the accommodating unit is stopper-shaped.

[0018] According to the seventh aspect of the present invention, since the end portion of the urging section opposite to the end portion adjacent to the opening in the accommodating unit is stopper-shaped, even if the consumable material receives a force in a pull-out direction, the consumable material can be prevented from falling because the stopper-shaped end portion generates resistance.

[0019] According to an eighth aspect of the present invention, in any one of the first to seventh aspects, the heating unit has an elliptical shape in cross section orthogonal to a longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit.

[0020] According to the eighth aspect of the present invention, since the heating unit has an elliptical shape in cross section, the consumable material occupies a space in the accommodating unit with a smaller dimension in the transverse direction compared to when a heating unit of the same cross-sectional area with a circular shape in cross section is used. Therefore, the thickness of the accommodating unit can be reduced.

[0021] According to a ninth aspect of the present invention, in any one of the first to seventh aspects, the heating unit is flat-plate-shaped.

[0022] According to the ninth aspect of the present invention, since the heating unit is flat-plate-shaped, the contact area between the heating unit and the consumable material can be increased. Therefore, the efficiency of heat transmission from the heating unit to the consumable material can be increased.

[0023] According to a tenth aspect of the present invention, in the eighth or ninth aspect, the urging section includes a plurality of urging sections arranged along a minor axis of the heating unit or in a thickness direction of the heating unit.

[0024] According to the tenth aspect of the present invention, since the urging sections are arranged along the minor axis of the heating unit or the thickness direction of the heating unit, the consumable material inserted into the accommodating unit can be deformed into a flat shape, so that the consumable material can be brought into closer contact with the heating unit.

[0025] According to an eleventh aspect of the present

invention, in any one of the eighth to tenth aspect, the urging section includes a plurality of urging sections disposed near an end portion of the heating unit opposite to an end portion adjacent to the opening in the accommodating unit, the urging sections being arranged along a major axis of the heating unit or in a width direction of the heating unit.

[0026] According to the eleventh aspect of the present invention, since the urging sections are disposed near the end portion of the heating unit opposite to the end portion adjacent to the opening in the accommodating unit, the consumable material can be reliably brought into close contact with the heating unit to the tip of the consumable material, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heating unit to the consumable material can be increased.

[0027] According to a twelfth aspect of the present invention, in any one of the first to eleventh aspects, the heating unit includes a heating element that generates heat and at least two base members that sandwich the heating element.

[0028] According to the twelfth aspect of the present invention, since the heating element is sandwiched between the at least two base members, the base members can support the heating element. When the heating element is a heat-emitting element and the base members are conductive plates, the conductive plates can support the heat-emitting element and serve as electrodes at the same time.

[0029] According to a thirteenth aspect of the present invention, in the twelfth aspect, the urging section does not overlap the heating element in a longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit.

[0030] According to the thirteenth aspect of the present invention, since the urging section does not overlap the heating element in the longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit, the transmission of heat generated by the heating element to the accommodating unit through the urging section can be suppressed.

[0031] A fourteenth aspect of the present invention provides a flavor inhalation system. The flavor inhalation system includes a consumable material and the flavor inhaler according to any one of the first to thirteenth aspects.

[0032] According to the fourteenth aspect of the present invention, a flavor inhalation system including a flavor inhaler can be provided. In the flavor inhaler, the urging section urges the consumable material inserted into the accommodating unit toward the heating unit. Therefore, the consumable material can be brought into close contact with the heating unit, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heating unit to the consumable material can be increased.

[0033] According to a fifteenth aspect of the present invention, in the fourteenth aspect, the consumable material includes an insertion portion into which the heating unit configured to heat the consumable material from inside is inserted, and the insertion portion includes an

annular sheet disposed to surround the heating unit inserted into the insertion portion.

[0034] According to the fifteenth aspect of the present invention, since the insertion portion includes the annular sheet disposed to surround the heating unit inserted into the insertion portion, the shape of the consumable material can be easily deformed into a shape that follows a shape of the heating unit when the heating unit is inserted into the consumable material.

[0035] According to a sixteenth aspect of the present invention, in the fifteenth aspect, a distance from an inner periphery to an outer periphery of the insertion portion in a radial direction in cross section orthogonal to a longitudinal direction of the consumable material is greater than a minimum distance between the heating unit and the urging section.

[0036] According to the sixteenth aspect of the present invention, since the distance from the inner periphery to the outer periphery of the insertion portion in the radial direction in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the consumable material is greater than the minimum distance between the heating unit and the urging section, the consumable material can be reliably urged against the heating unit by the urging section, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heating unit to the consumable material can be further increased.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0037]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the main part of a flavor inhaler according to an embodiment of the present invention taken along a width direction of a heater.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the main part of the flavor inhaler according to the embodiment of the present invention taken along a thickness direction of the heater.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the heater illustrated in Fig. 1.

[Fig. 4] Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the heater illustrated in Fig. 1.

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 is a schematic side-sectional view of a consumable material according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 is a sectional view illustrating a tobacco portion in cross section orthogonal to a longitudinal direction of the consumable material illustrated in Fig. 5.

[Fig. 7] Fig. 7 shows sectional views of the consumable material accommodated in the flavor inhaler.

[Fig. 8] Fig. 8 shows sectional views of the consumable material accommodated in the flavor inhaler.

[Fig. 9] Fig. 9 shows sectional views of the consumable material accommodated in the flavor inhaler.

[Fig. 10] Fig. 10 shows other sectional views of the consumable material accommodated in the flavor

inhaler.

[Fig. 11] Fig. 11 is a sectional view illustrating an arrangement of retaining ribs in the width direction of the heater.

[Fig. 12] Fig. 12 is a sectional view illustrating an arrangement of retaining ribs in the width direction of the heater.

[Fig. 13] Fig. 13 is a sectional view illustrating an arrangement of retaining ribs in the thickness direction of the heater.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0038] Embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings. In the drawings referred to below, the same or corresponding structural elements are denoted by the same reference signs, and redundant description thereof is omitted. In the following embodiments, a tobacco stick will be described as an example of a consumable material. However, the consumable material is not limited to tobacco as long as the consumable material generates flavor when heated.

[0039] Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the main part of a flavor inhaler 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention taken along a width direction of a heater 120. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the main part of the flavor inhaler 100 according to the embodiment of the present invention taken along a thickness direction of the heater 120.

[0040] As illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the flavor inhaler 100 includes a housing (accommodating unit) 110 and a heater (heating unit) 120. The housing 110 has an opening 10 at one end, and receives at least a portion of a consumable material 200 (described below) inserted into the opening 10 through the opening 10. The housing 110 is made of, for example, a resin. In particular, the housing 110 may be made of polycarbonate (PC), acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resin, polyetheretherketone (PEEK), a polymer alloy containing a plurality of types of polymers, or a metal, such as aluminum. The housing 110 is formed such that the cross-sectional area of the housing 110 in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction thereof is smallest at a location near the opening 10.

[0041] The housing 110 includes a shaping guide (guide section) 20 and retaining ribs (urging section) 30. The shaping guide 20 defines the opening 10, and deforms the cross-sectional shape of the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 to a shape corresponding to the shape of the heater 120. The retaining ribs 30 are provided on an inner peripheral surface of the housing 110 and urge the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 toward the heater 120, thereby deforming the shape of the consumable material 200. The detailed structures of the shaping guide 20 and the retaining ribs 30 and the function of deforming the consumable material 200 will be described below.

[0042] The housing 110 has an air inlet (not illustrated) at an end opposite to the end at which the opening 10 is provided, that is, at the bottom of the housing 110. This air inlet allows air to be supplied to the consumable material 200 inserted in the housing 110. Thus, the flavor inhaler 100 is structured as a bottom-flow flavor inhaler. The air inlet may be formed in a member constituting the bottom of the housing 110 and communicate with the consumable material 200 through the inside of the member. When the air inlet is provided at the end of the housing 110 opposite to the end at which the opening 10 is provided, the structure of the housing 110 can be simplified in the region around the opening 10. In addition, convection in the air layer 40 (described below) can be suppressed, and the thermal insulation performance of the air layer 40 can be maintained.

[0043] The heater 120 is a flat-plate-shaped positive temperature coefficient (PTC) heater that is inserted into the consumable material 200 accommodated in the housing 110 and that heats the consumable material 200 from the inside. The heater 120 deforms the outer shape of the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 to a shape that follows the shape of the heater 120. The function of deforming the consumable material 200 with the heater 120 will be described below. The shaping guide 20, the retaining ribs 30, and the heater 120 deform the shape of the consumable material 200 so that the shape of the consumable material 200 after being accommodated in the housing 110 differs from the shape of the consumable material 200 before being accommodated in the housing 110.

[0044] Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the heater illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the heater illustrated in Fig. 1. As illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, the heater 120 includes a PTC element (heating element) 121, at least two metal plates (base members) 122, and a holding member 123. The PTC element 121 is sandwiched between the metal plates 122 and bonded to the metal plates 122 by, for example, a conductive adhesive paste. The conductive adhesive paste may be, for example, an anisotropic conductive adhesive obtained by uniformly dispersing conductive particles in an epoxy-based adhesive.

[0045] The metal plates 122 may be made of an iron alloy containing nickel (Ni), such as Invar (registered trademark), having a low coefficient of thermal expansion. In such a case, separation of the metal plates 122 from the PTC element 121 due to thermal expansion caused when the PTC element 121 is heated can be suppressed. In addition, since the PTC element 121 is sandwiched between the at least two metal plates 122, the metal plates 122 can support the PTC element 121 and serve as electrodes at the same time.

[0046] The holding member 123 is joined to the housing 110 when the heater 120 is attached to the housing 110. The holding member 123 may be made of an engineering plastic. Engineering plastics have high heat resistance and mechanical strength, and can be formed

into a desired shape at low cost by, for example, injection molding. Therefore, engineering plastics are suitable for use as the material of a structural member. For example, the holding member 123 may be formed of PEEK, which is an example of engineering plastic. PEEK is a thermoplastic resin having significantly high heat resistance and high dimensional stability. Therefore, when the holding member 123 is made of PEEK, the influence of heat generated by the heater 120 on the holding member 123 can be reduced.

[0047] The PTC heater is a heater including a resistor having characteristics (PTC characteristics) such that the electrical resistance suddenly increases and the current stops flowing when a certain temperature (referred to as the Curie temperature) is reached. By utilizing the PTC characteristics, the PTC heater is capable of maintaining the temperature at or below a predetermined temperature without using a control device or the like. The heater 120 may be a PTC heater including a resistor made of barium titanate (BaTiO_3) having the PTC characteristics. In this case, the Curie temperature of the barium titanate that forms the heater 120 can be set to 350°C , and therefore the consumable material 200 can be heated at a temperature of less than 350°C .

[0048] Fig. 5 is a schematic side sectional view of the consumable material 200 according to an embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 6 is a sectional view illustrating a tobacco portion 210 in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the consumable material 200 illustrated in Fig. 5. As illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, the consumable material 200 includes the tobacco portion (insertion portion) 210 and a paper tube 220. The tobacco portion 210 has a through hole 211 in which the heater 120 is to be inserted at the center thereof. The tobacco portion 210 includes a flavor-releasing layer (annular sheet) 212, which has a two-layer structure and is disposed to surround the inserted heater 120, and an elastic deformation layer (annular sheet) 213. The outer periphery of the elastic deformation layer 213 is wrapped with a wrapper 214.

[0049] The flavor-releasing layer 212 includes, for example, a tobacco sheet and a non-tobacco sheet disposed on the outer periphery of the tobacco sheet and carrying glycerine. The flavor-releasing layer 212 releases a volatile compound containing flavor when heated by the heater 120. The flavor-releasing layer 212 may include only one of the tobacco sheet and the non-tobacco sheet. The elastic deformation layer 213 may be composed of, for example, a nonwoven fabric sheet, a corrugated sheet, or a non-tobacco sheet, and is elastically deformable in the thickness direction (that is, in the radial direction of the cylindrical elastic deformation layer 213). Upon insertion of the heater 120, the elastic deformation layer 213 contributes to the deformation of the consumable material 200 into a shape that follows the shape of the heater 120.

[0050] Thus, when the heater 120 is inserted into the through hole 211, the elastic deformation layer 213 is

elastically deformed in the thickness direction relative to the heater 120 and easily approaches or comes into contact with the heater 120. Therefore, the flavor-releasing layer 212 can further approach or come into contact with the heater 120, so that the consumable material 200 can be efficiently heated.

[0051] The paper tube 220 cools the volatile compound released from the flavor-releasing layer 212. Since the tobacco portion 210 includes the flavor-releasing layer 212 and the elastic deformation layer 213 disposed to surround the inserted heater 120, the shape of the consumable material 200 can be easily deformed when the heater 120 is inserted into the consumable material 200. The consumable material 200 may have a circular or elliptical shape in cross section.

[0052] The non-tobacco sheet may contain a flavor-generating base material. The flavor-generating base material is a material that generates smoke scent and taste, and is preferably a tobacco material. The flavor-generating base material may include a flavoring agent. The flavoring agent is a substance that provides scent and taste. The flavoring agent may be a natural flavoring agent or a synthetic flavoring agent. The flavoring agent may be a single type of flavoring agent or a mixture of multiple types of flavoring agents. The flavoring agent may be any commonly used flavoring agent, such as essential oil, a natural flavoring agent, or a synthetic flavoring agent. The flavoring agent may be liquid or solid, and may have any properties. The flavor-generating base material may include a refreshing agent or a seasoning.

[0053] The tobacco sheet may contain, for example, tobacco and a polyhydric alcohol. The polyhydric alcohol contained in the tobacco sheet may be a single type of polyhydric alcohol or a combination of two or more types of polyhydric alcohol. The polyhydric alcohol may also be added to the above-described elastic deformation layer 213. The tobacco sheet is formed in a sheet shape by mixing a binder with powdered tobacco and the polyhydric alcohol.

[0054] The relationship between the consumable material 200, the housing 110, and the heater 120 when the consumable material 200 is accommodated in the flavor inhaler 100, that is, when the consumable material 200 is inserted from one end of the housing 110 toward the other end, will now be described. Figs. 7 to 9 are sectional views illustrating the consumable material 200 accommodated in the flavor inhaler 100. A flavor inhalation system is formed by applying the consumable material 200 to the flavor inhaler 100. In Figs. 7 to 9, the flavor-releasing layer 212 and the elastic deformation layer 213 of the consumable material 200 are shown as a single annular sheet 215.

[0055] Fig. 7 illustrates the consumable material 200 passing the shaping guide 20 in a cross section taken along the width direction of the heater 120 and a cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the housing 110 at an inlet portion 22 of the shaping guide

20. Fig. 8 illustrates the consumable material 200 passing the retaining ribs 30 in a cross section taken along the width direction of the heater 120 and cross sections orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the housing 110 at intermediate portions of the retaining ribs 30 and end portions of the retaining ribs 30 adjacent to the other end. Fig. 9 illustrates the consumable material 200 accommodated at a predetermined accommodation position in the housing 110 in a cross section taken along the width direction of the heater 120 and a cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the housing 110 at a position close to an end portion of the heater 120 adjacent to the other end.

[0056] As illustrated in Fig. 7, the shaping guide 20 includes a tapered portion 21, the inlet portion 22, and a contact portion 23. The tapered portion 21 is formed to expand toward the one end of the housing 110, and guides the insertion of the consumable material 200 into the flavor inhaler 100. In other words, the shaping guide 20 guides the consumable material 200 to a tip of the heater 120 so that the consumable material 200 can be reliably inserted into the heater 120. More specifically, since the shaping guide 20 has a tapered shape that expands toward the outside of the housing 110, the insertion of the consumable material 200 is guided so that the consumable material 200 can be easily accommodated in the housing 110.

[0057] The inlet portion 22 is provided at an end portion of the housing 110 and has an elliptical shape in cross section. The inlet portion 22 has a major axis longer than or as long as the major axis of the consumable material 200 after being accommodated in the housing 110, and a minor axis substantially as long as the diameter of the consumable material 200 before being accommodated in the housing 110. Since the shaping guide 20 has an elliptical shape in cross section at the end thereof, the cross-sectional shape of the consumable material 200 can be deformed into an elliptical shape that follows the shape of the shaping guide 20 during the insertion of the consumable material 200. In addition, since the minor axis of the inlet portion 22 is substantially as long as the diameter of the consumable material 200 before being accommodated in the housing 110, the consumable material 200 can be restrained from wobbling in the direction of the minor axis of the shaping guide 20. Even when the dimensions of the end surface of consumable material 200 vary, the consumable material 200 can be shaped into a constant shape by the shaping guide 20, and can be smoothly attached to the housing 110.

[0058] The heater 120 and the inlet portion 22 are arranged such that the width direction of the heater 120 coincides with the direction of the major axis of the inlet portion 22. This allows the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 to be deformed into a shape that follows the shape of the heater 120. Therefore, the consumable material 200 can be brought into close contact with the heater 120, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heater 120 to the consumable material

200 can be increased.

[0059] The contact portion 23 is provided on the inner peripheral surface of the housing 110 and has an elliptical shape in cross section. The contact portion 23 has a minimum inner perimeter that is less than or equal to the outer perimeter of the consumable material 200. Accordingly, when the consumable material 200 passes the shaping guide 20, the entire perimeter of the consumable material 200 comes into contact with the contact portion 23, so that the cross-sectional shape of the consumable material 200 can be more reliably deformed into a shape that follows the shape of the inlet portion 22. Therefore, even when the cross-sectional shape of the consumable material 200 varies, the consumable material 200 can be deformed to have a desired cross-sectional shape by the shaping guide 20, and smoothly inserted into the housing 110. In addition, since the entire perimeter of the consumable material 200 comes into contact with the contact portion 23, the consumable material 200 can be prevented from falling.

[0060] The contact portion 23 is formed such that the contact portion 23 comes into point-contact with the consumable material 200 accommodated in the housing 110 in cross section taken along the longitudinal axis of the housing 110. When the contact portion 23 is in point-contact with the consumable material 200, heat transmission from the consumable material 200 to the housing 110 is reduced. Accordingly, the thermal insulation performance of the flavor inhaler 100 is increased.

[0061] The heater 120 has a sharp shape with a pointed tip. Therefore, the heater 120 can be easily inserted into the consumable material 200. An end portion of the heater 120 adjacent to the opening 10 protrudes toward the opening 10 beyond an end portion of the shaping guide 20 opposite to an end portion adjacent to the opening 10. More specifically, the end portion of the heater 120 adjacent to the opening 10 slightly protrudes from the contact portion 23 toward the one end of the housing 110 in the longitudinal direction of the housing 110. Therefore, the end portion of the heater 120 adjacent to the opening 10 is inserted into the through hole 211 in the consumable material 200 at the time when the consumable material 200 passes the shaping guide 20, and therefore the heater 120 can reliably start deforming the consumable material 200.

[0062] A maximum width of the heater 120 relative to the length of the major axis of the contact portion 23 of the shaping guide 20 is greater than that in a flavor inhaler including a heater of an insertion type according to the related art. For example, the major axis of the contact portion 23 is 7 mm long, and the maximum width of the heater 120 is 6 mm. The heater 120 has a maximum width of greater than 30%, preferably greater than 40%, of the length of the major axis of the consumable material 200 after being accommodated in the housing 110. Thus, the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 can be deformed into a flat shape and brought into closer contact with the heater 120.

[0063] As illustrated in Fig. 8, the heater 120 has a sharp shape, and the width thereof increases toward the other end. Accordingly, as the consumable material 200 is inserted beyond the shaping guide 20, the outer shape of the consumable material 200 is deformed into a shape that follows the shape of the heater 120. More specifically, the consumable material 200 is expanded in the width direction of the heater 120. Thus, the consumable material 200 can be brought into close contact with the heater 120, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heater 120 to the consumable material 200 can be increased. In addition, since the consumable material 200 is expanded by the heater 120, the consumable material 200 can be prevented from falling.

[0064] More specifically, the heater 120 is flat-plate-shaped, and deforms the outer shape of the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 to an elliptical shape in cross section. At this time, the major axis of the consumable material 200 after being accommodated in the housing 110 is longer than the diameter of the consumable material 200 before being accommodated in the housing 110, and the minor axis of the consumable material 200 after being accommodated in the housing 110 is shorter than the diameter of the consumable material 200 before being accommodated in the housing 110. Since the heater 120 deforms the outer shape of the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 to an elliptical shape in cross section, the space occupied by the consumable material 200 in the housing 110 can have a reduced dimension in the transverse direction. Therefore, the thickness of the housing 110 can be reduced. In addition, since the heater 120 deforms the outer shape of the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 to an elliptical shape in cross section, the contact area between the heater 120 and the consumable material 200 can be increased. Therefore, the efficiency of heat transmission from the heater 120 to the consumable material 200 can be increased.

[0065] The perimeter of the heater 120 in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the housing 110 gradually increases from the end adjacent to the opening 10 toward the end opposite to the end adjacent to the opening 10, that is, from one end toward the other end. Since the perimeter of the heater 120 gradually increases from one end toward the other end, the contact length between the consumable material and the heating unit gradually increases from one end toward the other end, and therefore the consumable material can be prevented from falling.

[0066] The retaining ribs 30 are provided to protrude from the inner peripheral surface of the housing 110 toward the heater 120 in the thickness direction of the heater 120, and include a pair of tapered surfaces facing each other (see Fig. 2). The retaining ribs 30 are not limited to this as long as at least one retaining rib 30 is provided at each of positions facing each other. The retaining ribs 30 are disposed to overlap a region in which the width of the heater 120 gradually increases in the

longitudinal direction of the housing 110. Any protruding shape may be selected as the shape of the retaining ribs 30.

[0067] The retaining ribs 30 may be formed to protrude by a distance that gradually increases toward the other end of the housing 110 and by a maximum distance at the position at which the heater 120 has a maximum width, that is, at which the heater 120 has a maximum perimeter in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the housing 110. In this case, the distance between the tapered surfaces of the retaining ribs 30 is less than the diameter of the consumable material 200 before being inserted into the housing 110. Each retaining rib 30 has a stopper-shaped end portion with an end surface substantially orthogonal to the inner peripheral surface of the housing 110 at the other end, and is disposed so as not to overlap with the PTC element 121 of the heater 120 in the longitudinal direction of the housing 110.

[0068] Accordingly, when the consumable material 200 passes the retaining ribs 30, the consumable material 200 expanded in the width direction of the heater 120 is urged by the retaining ribs 30 in the thickness direction of the heater 120, so that the consumable material 200 is deformed into a flat shape. In intermediate regions of the retaining ribs 30, the distance by which the retaining ribs 30 protrude increases as the width of the heater 120 increases, so that the consumable material 200 is gradually deformed into the flat shape.

[0069] In contrast, the width of the heater 120 and the distance by which the retaining ribs 30 protrude are both at a maximum at the end portions of the retaining ribs 30 at the other end, and the consumable material 200 is in a final shape in which the consumable material 200 is in close contact with the heater 120. Thus, the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 is urged toward the heater 120 by the retaining ribs 30, so that the consumable material 200 can be brought into closer contact with the heater 120 and that the efficiency of heat transmission from the heater 120 to the consumable material 200 can be further increased. In addition, since the consumable material 200 is urged by the retaining ribs 30, the consumable material 200 can be prevented from falling.

[0070] The consumable material 200 illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 may be formed such that the distance from an inner periphery to an outer periphery of the tobacco portion 210 in a radial direction in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the consumable material 200 is greater than the minimum distance between the heater 120 and each retaining rib 30. In such a case, the consumable material 200 can be reliably urged against the heater 120 by the retaining ribs 30, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heater 120 to the consumable material 200 can be further increased.

[0071] When the retaining ribs 30 are arranged in the thickness direction of the heater 120 as described above, the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 can be deformed into a flat shape to bring the con-

sumable material 200 into closer contact with the heater 120. Since at least one retaining rib 30 is provided at each of positions facing each other, the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 can be urged toward the heater 120 in the opposite directions. When the distance between the tapered surfaces of the retaining ribs 30 is less than the diameter of the consumable material 200, the consumable material 200 can be brought into closer contact with the heater 120, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heater 120 to the consumable material 200 can be further increased.

[0072] In addition, when the retaining ribs 30 are formed to protrude by a distance that gradually increases toward the other end of the housing 110, the consumable material 200 can be gradually deformed, and therefore can be smoothly deformed. In addition, when the end portions of the retaining ribs 30 at the other end are stopper-shaped, even if the consumable material 200 receives a force in a pull-out direction, the consumable material 200 can be prevented from falling because the stopper-shaped end portions generate resistance. In addition, when the retaining ribs 30 are disposed so as not to overlap with the PTC element 121 of the heater 120 in the longitudinal direction of the housing 110, the transmission of heat generated by the PTC element 121 to the housing 110 through the retaining ribs 30 can be suppressed.

[0073] As illustrated in Fig. 9, when the consumable material 200 is at the predetermined accommodation position in the housing 110, the consumable material 200 is maintained in the final shape illustrated in Fig. 8. In this state, an accommodation space 50 accommodating the consumable material 200 deformed by the heater 120 is formed in the housing 110. In addition, an air layer 40 is formed along the entire perimeter of the consumable material 200 between the accommodation space 50 and the housing 110. The air layer 40 has a low thermal conductivity, and is therefore capable of providing thermal insulation between the consumable material 200 (accommodation space 50) and the housing 110, thereby reducing the energy required to heat the consumable material 200. The inlet portion 22 is in contact with the consumable material 200 over the entire perimeter of the outer periphery of the consumable material 200, and seals the air layer 40. Thus, the convection of air in the air layer 40 is suppressed.

[0074] The housing 110 is formed such that the cross-sectional area thereof in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the housing 110 is smallest at a location close to the opening 10. Accordingly, the occurrence of convection in the air layer 40 due to the inward and outward airflows around the opening 10 can be suppressed, and the thermal insulation performance of the flavor inhaler 100 can be further increased. In addition, the housing 110 is formed such that the ratio of the cross-sectional area of the air layer 40 to the cross-sectional area of the consumable material 200 is in the range of 5:1 to 1:1 at a location at which the housing 110

has a maximum cross-sectional area in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the housing 110. Thus, the air layer 40 has sufficient thermal insulation performance.

[0075] As described above, the shaping guide 20 deforms the cross-sectional shape of the consumable material 200, the heater 120 deforms the shape of the consumable material 200 into a shape that follows the shape of the heater 120, and the retaining ribs 30 urge the consumable material 200 toward the heater 120. Thus, the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 can be deformed into a flat shape and brought into close contact with the heater 120. Therefore, the efficiency of heat transmission from the heater 120 to the consumable material 200 can be increased.

[0076] According to the flavor inhaler 100 having the above-described structure, the shaping guide 20 deforms the cross-sectional shape of the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 to a shape corresponding to the shape of the heater 120. Therefore, even when the cross-sectional shape of the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 varies, the cross-sectional shape of the consumable material 200 can be deformed into the desired shape corresponding to the shape of the heater 120 by the shaping guide 20.

[0077] In addition, according to the flavor inhaler 100 having the above-described structure, the heater 120 deforms the outer shape of the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 to a shape that follows the shape of the heater 120. Therefore, the consumable material 200 can be brought into close contact with the heater 120, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heater 120 to the consumable material 200 can be increased.

[0078] Even when the shaping guide 20, the retaining ribs 30, and the heater 120 deform the consumable material 200 such that the shape of the consumable material 200 after being accommodated in the housing 110 differs from the shape of the consumable material 200 before being accommodated in the housing 110, the air layer 40 is formed between the accommodation space 50 accommodating the deformed consumable material 200 and the housing 110. Therefore, the air layer 40, which has a low thermal conductivity, serves to improve the thermal insulation performance of the flavor inhaler 100.

[0079] When the consumable material 200 is accommodated in the housing 110, the contact portion 23 seals the air layer 40 formed between the accommodation space 50 accommodating the deformed consumable material 200 and the housing 110, so that the convection of air in the air layer 40 can be suppressed and good thermal insulation can be achieved. In addition, since the contact portion 23 is close to the opening 10, the volume of the sealed air layer 40 can be increased, thereby improving the thermal insulation performance of the flavor inhaler 100.

[0080] Since the heater 120 is inserted into the con-

sumable material 200 and heats the consumable material 200 from the inside, the heater 120, which is the heat source, does not come into contact with the air layer 40. Therefore, the thermal insulation performance of the flavor inhaler 100 can be further increased. In addition, since the air layer 40 is formed over the entire perimeter of the outer periphery of the consumable material 200, the thermal insulation performance of the flavor inhaler 100 can be still further increased.

[0081] Although the heater 120 is a PTC heater in the above-described embodiment, the heater is not limited to this. For example, the heater may be a flexible polyimide heater in which a heating resistor (heating element) made of, for example, stainless steel is sandwiched between two films (base members) made of, for example, polyimide (PI). Alternatively, the heater may be a pin heater having an elliptical shape in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the housing 110. When the pin heater is used, the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 occupies a space in the housing 110 with a smaller dimension in the transverse direction compared to when a pin heater of the same cross-sectional area with a circular cross section is used. Therefore, the thickness of the housing 110 can be reduced. In addition, when the retaining ribs 30 are arranged along the minor axis of the pin heater, the consumable material 200 inserted into the housing 110 can be deformed into a flat shape and brought into closer contact with the heater.

[0082] In the above-described embodiment, the housing 110 has an air inlet at an end opposite to the end at which the opening 10 is provided, that is, at the bottom of the housing 110. However, the air inlet is not limited to this, and an air inlet that directly communicates with the air layer 40 may be provided at the opening 10 of the housing 110 or in the housing 110. When the air inlet is provided in the housing 110, as illustrated in Fig. 10, an air inlet 111 may be formed near an end portion of the housing 110 at the other end. Also in this case, the air layer 40 is sealed by the contact portion 23, so that the occurrence of convection can be suppressed in the air layer 40 around the contact portion 23, and air can be introduced without causing a reduction in the heat insulation efficiency or changing the size of the flavor inhaler 100.

[0083] Although the retaining ribs 30 include a pair of tapered surfaces that face each other in the above-described embodiment, the retaining ribs 30 are not limited to this. Figs. 11 and 12 are sectional views illustrating arrangements of the retaining ribs 30 in the width direction of the heater 120. Fig. 13 is a sectional view illustrating an arrangement of the retaining ribs 30 in the thickness direction of the heater 120.

[0084] In Fig. 11, the retaining ribs 30 are arranged in a staggered pattern along the longitudinal direction of the housing 110. When the retaining ribs 30 are arranged in this manner, frictional force is more gently applied to the consumable material 200 upon insertion of the consum-

able material 200 than when the retaining ribs 30 are disposed to face each other.

[0085] In Fig. 12, the retaining ribs 30 are disposed not only at the positions illustrated in Fig. 2 but also at positions near the end portion of the heater 120 at the other end so as to face each other in the thickness direction of the heater 120. In Fig. 13, the retaining ribs 30 are arranged at positions near the end portion of the heater 120 at the other end so as to face each other in the width direction of the heater 120. When the retaining ribs 30 are disposed near the end portion of the heater 120 at the other end as described above, the consumable material 200 can be reliably brought into close contact with the heater 120 to the tip of the consumable material 200, and the efficiency of heat transmission from the heater 120 to the consumable material 200 can be increased.

[0086] Although embodiments of the present invention have been described above, the above-described embodiments of the invention are intended to facilitate understanding of the present invention, and not to limit the present invention. The present invention can be modified or improved without departing from the spirit thereof, and includes equivalents thereto. Further, the structural elements described in the claims and the specification can be combined or omitted within a scope in which at least one of the above-described problems can be solved or a scope in which at least one of the above-described advantages can be obtained.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0087]

10 opening
20 shaping guide
21 tapered portion
22 inlet portion
23 contact portion
30 retaining rib
40 air layer
50 accommodation space
100 flavor inhaler
110 housing
111 air inlet
120 heater
121 PTC element
122 metal plate
123 holding member
200 consumable material
210 tobacco portion
211 through hole
212 flavor-releasing layer
213 elastic deformation layer
214 wrapper
215 annular sheet
220 paper tube

Claims

1. A flavor inhaler comprising:

an accommodating unit configured to accommodate at least a portion of a consumable material;
a heating unit configured to be inserted into the consumable material accommodated in the accommodating unit and heat the consumable material from inside; and
an urging section provided on an inner peripheral surface of the accommodating unit and configured to urge the consumable material inserted into the accommodating unit toward the heating unit.

2. The flavor inhaler according to claim 1, wherein the urging section comprises a plurality of urging sections, at least one of the urging sections being provided at each of positions facing each other.

3. The flavor inhaler according to claim 2, wherein a distance between the urging sections that face each other is less than a diameter of the consumable material before being inserted into the accommodating unit.

4. The flavor inhaler according to claim 1, wherein the urging section comprises a plurality of urging sections arranged in a staggered pattern along a longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit.

5. The flavor inhaler according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the urging section protrudes from the inner peripheral surface of the accommodating unit toward the heating unit by a distance that gradually increases along a direction from an end adjacent to an opening in the accommodating unit toward an end opposite to the end adjacent to the opening.

6. The flavor inhaler according to claim 5,

wherein a perimeter of the heating unit in cross section orthogonal to a longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit gradually increases along the direction from the end adjacent to the opening in the accommodating unit toward the end opposite to the end adjacent to the opening, and

wherein the urging section protrudes a maximum distance at a position at which the heating unit has a maximum perimeter in cross section orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit.

7. The flavor inhaler according to any one of claims 1 to 6,
wherein an end portion of the urging section opposite to an end portion adjacent to an opening in the accommodating unit is stopper-shaped. 5
8. The flavor inhaler according to any one of claims 1 to 7,
wherein the heating unit has an elliptical shape in cross section orthogonal to a longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit. 10
9. The flavor inhaler according to any one of claims 1 to 7,
wherein the heating unit is flat-plate-shaped. 15
10. The flavor inhaler according to claim 8 or 9,
wherein the urging section comprises a plurality of urging sections arranged along a minor axis of the heating unit or in a thickness direction of the heating unit. 20
11. The flavor inhaler according to any one of claims 8 to 10,
wherein the urging section comprises a plurality of urging sections disposed near an end portion of the heating unit opposite to an end portion adjacent to the opening in the accommodating unit, the urging sections being arranged along a major axis of the heating unit or in a width direction of the heating unit. 25
30
12. The flavor inhaler according to any one of claims 1 to 11,
wherein the heating unit includes 35
a heating element that generates heat, and
at least two base members that sandwich the heating element.
13. The flavor inhaler according to claim 12, 40
wherein the urging section does not overlap the heating element in a longitudinal direction of the accommodating unit.
14. A flavor inhalation system comprising: 45
a consumable material; and
the flavor inhaler according to any one of claims 1 to 13. 50
15. The flavor inhalation system according to claim 14,
wherein the consumable material includes an insertion portion into which the heating unit configured to heat the consumable material from inside is inserted, and 55
wherein the insertion portion includes an annular sheet disposed to surround the heating unit

inserted into the insertion portion.

16. The flavor inhalation system according to claim 15,
wherein a distance from an inner periphery to an outer periphery of the insertion portion in a radial direction in cross section orthogonal to a longitudinal direction of the consumable material is greater than a minimum distance between the heating unit and the urging section.

Fig. 1

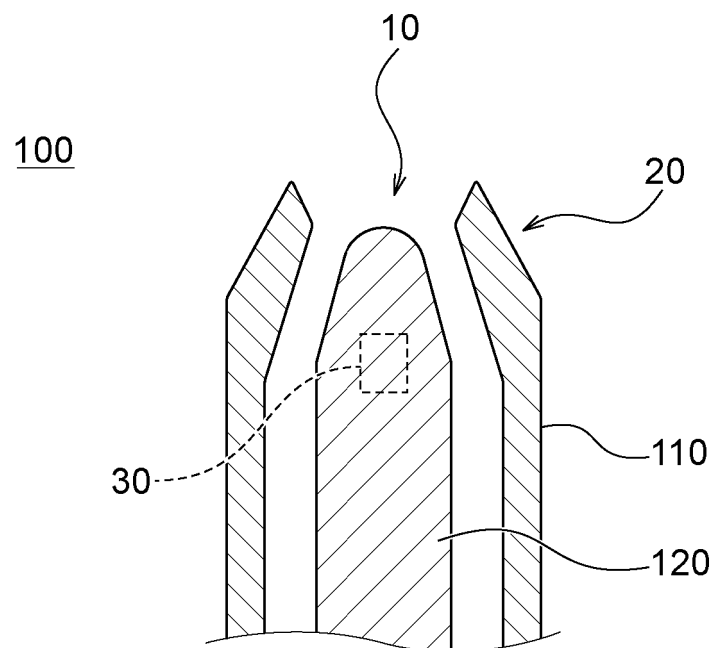


Fig. 2

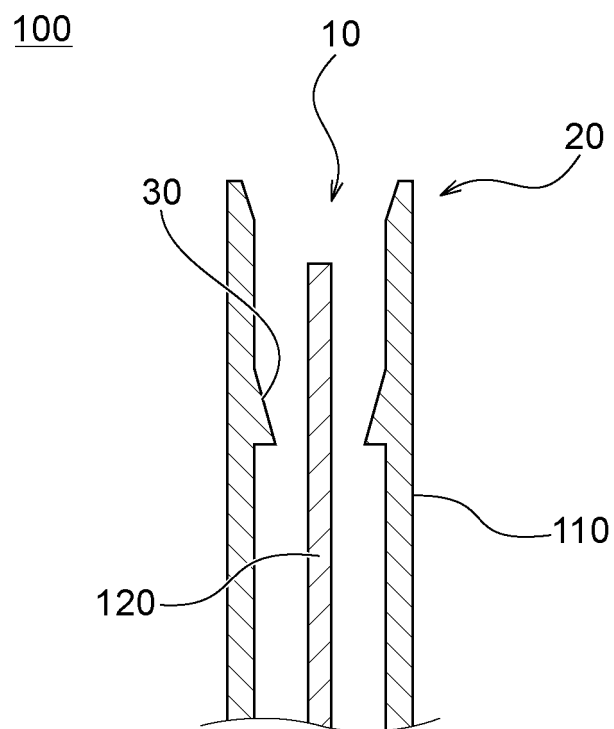


Fig. 3

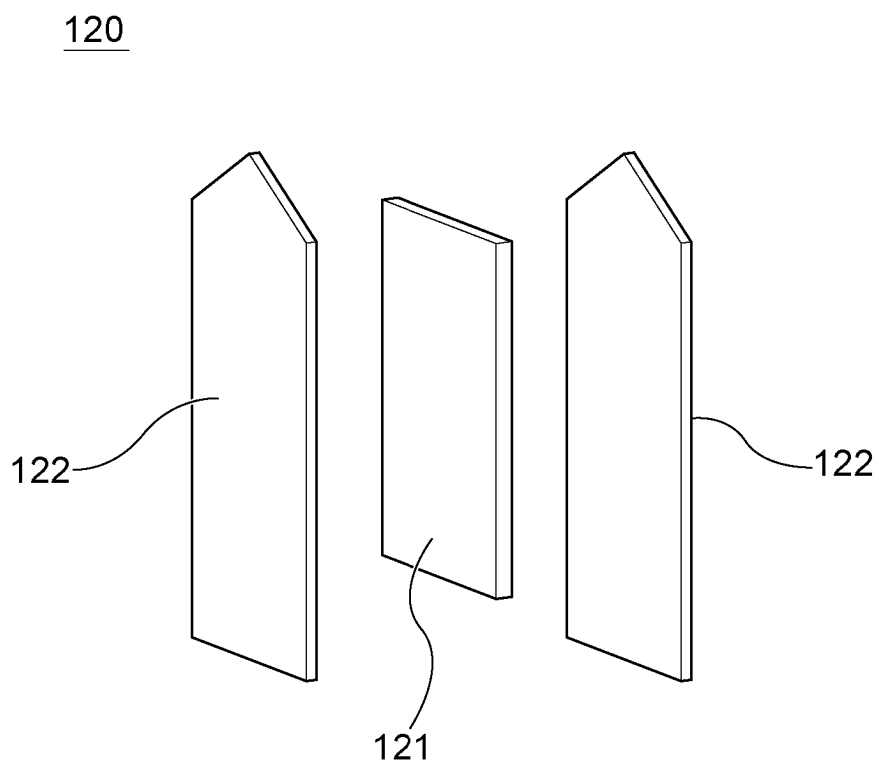


Fig. 4

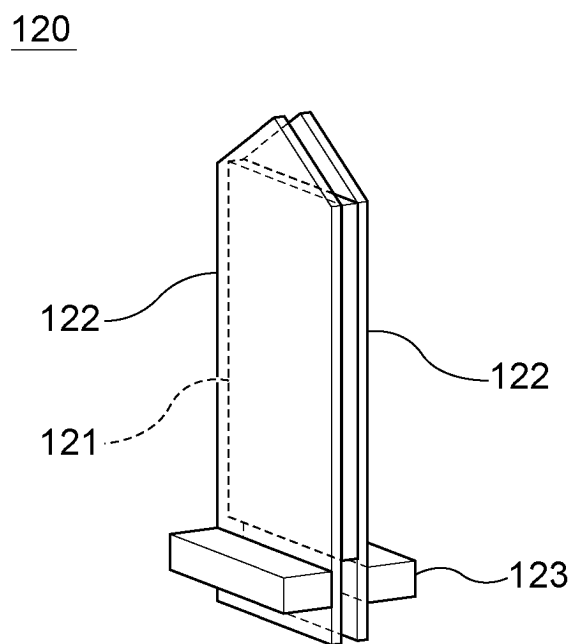


Fig. 5

200

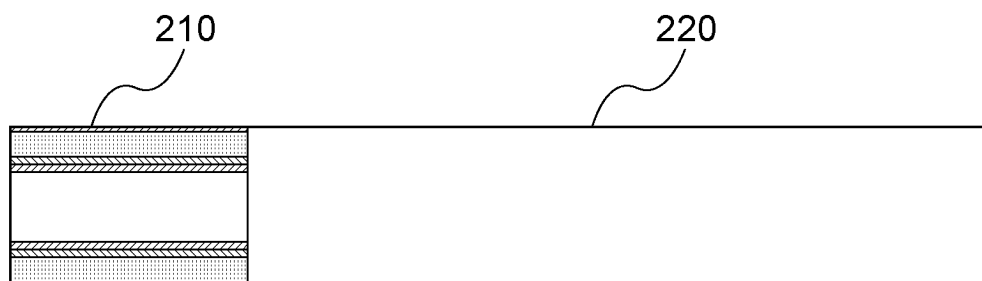


Fig. 6

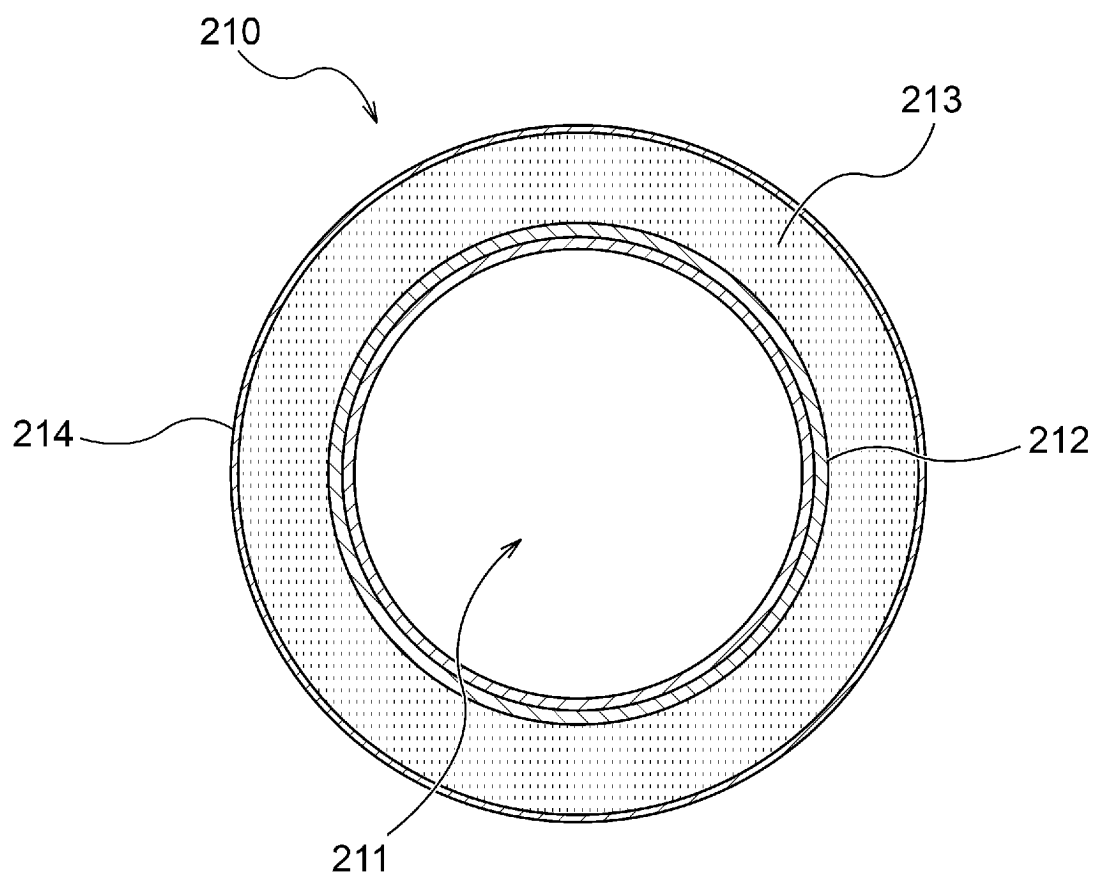


Fig. 7

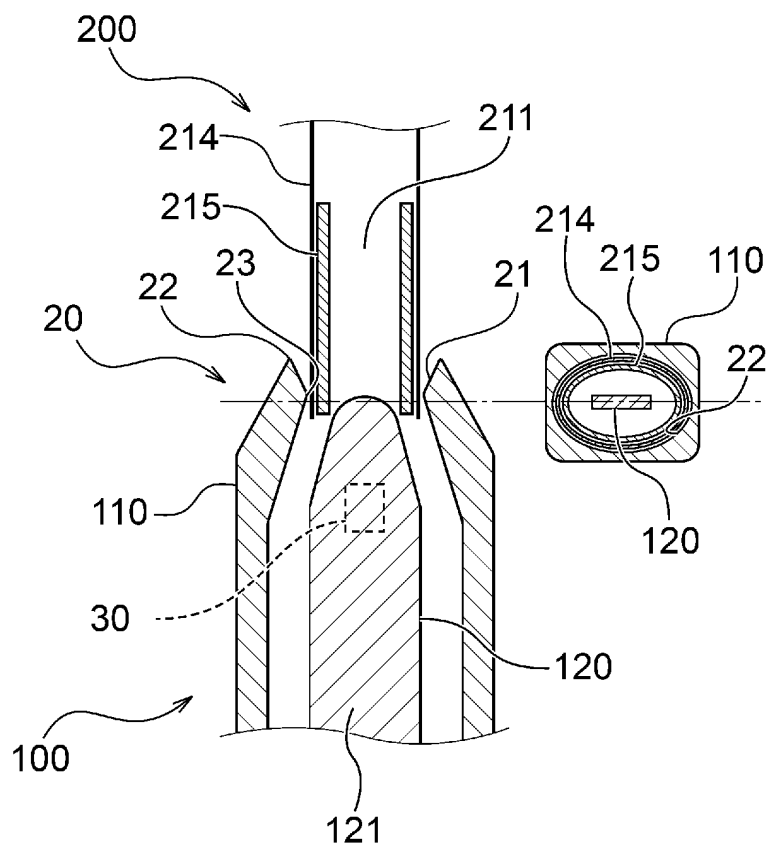


Fig. 8

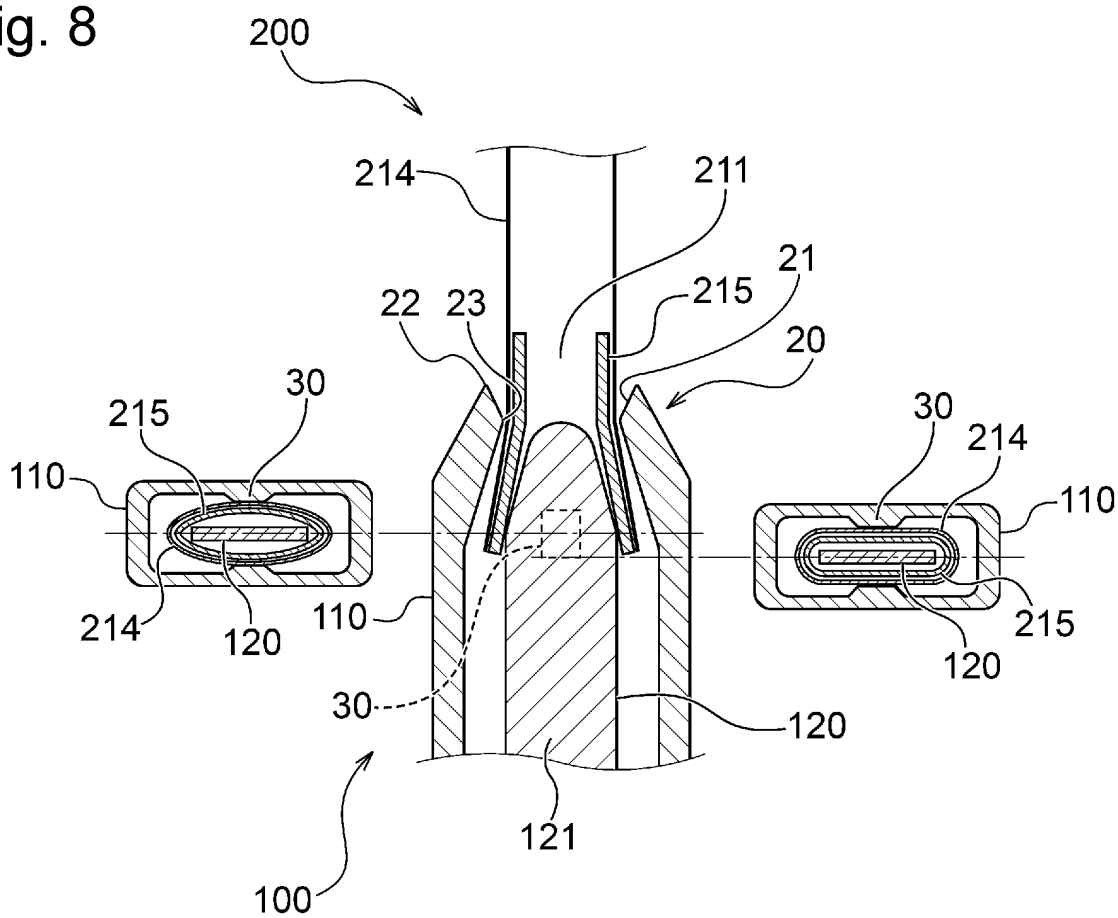


Fig. 9

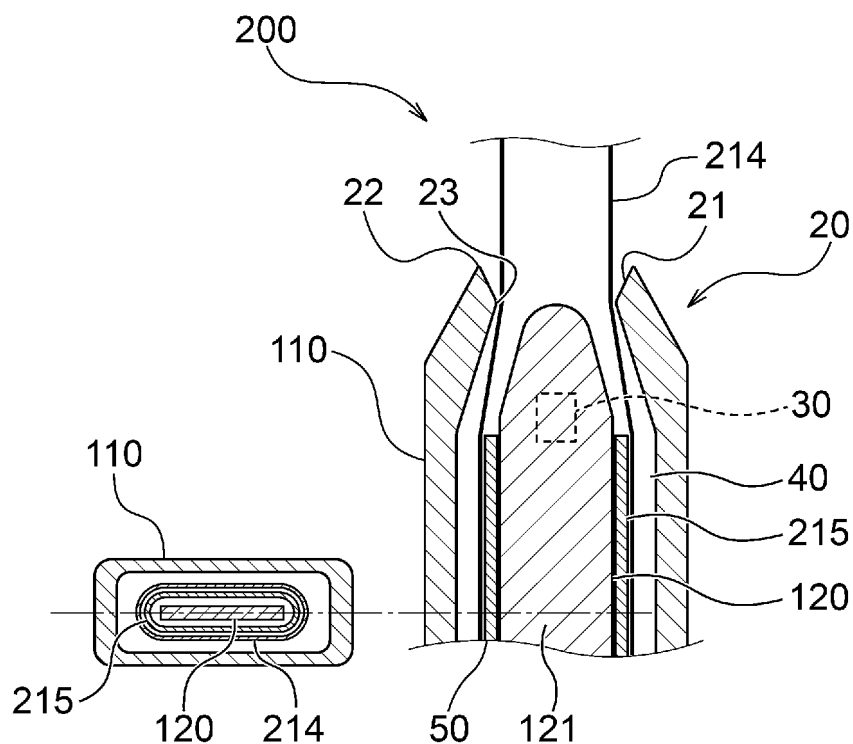


Fig. 10

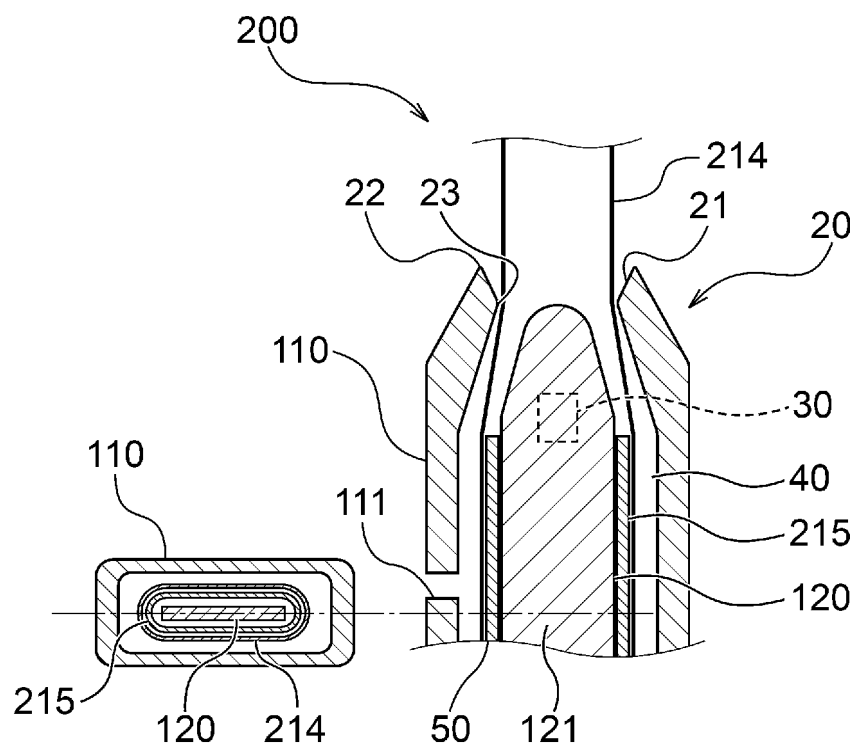


Fig. 11

100

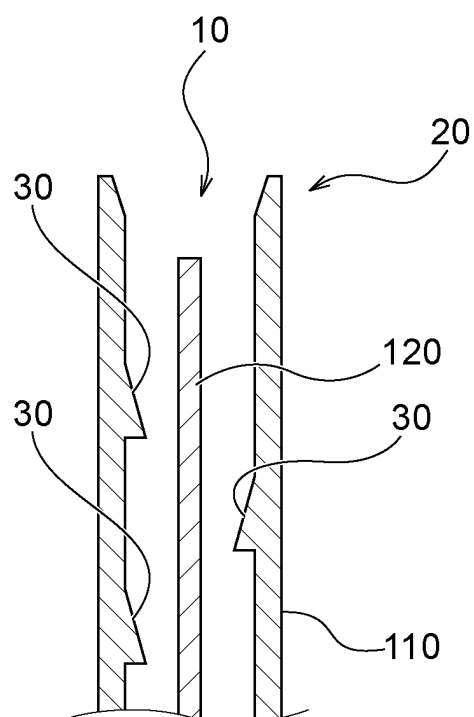


Fig. 12

100

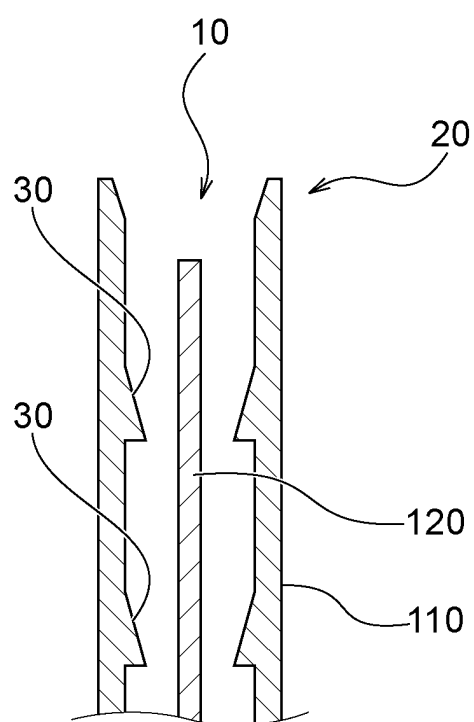
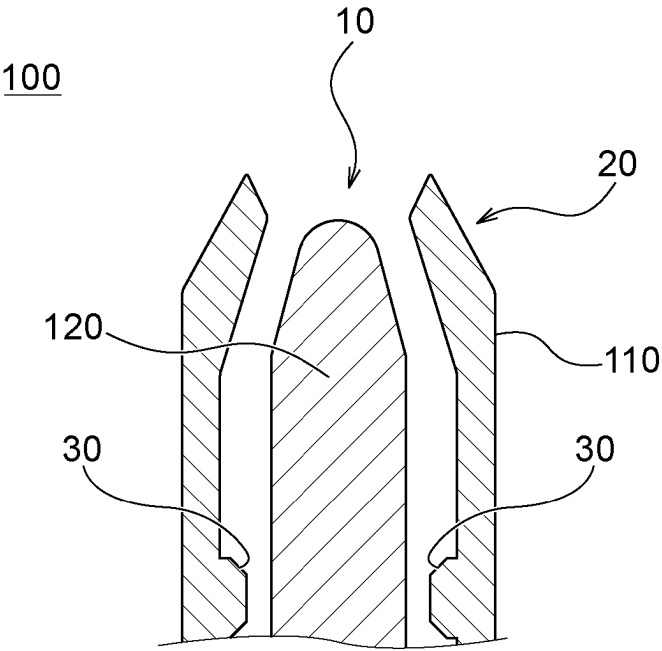


Fig. 13



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2021/042720

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A24F 40/40 (2020.01)i

FI: A24F40/40

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A24F40/40

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Published examined utility model applications of Japan 1922-1996
 Published unexamined utility model applications of Japan 1971-2021
 Registered utility model specifications of Japan 1996-2021
 Published registered utility model applications of Japan 1994-2021

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2019/224310 A1 (JT INTERNATIONAL SA) 28 November 2019 (2019-11-28) p. 3, lines 24-26, p. 9, line 9 to p. 12, line 10, fig. 1-4B	1-7, 9
Y		8, 10-16
Y	WO 2018/235956 A1 (JAPAN TOBACCO INC.) 27 December 2018 (2018-12-27) paragraph [0041]	8, 10-16
Y	JP 2020-517073 A (HERAEUS NEXENSOS GMBH) 11 June 2020 (2020-06-11) fig. 1	12-16
Y	WO 2020/213137 A1 (JAPAN TOBACCO INC.) 22 October 2020 (2020-10-22) fig. 1	15-16
Y	WO 2020/127107 A1 (PHILIP MORRIS PRODUCTS S. A.) 25 June 2020 (2020-06-25) p. 71, lines 18, 19, fig. 36	15-16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 20 December 2021	Date of mailing of the international search report 11 January 2022
Name and mailing address of the ISA/JP Japan Patent Office (ISA/JP) 3-4-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8915 Japan	Authorized officer Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/JP2021/042720

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)	Publication date (day/month/year)
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WO 2018/235956 A1	27 December 2018	KR 10-2020-0016340 A	
JP 2020-517073 A	11 June 2020	US 2020/0374985 A1 fig. 1 WO 2018/219584 A1 EP 3409467 A1 CN 110446606 A KR 10-2019-0133048 A	
WO 2020/213137 A1	22 October 2020	(Family: none)	
WO 2020/127107 A1	25 June 2020	(Family: none)	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (January 2015)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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