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(54)

SMOKING SUBSTITUTE SYSTEM

(57) A heat not burn device is disclosed. The heat-not-burn (HNB) device comprises a body (209) defining a cavity (222) and an opening (221) to the cavity for receipt of a heat-not-burn consumable therein. The device further includes a closure (250) for covering the opening, and a sensor for detecting a position of the closure. A controller is configured to receive a signal from the sensor, indicative of a position of the closure, and to control a heater of the device in response to the received signal.

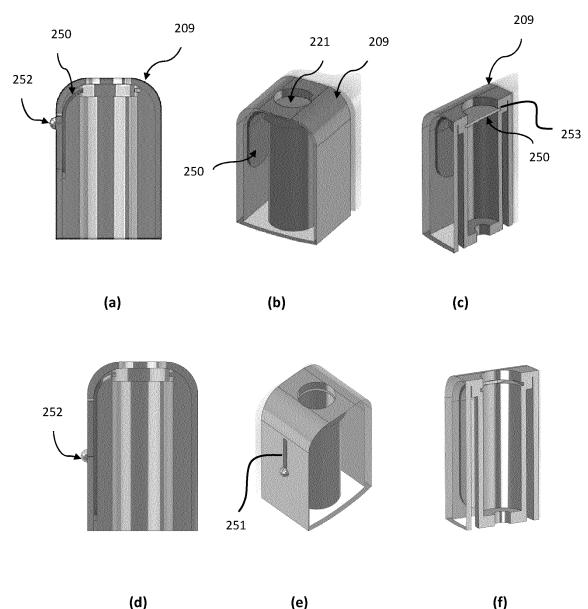


FIG 2F

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a smoking substitute system and particularly, although not exclusively, to a smoking substitute system comprising a device having a closure to close a cavity configured for receipt of at least a portion of a consumable.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The smoking of tobacco is generally considered to expose a smoker to potentially harmful substances. It is generally thought that a significant amount of the potentially harmful substances are generated through the heat caused by the burning and/or combustion of the tobacco and the constituents of the burnt tobacco in the tobacco smoke itself.

[0003] Conventional combustible smoking articles, such as cigarettes, typically comprise a cylindrical rod of tobacco comprising shreds of tobacco which is surrounded by a wrapper, and usually also a cylindrical filter axially aligned in an abutting relationship with the wrapped tobacco rod. The filter typically comprises a filtration material which is circumscribed by a plug wrap. The wrapped tobacco rod and the filter are joined together by a wrapped band of tipping paper that circumscribes the entire length of the filter and an adjacent portion of the wrapped tobacco rod. A conventional cigarette of this type is used by lighting the end opposite to the filter, and burning the tobacco rod. The smoker receives mainstream smoke into their mouth by drawing on the mouth end or filter end of the cigarette.

[0004] Combustion of organic material such as tobacco is known to produce tar and other potentially harmful by-products. There have been proposed various smoking substitute systems (or "substitute smoking systems") in order to avoid the smoking of tobacco.

[0005] Such smoking substitute systems can form part of nicotine replacement therapies aimed at people who wish to stop smoking and overcome a dependence on nicotine.

[0006] Smoking substitute systems include electronic systems that permit a user to simulate the act of smoking by producing an aerosol (also referred to as a "vapour") that is drawn into the lungs through the mouth (inhaled) and then exhaled. The inhaled aerosol typically bears nicotine and/or flavourings without, or with fewer of, the odour and health risks associated with traditional smoking.

[0007] In general, smoking substitute systems are intended to provide a substitute for the rituals of smoking, whilst providing the user with a similar experience and satisfaction to those experienced with traditional smoking and with combustible tobacco products. Some smoking substitute systems use smoking substitute articles (also referred to as a "consumable") that are designed to

resemble a traditional cigarette and are cylindrical in form with a mouthpiece at one end.

[0008] The popularity and use of smoking substitute systems has grown rapidly in the past few years. Although originally marketed as an aid to assist habitual smokers wishing to quit tobacco smoking, consumers are increasingly viewing smoking substitute systems as desirable lifestyle accessories.

[0009] There are a number of different categories of smoking substitute systems, each utilising a different smoking substitute approach.

[0010] One approach for a smoking substitute system is the so-called Heated Tobacco ("HT") approach in which tobacco (rather than an "e-liquid") is heated or warmed to release vapour. HT is also known as "heat not burn" ("HNB"). The tobacco may be leaf tobacco or reconstituted tobacco. The vapour may contain nicotine and/or flavourings. In the HT approach the intention is that the tobacco is heated but not burned, i.e. the tobacco does not undergo combustion.

[0011] A typical HT smoking substitute system may include a device and a consumable. The consumable may include the tobacco material. The device and consumable may be configured to be physically coupled together. In use, heat may be imparted to the tobacco material by a heating element of the device, wherein airflow through the tobacco material causes components in the tobacco material to be released as vapour. A vapour may also be formed from a carrier in the tobacco material (this carrier may for example include propylene glycol and/or vegetable glycerine) and additionally volatile compounds released from the tobacco. The released vapour may be entrained in the airflow drawn through the tobacco.

[0012] As the vapour passes through the consumable (entrained in the airflow) from the location of vaporisation to an outlet of the consumable (e.g. a mouthpiece), the vapour cools and condenses to form an aerosol for inhalation by the user. The aerosol will normally contain the volatile compounds.

[0013] In HT smoking substitute systems, heating as opposed to burning the tobacco material is believed to cause fewer, or smaller quantities, of the more harmful compounds ordinarily produced during smoking. Consequently, the HT approach may reduce the odour and/or health risks that can arise through the burning, combustion and pyrolytic degradation of tobacco.

[0014] There may be a need for improved design of smoking substitute systems, in particular HT smoking substitute systems, to enhance the user experience and improve the function of the HT smoking substitute system.

[0015] The present disclosure has been devised in the light of the above considerations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0016] At its most general, the present invention re-

lates to a heat-not-burn device having a closure for covering an opening of a cavity configured for receipt of at least a portion of a consumable.

[0017] According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a heat-not-burn (HNB) device comprising a body defining a cavity and an opening to the cavity for receipt of a heat-not-burn consumable therein. The device further includes a closure moveable between a first position and a second position respectively. In the first position the closure covers the opening and in the second position the closure is retracted so as to be substantially concealed within the body.

[0018] According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a smoking substitute device comprising a body having a cavity and for receiving of an aerosol-generating consumable, a closure moveable between a first position in which it covers the cavity and a second position in which the cavity is substantially uncovered, and a handle for moving the closure between the first and the second position.

[0019] In other words, the system provides for covering or hiding from external influence the consumable opening or cavity of a smoking substitute device like a heated tobacco device. In particular, the present invention is designed to provide a means of covering the opening when no consumable is inserted into the device. The closure may comprise a channel and may be free to rotate about an axis and may rotate to align with a cavity, which may be channel-shaped as well, allowing the device to be used by allowing a consumable to be inserted. The opening in the closure, an upper channel, may be a complete thru hole, while the lower channel may contain the heating element, e.g. being a cavity in the body of the smoking substitute device.

[0020] Thereby, the present invention may provide a simple way of covering the consumable receiving opening/cavity, to reduce the chance that dirt or debris enters, ingress or egress from the device, in particular the cavity. The closure may be intuitive in use and easy for the user of a smoking substitute device to perform and may also be user to switch on and/or off the smoking substitute device.

[0021] The closure may be provided with a handle external to the body of the device for allowing a user to move the closure between the first position and the second position. In some embodiments, the handle forms part of the closure or is connected to the closure. In some embodiments, the handle comprises a rotatable handle (for example, connected to a rotatable closure, such as the described ball valve). In some embodiments, the handle comprises a movable part outside the body of the device and a connector passing through an outer wall of the device and attached to the closure within the body of the device. Movement of the movable part by the user allows the user to control the position of the closure. In some embodiments the connector is housed within a slot in the outer wall of the device and slidable along the slot by movement of the movable part.

[0022] Providing a heat-not-burn device comprising a closure which covers the opening of the cavity helps prevent the entry of dust/dirt particles into the cavity. Further, the presence of the closure may prevent particles of aerosol-forming-substrate (e.g. tobacco) which have accumulated within the device from falling out of the cavity of the device. Additionally, a closure which is substantially concealed when in the second position provides a more ergonomic design to improve the user experience and prevent the closure interfering with the use of the device.

[0023] By "substantially concealed within the body", it is meant that a substantial part of the closure lies within the body of the device such that it does not protrude beyond the outer wall of the body of the device, although at least part of the closure may still be visible when looking into the cavity of the device. In some embodiments, "substantially concealed within the body" means that the portion of the closure which, when in the first position, covers the opening, does not protrude beyond the outer wall of the body of the device when in the second position. In some embodiments, "substantially concealed within the body" also means that the closure is not visible, or not substantially visible, when looking into the cavity, for example some or all of the closure may be concealed behind the wall of the device and so is not visible.

[0024] Optional features will now be set out. These are applicable singly or in any combination with any aspect.

[0025] In some embodiments, the closure is movable between the first and the second position by a rotary movement.

[0026] Optionally, the closure may comprise a cylindrical member having a bore therethrough, the cylindrical member being rotatable about an axis of rotation.

[0027] Optionally, said bore is perpendicular to said axis of rotation, the closure being configured such that when it is in said second position, the bore is aligned with a longitudinal axis of said body such that the bore and the cavity provide a passage for insertion of said consumable.

[0028] Optionally, the closure is configured such that when it is in said first position, the bore is aligned in a direction which is not parallel with said cavity, thereby closing the opening of the cavity.

[0029] In some embodiments, in the second position of the closure, an aperture is provided at the opening of sufficient size to permit a consumable to be inserted into the device. In other words, in the second position the closure does not cover the opening, or only covers the opening only to the extent that a consumable may still be inserted into the opening and into the cavity of the device.

[0030] Optionally, the closure is at least one of a swivelling closure, a swinging closure, a sliding closure, and a lifting closure.

[0031] In some embodiments, the closure comprises a swivelling or rotating closure, such as a ball valve. Such a ball valve may comprise a body of circular or substantially circular cross section which is rotatable, defining a bore

passing through the body, such that rotation of the body brings the bore of the body and the cavity of the device into alignment (second position) for insertion of a consumable. When the body is rotated away from this alignment (into a first position) the opening of the cavity in the device is effectively covered. The ball valve may comprise a cylindrical body defining a bore passing through the body in a direction perpendicular to the primary rotational axis of the cylinder. In this way, the user rotates the cylinder until the bore and cavity are in alignment (in a second position) to facilitate insertion of a consumable into the device, and rotates the cylinder so that the bore and cavity are out of alignment (in a first position) to effectively cover or restrict entry to the opening to the cavity. In some embodiments the ball valve structure is contained within the body of the device such that it is substantially concealed within the body.

[0032] In some embodiments, the closure comprises a swinging closure, such as a concealed trap door within the device body. For example, the closure may comprise a hinged sheet of material which is biased into the first position (closed) in which the sheet covers the opening, wherein when force is applied to the sheet in a direction into the device to overcome the bias, the sheet swings via the hinge into the second position (open), allowing insertion of a consumable into the cavity. In this way, the user is able to open the closure simply by pressing the end of a consumable against the sheet, into the device, which pushes the closure away from the opening to allow the consumable to pass into the device. In some embodiments, the trap door is biased into the first position (closed). For example, the trap door may be spring-loaded.

[0033] In some embodiments, the closure comprises a sliding closure, such as a planar sheet of material which in the first position extends across the opening and in the second position is retracted within the body of the device. In some embodiments, the sheet resides within a slot adjacent to the cavity when in the second position, and slides out of the slot and across the opening when moved into the first position. In some embodiments the planar sheet of material is flexible. In this way, when the sheet is retracted into the second position it may bend or flex to conform to the internal structure of the body of the device to be more easily accommodated.

[0034] In some embodiments, the closure comprises a duck-bill valve, i.e. an annular passage which tapers to a closed (e.g. planar) end. Upon insertion of a consumable into the valve, applying pressure will open the tapered end of the valve allowing the consumable to pass through. When the consumable is removed, the resilience of the material of the valve will return the valve to its closed condition, covering the opening of the device. The duck-bill valve may be made from any suitable resilient flexible material, such as rubber or synthetic elastomer.

[0035] In some embodiments, the first position is a terminal position along the path of travel of the closure, and the second position is a terminal position along the

path of travel of the closure. Thus, the closure may move along a path of travel which terminates at each end in the first and second positions respectively.

[0036] Optionally, the closure comprises biasing means which urge the closure into one or both of the first position and the second position. In this way, the risk of accidental movement of the closure away from the first position or away from the second position is reduced. In some embodiments, the biasing means comprises a magnet or spring. For example, the closure and the body of the device may each comprise a magnet, between which a force of attraction exists to hold the closure in position until the user overcomes the force. Alternatively, the closure may be spring-loaded, wherein one or more springs bias the closure into one or more of the first and second positions. In some embodiments, the biasing means urge the closure into the first position when the closure is positioned at a position intermediate the first and second positions.

[0037] According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the closure may be movable between the first and the second position by a rotatory movement.

[0038] According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention the device may comprise means to hold the closure in one or more of the first position and the second position.

[0039] According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the means to hold the closure may be at least one means out of the group consisting of a detent comprising a raised feature on a surface of the device body, a magnet or a spring.

[0040] In some embodiments, the device comprises means to hold the closure in one or more of the first position and the second position. In some embodiments, the means to hold the closure comprises an interaction between the closure and a part of the body of the device which occurs at or close to the first and/or second position. In some embodiments, the means to hold the closure comprises a detent comprising a raised feature on a surface of the device body and/or the closure. In some embodiments, the means to hold the closure comprises an interference fit provided between the closure and the body of the device when in the first and/or second positions, wherein the interference fit is removed as the closure moves away from the first and/or second position to facilitate movement between the positions.

[0041] In some embodiments, the closure is provided with a handle external to the body of the device for allowing a user to move the closure between the first position and the second position. In some embodiments, the handle forms part of the closure or is connected to the closure. In some embodiments, the handle comprises a rotatable handle (for example, connected to a rotatable closure, such as the ball valve described above). In some embodiments, the handle comprises a slidable handle (for example, connected to a slidable closure, such as the slidable planar sheet of material described above). In some embodiments, the handle comprises a movable

part outside the body of the device and a connector passing through an outer wall of the device and attached to the closure within the body of the device. Movement of the movable part by the user allows the user to control the position of the closure. In some embodiments the connector is housed within a slot in the outer wall of the device and slidable along the slot by movement of the movable part.

[0042] Optionally, the closure may be interposed between the opening to the cavity and a rod heater disposed within the body of the device. Conveniently, the rod heater is disposed along a longitudinal axis of the body. In some embodiments, the closure when in the first position is set back from the opening in the body of the device, such that a recess is provided at the opening of the cavity when the closure is in the first position (closed).

[0043] Optionally, the closure may be made of a flexible material. In some embodiments, the closure is made of flexible plastics material. In this way, the closure is able to bend and flex when moved, to facilitate its accommodation within the body of the device.

[0044] In some embodiments, the device further comprises a sensor for detecting a position of the closure, a heater for heating the consumable when received in the cavity, and a controller configured to receive a signal from the sensor, indicative of a position of the closure, and to control the heater in response to the received signal.

[0045] According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the sensor may be configured to generate a signal upon detecting that the closure is in the first position, and wherein the controller may deactivate the heater based on the received signal.

[0046] In some embodiments, the controller prevents activation of the heater when the closure is in the first position. In some embodiments, the controller permits activation of the heater when the closure is in the second position. In some embodiments, the controller activates the heater when the closure is moved into the second position, e.g. by a user operating the handle. In this way, the heater cannot be activated when the closure is "closed" and/or can be activated/is automatically activated when the closure is "open". This provides a safer and more efficient device since accidental activation of the heater e.g. in a pocket or bag is prevented, which saves battery life and is safer. When the user opens the closure, the controller then permits the activation of the heater (e.g. by an appropriate input on a user interface) or automatically activates the heater.

[0047] Thus, the sensor may be configured to generate a signal upon detecting that the closure is in the first position. In some embodiments, the controller then deactivates the heater, based on the received signal. In this way, unnecessary power supply to the heater is avoided when the device is not in use.

[0048] According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention claims, the closure may comprise biasing means which urge the closure into one or both of the first position and the second position.

[0049] According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the biasing means may comprise a magnet or spring.

[0050] In this way, the risk of accidental movement of the closure away from the first position or away from the second position is reduced. In some embodiments, the biasing means comprises a magnet or spring. For example, the closure and the body of the device may each comprise a magnet, between which a force of attraction exists to hold the closure in position until the user overcomes the force. Alternatively, the closure may be spring-loaded, wherein one or more springs bias the closure into one or more of the first and second positions. In some embodiments, the biasing means urge the closure into the first position when the closure is positioned at a position intermediate the first and second positions.

[0051] According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the closure may be interposed between an opening to the cavity and a rod heater, wherein the rod heater may be disposed within the cavity along a longitudinal axis of the body.

[0052] Conveniently, the rod heater is disposed along a longitudinal axis of the body. In some embodiments, the closure when in the first position is set back from the opening in the body of the device, such that a recess is provided at the opening of the cavity when the closure is in the first position (closed).

[0053] According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the closure may be at least one of a swivelling closure, a swinging closure, a sliding closure and a rotating closure.

[0054] In some embodiments, the closure comprises a swivelling or rotating closure, such as a ball valve. Such a ball valve may comprise a body of circular or substantially circular cross section which is rotatable, defining a bore passing through the body, such that rotation of the body brings the bore of the body and the cavity of the device into alignment (second position) for insertion of a consumable. When the body is rotated away from this alignment (into a first position) the opening of the cavity in the device is effectively covered. The ball valve may comprise a cylindrical body defining a bore passing through the body in a direction perpendicular to the primary rotational axis of the cylinder. In this way, the user rotates the cylinder until the bore and cavity are in alignment (in a second position) to facilitate insertion of a consumable into the device, and rotates the cylinder so that the bore and cavity are out of alignment (in a first position) to effectively cover or restrict entry to the opening to the cavity. In some embodiments the ball valve structure is contained within the body of the device such that it is substantially concealed within the body.

[0055] In some embodiments, the closure comprises a swinging closure, such as a concealed trap door within the device body. For example, the closure may comprise a hinged sheet of material which is biased into the first position (closed) in which the sheet covers the opening, wherein when force is applied to the sheet in a direction

into the device to overcome the bias, the sheet swings via the hinge into the second position (open), allowing insertion of a consumable into the cavity. In this way, the user is able to open the closure simply by pressing the end of a consumable against the sheet, into the device, which pushes the closure away from the opening to allow the consumable to pass into the device. In some embodiments, the trap door is biased into the first position (closed). For example, the trap door may be spring-loaded.

[0056] In some embodiments, the closure comprises a sliding closure, such as a planar sheet of material which in the first position extends across the opening and in the second position is retracted within the body of the device. In some embodiments, the sheet resides within a slot adjacent to the cavity when in the second position, and slides out of the slot and across the opening when moved into the first position. In some embodiments the planar sheet of material is flexible. In this way, when the sheet is retracted into the second position it may bend or flex to conform to the internal structure of the body of the device to be more easily accommodated.

[0057] The device may comprise an elongate body. An end of the elongate body may be configured for engagement with an aerosol-forming article. For example, the body may be configured for engagement with a heated tobacco (HT) consumable (or heat-not-burn (HNB) consumable). The terms "heated tobacco" and "heat-not-burn" are used interchangeably herein to describe a consumable that is of the type that is heated rather than combusted (or are used interchangeably to describe a device for use with such a consumable). The device may comprise a cavity that is configured for receipt of at least a portion of the consumable (i.e. for engagement with the consumable). The aerosol-forming article may be of the type that comprises an aerosol former (e.g. carried by an aerosol-forming substrate). The device may comprise a heater for heating the aerosol-forming article. The heater may comprise a heating element, which may be in the form of a rod that extends from the body of the device. The heating element may extend from the end of the body that is configured for engagement with the aerosol-forming article.

[0058] The heater (and thus the heating element) may be rigidly mounted to the body. The heating element may be elongate so as to define a longitudinal axis and may, for example, have a transverse profile (i.e. transverse to a longitudinal axis of the heating element) that is substantially circular (i.e. the heating element may be generally cylindrical). Alternatively, the heating element may have a transverse profile that is rectangular (i.e. the heater may be a "blade heater"). The heating element may alternatively be in the shape of a tube (i.e. the heater may be a "tube heater"). The heating element may take other forms (e.g. the heating element may have an elliptical transverse profile). The shape and/or size (e.g. diameter) of the transverse profile of the heating element may be generally consistent for the entire length (or substantially

the entire length) of the heating element.

[0059] The heating element may be between 15 mm and 25 mm long, e.g. between 18 mm and 20 mm long, e.g. around 19 mm long. The heating element may have a diameter of between 1.5 mm and 2.5 mm, e.g. a diameter between 2 mm and 2.3 mm, e.g. a diameter of around 2.15 mm.

[0060] The heating element may be formed of ceramic. The heating element may comprise a core (e.g. a ceramic core) comprising Al_2O_3 . The core of the heating element may have a diameter of 1.8 mm to 2.1 mm, e.g. between 1.9 mm and 2 mm. The heating element may comprise an outer layer (e.g. an outer ceramic layer) comprising Al_2O_3 . The thickness of the outer layer may be between 160 μm and 220 μm , e.g. between 170 μm and 190 μm , e.g. around 180 μm . The heating element may comprise a heating track, which may extend longitudinally along the heating element. The heating track may be sandwiched between the outer layer and the core of the heating element. The heating track may comprise tungsten and/or rhenium. The heating track may have a thickness of around 20 μm .

[0061] The heating element may be located in the cavity (of the device), and may extend (e.g. along a longitudinal axis) from an internal base of the cavity towards an opening of the cavity. The length of the heating element (i.e. along the longitudinal axis of the heater) may be less than the depth of the cavity. Hence, the heating element may extend for only a portion of the length of the cavity. That is, the heating element may not extend through (or beyond) the opening of the cavity.

[0062] The heating element may be configured for insertion into an aerosol-forming article (e.g. a HT consumable) when an aerosol-forming article is received in the cavity. In that respect, a distal end (i.e. distal from a base of the heating element where it is mounted to the device) of the heating element may comprise a tapered portion, which may facilitate insertion of the heating element into the aerosol-forming article. The heating element may fully penetrate an aerosol-forming article when the aerosol-forming article is received in the cavity. That is, the entire length, or substantially the entire length, of the heating element may be received in the aerosol-forming article.

[0063] The heating element may have a length that is less than, or substantially the same as, an axial length of an aerosol-forming substrate forming part of an aerosol-forming article (e.g. a HT consumable). Thus, when such an aerosol-forming article is engaged with the device, the heating element may only penetrate the aerosol-forming substrate, rather than other components of the aerosol-forming article. The heating element may penetrate the aerosol-forming substrate for substantially the entire axial length of the aerosol-forming-substrate of the aerosol-forming article. Thus, heat may be transferred from (e.g. an outer circumferential surface of) the heating element to the surrounding aerosol-forming substrate, when penetrated by the heating element. That is, heat may be

transferred radially outwardly (in the case of a cylindrical heating element) or e.g. radially inwardly (in the case of a tube heater).

[0064] Where the heater is a tube heater, the heating element of the tube heater may surround at least a portion of the cavity. When the portion of the aerosol-forming article is received in the cavity, the heating element may surround a portion of the aerosol-forming article (i.e. so as to heat that portion of the aerosol-forming article). In particular, the heating element may surround an aerosol forming substrate of the aerosol-forming article. That is, when an aerosol-forming article is engaged with the device, the aerosol forming substrate of the aerosol-forming article may be located adjacent an inner surface of the (tubular) heating element. When the heating element is activated, heat may be transferred radially inwardly from the inner surface of the heating element to heat the aerosol forming substrate.

[0065] The cavity may comprise a (e.g. circumferential) wall (or walls) and the (tubular) heating element may extend around at least a portion of the wall(s). In this way, the wall may be located between the inner surface of the heating element and an outer surface of the aerosol-forming article. The wall (or walls) of the cavity may be formed from a thermally conductive material (e.g. a metal) to allow heat conduction from the heating element to the aerosol-forming article. Thus, heat may be conducted from the heating element, through the cavity wall (or walls), to the aerosol-forming substrate of an aerosol-forming article received in the cavity.

[0066] In some embodiments the device may comprise a cap disposed at the end of the body that is configured for engagement with an aerosol-forming article. Where the device comprises a heater having a heating element, the cap may at least partially enclose the heating element. The cap may be moveable between an open position in which access is provided to the heating element, and a closed position in which the cap at least partially encloses the heating element. The cap may be slideably engaged with the body of the device, and may be slideable between the open and closed positions.

[0067] The cap may define at least a portion of the cavity of the device. That is, the cavity may be fully defined by the cap, or each of the cap and body may define a portion of the cavity. Where the cap fully defines the cavity, the cap may comprise an aperture for receipt of the heating element into the cavity (when the cap is in the closed position). The cap may comprise an opening to the cavity. The opening may be configured for receipt of at least a portion of an aerosol-forming article. That is, an aerosol-forming article may be inserted through the opening and into the cavity (so as to be engaged with the device).

[0068] The cap may be configured such that when an aerosol-forming article is engaged with the device (e.g. received in the cavity), only a portion of the aerosol-forming article is received in the cavity. That is, a portion of the aerosol-forming article (not received in the cavity)

may protrude from (i.e. extend beyond) the opening. This (protruding) portion of the aerosol-forming article may be a terminal (e.g. mouth) end of the aerosol-forming article, which may be received in a user's mouth for the purpose of inhaling aerosol formed by the device.

[0069] The device may comprise a power source or may be connectable to a power source (e.g. a power source separate to the device). The power source may be electrically connectable to the heater. In that respect, altering (e.g. toggling) the electrical connection of the power source to the heater may affect a state of the heater. For example, toggling the electrical connection of the power source to the heater may toggle the heater between an on state and an off state. The power source may be a power store. For example, the power source may be a battery or rechargeable battery (e.g. a lithium ion battery).

[0070] The device may comprise an input connection (e.g. a USB port, Micro USB port, USB-C port, etc.). The input connection may be configured for connection to an external source of electrical power, such as a mains electrical supply outlet. The input connection may, in some cases, be used as a substitute for an internal power source (e.g. battery or rechargeable battery). That is, the input connection may be electrically connectable to the heater (for providing power to the heater). Hence, in some forms, the input connection may form at least part of the power source of the device.

[0071] Where the power source comprises a rechargeable power source (such as a rechargeable battery), the input connection may be used to charge and recharge the power source.

[0072] The device may comprise a user interface (UI). In some embodiments the UI may include input means to receive operative commands from the user. The input means of the UI may allow the user to control at least one aspect of the operation of the device. In some embodiments the input means may comprise a power button to switch the device between an on state and an off state.

[0073] In some embodiments the UI may additionally or alternatively comprise output means to convey information to the user. In some embodiments the output means may comprise a light to indicate a condition of the device (and/or the aerosol-forming article) to the user. The condition of the device (and/or aerosol-forming article) indicated to the user may comprise a condition indicative of the operation of the heater. For example, the condition may comprise whether the heater is in an off state or an on state. In some embodiments, the UI unit may comprise at least one of a button, a display, a touchscreen, a switch, a light, and the like. For example, the output means may comprise one or more (e.g. two, three, four, etc.) light-emitting diodes ("LEDs") that may be located on the body of the device.

[0074] The device may further comprise a puff sensor (e.g. airflow sensor), which form part of the input means of the UI. The puff sensor may be configured to detect a user drawing on an end (i.e. a terminal (mouth) end) of the

aerosol-forming article. The puff sensor may, for example, be a pressure sensor or a microphone. The puff sensor may be configured to produce a signal indicative of a puff state. The signal may be indicative of the user drawing (an aerosol from the aerosol-forming article) such that it is e.g. in the form of a binary signal. Alternatively or additionally, the signal may be indicative of a characteristic of the draw (e.g. a flow rate of the draw, length of time of the draw, etc).

[0075] The device may comprise a controller, or may be connectable to a controller that may be configured to control at least one function of the device. The controller may comprise a microcontroller that may e.g. be mounted on a printed circuit board (PCB). The controller may also comprise a memory, e.g. non-volatile memory. The memory may include instructions, which, when implemented, may cause the controller to perform certain tasks or steps of a method. Where the device comprises an input connection, the controller may be connected to the input connection.

[0076] The controller may be configured to control the operation of the heater (and e.g. the heating element). Thus, the controller may be configured to control vaporisation of an aerosol forming part of an aerosol-forming article engaged with the device. The controller may be configured to control the voltage applied by power source to the heater. For example, the controller may be configured to toggle between applying a full output voltage (of the power source) to the heater and applying no voltage to the heater. Alternatively or additionally, the control unit may implement a more complex heater control protocol.

[0077] The device may further comprise a voltage regulator to regulate the output voltage supplied by the power source to form a regulated voltage. The regulated voltage may subsequently be applied to the heater.

[0078] In some embodiments, where the device comprises a UI, the controller may be operatively connected to one or more components of the UI. The controller may be configured to receive command signals from an input means of the UI. The controller may be configured to control the heater in response to the command signals. For example, the controller may be configured to receive "on" and "off" command signals from the UI and, in response, may control the heater so as to be in a corresponding on or off state.

[0079] The controller may be configured to send output signals to a component of the UI. The UI may be configured to convey information to a user, via an output means, in response to such output signals (received from the controller). For example, where the device comprises one or more LEDs, the LEDs may be operatively connected to the controller. Hence, the controller may be configured to control the illumination of the LEDs (e.g. in response to an output signal). For example, the controller may be configured to control the illumination of the LEDs according to (e.g. an on or off) state of the heater.

[0080] Where the device comprises a sensor (e.g. a puff/airflow sensor), the controller may be operatively

connected to the sensor. The controller may be configured to receive a signal from the sensor (e.g. indicative of a condition of the device and/or engaged aerosol-forming article). The controller may be configured to control the heater, or an aspect of the output means, based on the signal from the sensor.

[0081] A third aspect of the present invention is a heat-not-burn device comprising a body defining a cavity and an opening to the cavity for receipt of a heat-not-burn consumable therein and a closure for covering the opening. The device further comprises a sensor for detecting a position of the closure, a heater for heating the consumable when received in a cavity and a controller configured to receive a signal from the sensor, indicative of a position of the closure, and to control the heater in response to the received signal.

[0082] This third aspect provides a device in which control of the heater depends upon the position of the closure. A more intelligent device is therefore provided, which can dictate certain functions of the heater depending on the position of the closure.

[0083] Optionally, the closure may move between a first position and the second position. The closure covers the opening of the cavity in the first position and in the second position the closure is retracted to be substantially concealed within the body.

[0084] Optionally, the sensor is configured to generate a signal upon detecting that the closure is in the first position. In some embodiments, the controller then deactivates the heater, based on the received signal. In this way, unnecessary power supply to the heater is avoided when the device is not in use.

[0085] All the optional features of the closure described above in the context of the first and second aspects apply equally to the third aspect.

[0086] The device may comprise a wireless interface configured to communicate wirelessly (e.g. via Bluetooth (e.g. a Bluetooth low-energy connection) or WiFi) with an external device. Similarly, the input connection may be configured for wired connection to an external device so as to provide communication between the device and the external device.

[0087] The external device may be a mobile device. For example, the external device may be a smart phone, tablet, smart watch, or smart car. An application (e.g. app) may be installed on the external device (e.g. mobile device). The application may facilitate communication between the device and the external device via the wired or wireless connection.

[0088] The wireless or wired interface may be configured to transfer signals between the external device and the controller of the device. In this respect, the controller may control an aspect of the device in response to a signal received from an external device. Alternatively or additionally, an external device may respond to a signal received from the device (e.g. from the controller of the device).

[0089] In a fourth aspect, there is provided a system

(e.g. a smoking substitute system) comprising a device according to the first aspect and an aerosol-forming article. The aerosol-forming article may comprise an aerosol-forming substrate at an upstream end of the aerosol-forming article. The article may be in the form of a smoking substitute article, e.g. heated tobacco (HT) consumable (also known as a heat-not-burn (HNB) consumable).

[0090] As used herein, the terms "upstream" and "downstream" are intended to refer to the flow direction of the vapour/aerosol i.e. with the downstream end of the article/consumable being the mouth end or outlet where the aerosol exits the consumable for inhalation by the user. The upstream end of the article/consumable is the opposing end to the downstream end.

[0091] The aerosol-forming substrate is capable of being heated to release at least one volatile compound that can form an aerosol. The aerosol-forming substrate may be located at the upstream end of the article/consumable.

[0092] In order to generate an aerosol, the aerosol-forming substrate comprises at least one volatile compound that is intended to be vaporised/aerosolised and that may provide the user with a recreational and/or medicinal effect when inhaled. Suitable chemical and/or physiologically active volatile compounds include the group consisting of: nicotine, cocaine, caffeine, opiates and opioids, cathine and cathinone, kavalactones, mysticin, beta-carboline alkaloids, salvinorin A together with any combinations, functional equivalents to, and/or synthetic alternatives of the foregoing.

[0093] The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise plant material. The plant material may comprise least one plant material selected from the list including *Amaranthus dubius*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (Bearberry), *Argemone mexicana*, *Amica*, *Artemisia vulgaris*, Yellow Tees, *Galea zacatechichi*, *Canavalia maritima* (Baybean), *Cecropia mexicana* (Guamara), *Cestrum nocturnum*, *Cynoglossum virginianum* (wild comfrey), *Cytisus scoparius*, *Damiana*, *Entada rheedii*, *Eschscholzia californica* (California Poppy), *Fittonia albivenis*, *Hippobroma longiflora*, *Humulus japonica* (Japanese Hops), *Humulus lupulus* (Hops), *Lactuca virosa* (Lettuce Opium), *Lagdera alata*, *Leonotis leonurus*, *Leonurus cardiaca* (Motherwort), *Leonurus sibiricus* (Honeyweed), *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Lobelia inflata* (Indian-tobacco), *Lobelia siphilitica*, *Nepeta cataria* (Catnip), *Nicotiana species* (Tobacco), *Nymphaea alba* (White Lily), *Nymphaea caerulea* (Blue Lily), Opium poppy, *Passiflora incarnata* (Passionflower), *Pedicularis densiflora* (Indian Warrior), *Pedicularis groenlandica* (Elephant's Head), *Salvia divinorum*, *Salvia dorrii* (Tobacco Sage), *Salvia species* (Sage), *Scutellaria galericulata*, *Scutellaria lateriflora*, *Scutellaria nana*, *Scutellaria species* (Skullcap), *Sida acuta* (Wireweed), *Sida rhombifolia*, *Silene capensis*, *Syzygium aromaticum* (Clove), *Tagetes lucida* (Mexican Tarragon), *Tarhonanthus camphoratus*, *Tumera diffusa* (Damiana), *Verbascum* (Mullein), *Zamia latifolia* (Maconha

Brava) together with any combinations, functional equivalents to, and/or synthetic alternatives of the foregoing.

[0094] The plant material may be tobacco. Any type of tobacco may be used. This includes, but is not limited to, flue-cured tobacco, burley tobacco, Maryland Tobacco, dark-air cured tobacco, oriental tobacco, dark-fired tobacco, perique tobacco and rustica tobacco. This also includes blends of the above mentioned tobaccos.

[0095] The tobacco may comprise one or more of leaf tobacco, stem tobacco, tobacco powder, tobacco dust, tobacco derivatives, expanded tobacco, homogenised tobacco, shredded tobacco, extruded tobacco, cut rag tobacco and/or reconstituted tobacco (e.g. slurry recon or paper recon).

[0096] The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise a gathered sheet of homogenised (e.g. paper/slurry recon) tobacco or gathered shreds/strips formed from such a sheet.

[0097] The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise one or more additives selected from humectants, flavourants, fillers, aqueous/non-aqueous solvents and binders.

[0098] The flavourant may be provided in solid or liquid form. It may include menthol, liquorice, chocolate, fruit flavour (including e.g. citrus, cherry etc.), vanilla, spice (e.g. ginger, cinnamon) and tobacco flavour. The flavourant may be evenly dispersed throughout the aerosol-forming substrate or may be provided in isolated locations and/or varying concentrations throughout the aerosol-forming substrate.

[0099] The aerosol-forming substrate may be formed in a substantially cylindrical shape such that the article/consumable resembles a conventional cigarette. It may have a diameter of between 5 and 10 mm e.g. between 6 and 9 mm or 6 and 8 mm e.g. around 7 mm. It may have an axial length of between 10 and 15 mm e.g. between 11 and 14 mm such as around 12 or 13 mm.

[0100] The article/consumable may comprise at least one filter element. There may be a terminal filter element at the downstream/mouth end of the article/consumable.

[0101] The or at least one of the filter element(s) (e.g. the terminal filter element) may be comprised of cellulose acetate or polypropylene tow. The at least one filter element (e.g. the terminal filter element) may be comprised of activated charcoal. The at least one filter element (e.g. the terminal element) may be comprised of paper. The or each filter element may be at least partly (e.g. entirely) circumscribed with a plug wrap e.g. a paper plug wrap.

[0102] The terminal filter element (at the downstream end of the article/consumable) may be joined to the upstream elements forming the article/consumable by a circumscribing tipping layer e.g. a tipping paper layer. The tipping paper may have an axial length longer than the axial length of the terminal filter element such that the tipping paper completely circumscribes the terminal filter element plus the wrapping layer surrounding any adjacent upstream element.

[0103] In some embodiments, the article/consumable may comprise an aerosol-cooling element which is adapted to cool the aerosol generated from the aerosol-forming substrate (by heat exchange) before being inhaled by the user.

[0104] The article/consumable may comprise a spacer element that defines a space or cavity between the aerosol-forming substrate and the downstream end of the consumable. The spacer element may comprise a cardboard tube. The spacer element may be circumscribed by the (paper) wrapping layer.

[0105] According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of operating a heat not burn device, the method comprises steps of determining a position of a closure for covering an opening of the device into which an aerosol generating consumable or a heat-not-burn consumable is received in use, and controlling a heater of the device based on the determined position of the closure.

[0106] Optionally, the method may comprise determining by a sensor associated with the controller, the position of the closure, wherein the controller deactivates the heater based on a signal received from the sensor when the closure is in a first position where the closure covers a cavity in the device.

[0107] The invention includes the combination of the aspects and preferred features described except where such a combination is clearly impermissible or expressly avoided.

[0108] The skilled person will appreciate that except where mutually exclusive, a feature or parameter described in relation to any one of the above aspects may be applied to any other aspect. Furthermore, except where mutually exclusive, any feature or parameter described herein may be applied to any aspect and/or combined with any other feature or parameter described herein.

SUMMARY OF THE FIGURES

[0109] So that the invention may be understood, and so that further aspects and features thereof may be appreciated, embodiments illustrating the principles of the invention will now be discussed in further detail with reference to the accompanying figures, in which:

Figure 1A is a schematic of a smoking substitute system;

Figure 1B is a schematic of a variation of the smoking substitute system of Figure 1A;

Figure 2A is a front view of a first embodiment of a smoking substitute system with the consumable engaged with the device;

Figure 2B is a front view of the first embodiment of the smoking substitute system with the consumable dis-

engaged from the device;

Figure 2C is a section view of the consumable of the first embodiment of the smoking substitute system;

Figure 2D is a detailed view of an end of the device of the first embodiment of the smoking substitute system;

Figure 2E is a section view of the first embodiment of the substitute smoking system;

Figure 2F (a) (b) and (c) illustrates a schematic front view, perspective view and a section view of a first embodiment of a closure of the smoking substitute system when in the first position; (d), (e) and (f) illustrates a schematic front view, perspective view and a section view of a first embodiment of a closure of the smoking substitute system when in the second position; and

Figure 3A to 3E illustrates schematic perspective views of an embodiment of the substitute smoking system comprising a closure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0110] Aspects and embodiments of the present invention will now be discussed with reference to the accompanying figures. Further aspects and embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art. All documents mentioned in this text are incorporated herein by reference.

[0111] Figure 1A is a schematic providing a general overview of a smoking substitute system 100. The system 100 includes a substitute smoking device 101 and an aerosol-forming article in the form of a consumable 102, which comprises an aerosol former 103. The system is configured to vaporise the aerosol former by heating the aerosol former 103 (so as to form a vapour/aerosol for inhalation by a user).

[0112] In the illustrated system, the heater 104 forms part of the consumable 102 and is configured to heat the aerosol former 103. Heat from the heater 104 vaporises the aerosol former 103 to produce a vapour. The vapour subsequently condenses to form an aerosol, which is ultimately inhaled by the user.

[0113] The system 100 further comprises a power source 105 that forms part of the device 101. In other embodiments the power source 105 may be external to (but connectable to) the device 101. The power source 105 is electrically connectable to the heater 104 such that it is able to supply power to the heater 104 (i.e. for the purpose of heating the aerosol former 103). Thus, control of the electrical connection of the power source 105 to the heater 104 provides control of the state of the heater 104. The power source 105 may be a power store, for example a battery or rechargeable battery (e.g. a lithium ion bat-

tery).

[0114] The system 100 further comprises an I/O module comprising a connector 106 (e.g. in the form of a USB port, Micro USB port, USB-C port, etc.). The connector 106 is configured for connection to an external source of electrical power, e.g. a mains electrical supply outlet. The connector 106 may be used in substitution for the power source 105. That is the connector 106 may be electrically connectable to the heater 104 so as to supply electricity to the heater 104. In such embodiments, the device may not include a power source, and the power source of the system may instead comprise the connector 106 and an external source of electrical power (to which the connector 106 provides electrical connection).

[0115] In some embodiments, the connector 106 may be used to charge and recharge the power source 105 where the power source 105 includes a rechargeable battery.

[0116] The system 100 also comprises a user interface (UI) 107. Although not shown, the UI 107 may include input means to receive commands from a user. The input means of the UI 107 allows the user to control at least one aspect of the operation of the system 100. The input means may, for example, be in the form of a button, touchscreen, switch, microphone, etc.

[0117] The UI 107 also comprises output means to convey information to the user. The output means may, for example, comprise lights (e.g. LEDs), a display screen, speaker, vibration generator, etc.

[0118] The system 100 further comprises a controller 108 that is configured to control at least one function of the device 101. In the illustrated embodiment, the controller 108 is a component of the device 101, but in other embodiments may be separate from (but connectable to) the device 101. The controller 108 is configured to control the operation of the heater 104 and, for example, may be configured to control the voltage applied from the power source 105 to the heater 104. The controller 108 may be configured to toggle the supply of power to the heater 104 between an on state, in which the full output voltage of the power source 105 is applied to the heater 104, and an off state, in which the no voltage is applied to the heater 104.

[0119] Although not shown, the system 100 may also comprise a voltage regulator to regulate the output voltage from the power source 105 to form a regulated voltage. The regulated voltage may then be applied to the heater 104.

[0120] In addition to being connected to the heater 104, the controller 108 is operatively connected to the UI 107. Thus, the controller 108 may receive an input signal from the input means of the UI 107. Similarly, the controller 108 may transmit output signals to the UI 107. In response, the output means of the UI 107 may convey information, based on the output signals, to a user.

[0121] Figure 1B is a schematic showing a variation of the system 100 of Figure 1A. In the system 100' of Figure 1B, the heater 104 forms part of the consumable 102, rather than the device 101. In this variation, the heater

104 is electrically connectable to the power source 105, for example, when the consumable 102 is engaged with the device 101.

[0122] The systems 100, 100' of Figures 1A and 1B may be implemented as one of two broad categories of system, each in accordance with the present invention: a heated tobacco (HT) system or an e-cigarette system. A description of each category of system follows.

[0123] Figures 2A and 2B illustrate a heated-tobacco (HT) smoking substitute system 200. The system 200 is an example of the systems 100, 100' described in relation to Figures 1A or 1B. System 200 includes a heat-not burn (HNB) device 201 and an HT consumable 202. The description of Figures 1A and 1B above is applicable to the system 200 of Figures 2A and 2B, and will thus not be repeated.

[0124] The device 201 and the consumable 202 are configured such that the consumable 202 can be engaged with the device 201. Figure 2A shows the device 201 and the consumable 202 in an engaged state, whilst Figure 2B shows the device 201 and the consumable 202 in a disengaged state.

[0125] The device 201 comprises a body 209 and cap 210. In use the cap 210 is engaged at an end of the body 209. Although not apparent from the figures, the cap 210 is moveable relative to the body 209. In particular, the cap 210 is slideable and can slide along a longitudinal axis of the body 209.

[0126] The device 201 comprises an output means (forming part of the UI of the device 201) in the form of a plurality of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) 211 arranged linearly along the longitudinal axis of the device 201 and on an outer surface of the body 209 of the device 201. A button 212 is also arranged on an outer surface of the body 209 of the device 201 and is axially spaced (i.e. along the longitudinal axis) from the plurality of LEDs 211.

[0127] Figure 2C show a detailed section view of the consumable 202 of the system 200. The consumable 202 generally resembles a cigarette. In that respect, the consumable 202 has a generally cylindrical form with a diameter of 7 mm and an axial length of 70 mm. The consumable 202 comprises an aerosol forming substrate 213, a terminal filter element 214, an upstream filter element 215 and a spacer element 216. In other embodiments, the consumable may further comprise a cooling element. A cooling element may exchange heat with vapour that is formed by the aerosol-forming substrate 213 in order to cool the vapour so as to facilitate condensation of the vapour.

[0128] The aerosol-forming substrate 213 is substantially cylindrical and is located at an upstream end 217 of the consumable 202, and comprises the aerosol former of the system 200. In that respect, the aerosol forming substrate 213 is configured to be heated by the device 201 to release a vapour. The released vapour is subsequently entrained in an airflow flowing through the aerosol-forming substrate 213. The airflow is produced by the action of the user drawing on a downstream 218 (i.e.

terminal or mouth end) of the consumable 202.

[0129] In the present embodiment, the aerosol forming substrate 213 comprises tobacco material that may, for example, include any suitable parts of the tobacco plant (e.g. leaves, stems, roots, bark, seeds and flowers). The tobacco may comprise one or more of leaf tobacco, stem tobacco, tobacco powder, tobacco dust, tobacco derivatives, expanded tobacco, homogenised tobacco, shredded tobacco, extruded tobacco, cut rag tobacco and/or reconstituted tobacco (e.g. slurry recon or paper recon). For example, the aerosol-forming substrate 213 may comprise a gathered sheet of homogenised (e.g. paper/slurry recon) tobacco or gathered shreds/strips formed from such a sheet.

[0130] In order to generate an aerosol, the aerosol forming substrate 213 comprises at least one volatile compound that is intended to be vaporised/aerosolised and that may provide the user with a recreational and/or medicinal effect when inhaled. The aerosol-forming substrate 213 may further comprise one or more additives. For example, such additives may be in the form of humectants (e.g. propylene glycol and/or vegetable glycerine), flavourants, fillers, aqueous/non-aqueous solvents and/or binders.

[0131] The terminal filter element 214 is also substantially cylindrical, and is located downstream of the aerosol forming substrate 213 at the downstream end 218 of the consumable 202. The terminal filter element 214 is in the form of a hollow bore filter element having a bore 219 (e.g. for airflow) formed therethrough. The diameter of the bore 219 is 2 mm. The terminal filter element 214 is formed of a porous (e.g. monoacetate) filter material. As set forth above, the downstream end 218 of the consumable 202 (i.e. where the terminal filter 214 is located) forms a mouthpiece portion of the consumable 202 upon which the user draws. Airflow is drawn from the upstream end 217, thorough the components of the consumable 202, and out of the downstream end 218. The airflow is driven by the user drawing on the downstream end 218 (i.e. the mouthpiece portion) of the consumable 202.

[0132] The upstream filter element 215 is located axially adjacent to the aerosol-forming substrate 213, between the aerosol-forming substrate 213 and the terminal filter element 214. Like the terminal filter 214, the upstream filter element 215 is in the form of a hollow bore filter element, such that it has a bore 220 extending axially therethrough. In this way, the upstream filter 215 may act as an airflow restrictor. The upstream filter element 215 is formed of a porous (e.g. monoacetate) filter material. The bore 220 of the upstream filter element 215 has a larger diameter (3 mm) than the terminal filter element 214.

[0133] The spacer 216 is in the form of a cardboard tube, which defines a cavity or chamber between the upstream filter element 215 and the terminal filter element 214. The spacer 216 acts to allow both cooling and mixing of the vapour/aerosol from the aerosol-forming substrate 213. The spacer has an external diameter of 7

mm and an axial length of 14 mm.

[0134] Although not apparent from the figure, the aerosol-forming substrate 213, upstream filter 215 and spacer 216 are circumscribed by a paper wrapping layer. The terminal filter 214 is circumscribed by a tipping layer that also circumscribes a portion of the paper wrapping layer (so as to connect the terminal filter 214 to the remaining components of the consumable 202). The upstream filter 215 and terminal filter 214 are circumscribed by further wrapping layers in the form of plug wraps.

[0135] Returning now to the device 201, Figure 2D illustrates a detailed view of the end of the device 201 that is configured to engage with the consumable 202. The cap 210 of the device 201 includes an opening 221 to an internal cavity 222 (more apparent from Figure 2D) defined by the cap 210. The opening 221 and the cavity 222 are formed so as to receive at least a portion of the consumable 202. During engagement of the consumable 202 with the device 201, a portion of the consumable 202 is received through the opening 221 and into the cavity 222. After engagement (see Figure 2B), the downstream end 218 of the consumable 202 protrudes from the opening 221 and thus also protrudes from the device 201. The opening 221 includes laterally disposed notches 226. When a consumable 202 is received in the opening 221, these notches 226 remain open and could, for example, be used for retaining a cover in order to cover the end of the device 201.

[0136] Figure 2E shows a cross section through a central longitudinal plane through the device 201. The device 201 is shown with the consumable 202 engaged therewith.

[0137] The device 201 comprises a heater 204 comprising heating element 223. The heater 204 forms part of the body 209 of the device 201 and is rigidly mounted to the body 209. In the illustrated embodiment, the heater 204 is a rod heater with a heating element 223 having a circular transverse profile. In other embodiments the heater may be in the form of a blade heater (e.g. heating element with a rectangular transverse profile) or a tube heater (e.g. heating element with a tubular form).

[0138] The heating element 223 of the heater 204 projects from an internal base of the cavity 222 along a longitudinal axis towards the opening 221. As is apparent from the figure, the length (i.e. along the longitudinal axis) of the heating element is less than a depth of the cavity 222. In this way, the heating element 223 does not protrude from or extend beyond the opening 221.

[0139] When the consumable 202 is received in the cavity 222 (as is shown in Figure 2E), the heating element 223 penetrates the aerosol-forming substrate 213 of the consumable 202. In particular, the heating element 223 extends for nearly the entire axial length of the aerosol-forming substrate 213 when inserted therein. Thus, when the heater 204 is activated, heat is transferred radially from an outer circumferential surface the heating element 223 to the aerosol-forming substrate 213.

[0140] The device 201 further comprises an electro-

electronics cavity 224. A power source, in the form of a rechargeable battery 205 (a lithium ion battery), is located in electronics cavity 224.

[0141] The device 201 includes a connector (i.e. forming part of an IO module of the device 201) in the form of a USB port 206. The connector may alternatively be, for example, a micro-USB port or a USB-C port for examples. The USB port 206 may be used to recharge the rechargeable battery 205.

[0142] The device 201 includes a controller (not shown) located in the electronics cavity 224. The controller comprises a microcontroller mounted on a printed circuit board (PCB). The USB port 206 is also connected to the controller 208 (i.e. connected to the PCB and microcontroller).

[0143] The controller 208 is configured to control at least one function of the device 201. For example, the controller 208 is configured to control the operation of the heater 204. Such control of the operation of the heater 204 may be accomplished by the controller toggling the electrical connection of the rechargeable battery 205 to the heater 204. For example, the controller 208 is configured to control the heater 204 in response to a user depressing the button 212. Depressing the button 212 may cause the controller to allow a voltage (from the rechargeable battery 205) to be applied to the heater 204 (so as to cause the heating element 223 to be heated).

[0144] The controller is also configured to control the LEDs 211 in response to (e.g. a detected) a condition of the device 201 or the consumable 202. For example, the controller may control the LEDs to indicate whether the device 201 is in an on state or an off state (e.g. one or more of the LEDs may be illuminated by the controller when the device is in an on state).

[0145] The device 201 comprises a further input means (i.e. in addition to the button 212) in the form of a puff sensor 225. The puff sensor 225 is configured to detect a user drawing (i.e. inhaling) at the downstream end 218 of the consumable 202. The puff sensor 225 may, for example, be in the form of a pressure sensor, flowmeter or a microphone. The puff sensor 225 is operatively connected to the controller 208 in the electronics cavity 224, such that a signal from the puff sensor 225, indicative of a puff state (i.e. drawing or not drawing), forms an input to the controller 208 (and can thus be responded to by the controller 208).

[0146] Referring to Figures 2F and 2G, which illustrate a portion of body 209 defining the cavity 222 (i.e., internal cavity), the cavity 222 includes an opening 221 for receipt of the heat-not-burn consumable 202 therein (best shown in Figure 2E). Further, the body 209 comprises a closure 250 which is configured to selectively cover the opening 221 of the cavity 222. The closure 250 is moveable between a first position and a second position such that in the first position the closure 250 covers the opening 221 and in the second position the closure 250 is retracted away from the opening 250. In the second position, the closure 250 is also configured to be sub-

stantially concealed within the body 209.

[0147] The closure 250 is a sliding closure comprising a planar flexible sheet of plastics material. In this way, when the sheet is retracted into the second position it may bend or flex to conform to the internal structure of the body of the device to be more easily accommodated.

[0148] Further, the closure 250 is interposed between the opening 221 to the cavity 222 and the heater 204. The closure 250 is located between the opening 221 to the cavity 222 and the maximum extent of the rod heater 204 (not shown). The provision of the closure 250 prevents dirt/dust getting into the cavity 222, thereby preventing damage to the heater 204 enclosed within the body 209. Further, the provision of closure 250 may prevent any material present within the aerosol forming article such as tobacco falling out of the device during transit.

[0149] According to an aspect, the closure may be a sliding closure as shown in Figures 2F. Referring to Figures 2F, the closure is a planar sheet of plastics material, disposed within the body 209 of the HNB device 201 or a cap 210. The body 209 or the cap 210 of the HNB device 201 includes a guideway 253 around the opening 221 through which the planar sheet passes. The body includes a slot 251 in the outer wall of the device. The slot 251 accommodates a knob 252 which is connected to the planar sheet of the closure via a connector which passes through the slot 251. The slot 251 is defined longitudinally along longitudinal axis of the body 209, such that the slot 251 may slideably receive the connector. The closure 250 slideably moves between a first position in which the closure 250 covers the opening 221 (seen in Figures 2F (a), (b) and (c)) and a second position in which the closure 250 is retracted and concealed within the body (with the opening 221 and cavity 222 left open), as shown in Figure 2F (d), (e) and (f). The user can move the closure 250 between the first position and the second position by sliding the knob 252 along the slot 251. When the knob 252 is at one terminal position in the slot 251 (the "top" of the slot 251 as seen in Figure 2F) the closure is in the first position and the opening is covered. When the knob 252 is at the other terminal position in the slot 251 (the "bottom" of the slot 251 as seen in Figure 2F) the closure is in the second position. As shown in Figure 2F when the closure 250 is in first position, an upper portion of the closure 250 covers the opening 221 to the cavity 222, and when the closure 250 is moved from the first position to the second position, the upper portion of the closure slides to open the opening 221 to the cavity 222. In the second position, the closure 250 is configured to be substantially concealed within the body 209.

[0150] In some embodiments, the first position is a terminal position along the path of travel of the closure, and the second position is a terminal position along the path of travel of the closure. Thus, the closure may move along a path of travel which terminates at each end in the first and second positions respectively.

[0151] By "substantially concealed within the body", it is meant that a substantial part of the closure lies within

the body of the device such that it does not protrude beyond the outer wall of the body of the device, although at least part of the closure may still be visible when looking into the cavity of the device. In some embodiments, "substantially concealed within the body" means that the portion of the closure which, when in the first position, covers the opening, does not protrude beyond the outer wall of the body of the device when in the second position. In some embodiments, "substantially concealed within the body" also means that the closure is not visible, or not substantially visible, when looking into the cavity, for example some or all of the closure may be concealed behind the wall of the device so is not visible.

[0152] Referring to Figures 3A to 3E, which illustrate a smoking substitute device having a closure that may be a swivelling closure such as a ball valve (as shown in Figures 3A to 3E), wherein the closure 250 may be a cylindrical shaped member having a bore 254 there-through. The closure 250 is mounted concealed within the body 209 such that the closure 250 rotates between a first position and a second position, as illustrated in Figs. 3A/C and Figs. 3B/D. The bore is a through-hole perpendicular to an axis of rotation of the closure 250. When the closure 250 is in the second position, the bore is aligned along with longitudinal axis of the body 209 such that the bore 254 and cavity 222 provide a passage for the insertion of a consumable 202 through the opening 221. When the closure 250 in first position the bore 254 is aligned in a direction which is not parallel with the cavity 222, thereby closing the opening 221 of the cavity 222.

[0153] Further, the closure 250 or ball valve may include a handle 260, shown in Fig. 3E, allowing the user to move the closure 250 between the first position and the second position. E.g. the user may hold the smoking substitute device 201 and operate the handle with one's thumb, thereby providing a one hand operation. The position may trigger a switching on/off of the smoking substitute device and/or the operation of the device, to allow a pure one hand operation. In an embodiment, a portion of the ball valve may be exposed to an outer surface of the body 250 to facilitate the user to rotate the ball valve manually between the first position and the second position. Furthermore, the closure 250 may be biased into one or more of the first and second positions.

[0154] In some embodiments, the closure comprises a swinging closure, such as a concealed trap door within the device body. For example, the closure may comprise a hinged sheet of material which is biased into the first position (closed) in which the sheet covers the opening, wherein when force is applied to the sheet in a direction into the device to overcome the bias, the sheet swings via the hinge into the second position (open), allowing insertion of a consumable into the cavity. In this way, the user is able to open the closure simply by pressing the end of a consumable against the sheet, into the device, which pushes the closure away from the opening to allow the consumable to pass into the device. In some embodi-

ments, the trap door is biased into the first position (closed). For example, the trap door may be spring-loaded.

[0155] In some embodiments, the device comprises means to hold the closure in one or more of the first position and the second position. In some embodiments, the means to hold the closure comprises an interaction between the closure and a part of the body of the device which occurs at or close to the first and/or second position. In some embodiments, the means to hold the closure comprises a detent comprising a raised feature on a surface of the device body and/or the closure. In some embodiments, the means to hold the closure comprises an interference fit provided between the closure and the body of the device when in the first and/or second positions, wherein the interference fit is removed as the closure moves away from the first and/or second position to facilitate movement between the positions.

[0156] The heat-not-burn device 201 also comprises a sensor (not shown in figures) for detecting a position of the closure 250. The sensor is communicatively coupled with the controller 208 to receive a signal from the sensor.

[0157] Further, the controller 208 is configured to receive the signal from the sensor, indicative of a position of the closure 250. Based on the position of the closure 250, the controller 208 controls activation and deactivation of heater 204 in response to the received signal. The sensor may detect the first position and the second position of the closure 250. The sensor may generate a signal based on the determination of position of the closure 250 in the first position. Further, upon receiving the signal from the sensor, the controller 208 may deactivate the power supply to the device 201, thereby preventing activation of the heater 204. Similarly, the sensor is configured to generate another signal, based on the determination of the position of the closure 250 in the second position. Consequently, the controller 208 may activate the heater 204 for heating the consumable 202 received within the cavity 222. In this way, the heater cannot be activated when the closure 250 is "closed". This provides a safer and more efficient device since accidental activation of the heater 204 e.g. in a pocket or bag is prevented, which saves battery life and is safer. When the user opens the closure 250, the controller 208 then permits the activation of the heater 204 (e.g. by an appropriate input on a user interface).

[0158] In another aspect the present invention discloses a method of operating a heat not burn device 201, the method comprises steps of determining a position of a closure 250 for covering an opening 221 of the device 201 into which a heat-not-burn consumable 202 is received in use. Secondly, a heater 204 of the device 201 is controlled based on the determined position of the closure 250. The position of the closure 250 is determined by at least one sensor (not shown in figures) disposed in the device 201.

[0159] Further, the method of operating the heat not burn 201 may comprise disabling activation of the heater

204. The activation and disabling activation of the heater 204 may be controlled by a controller 208, based on the position of the closure 250. The position of the closure 250 may be detected by a sensor configured within the device 201 and communicatively coupled with the controller 208.

[0160] In another aspect, the power supply (i.e., power source) of the device may be disabled by the controller 208 when the closure 205 is in the first position. The disabling activation of the device 201 based on the position of the closure 250 may facilitate optimum working of the device 201.

[0161] The features disclosed in the foregoing description, or in the following claims, or in the accompanying drawings, expressed in their specific forms or in terms of a means for performing the disclosed function, or a method or process for obtaining the disclosed results, as appropriate, may, separately, or in any combination of such features, be utilised for realising the invention in diverse forms thereof.

[0162] While the invention has been described in conjunction with the exemplary embodiments described above, many equivalent modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art when given this disclosure. Accordingly, the exemplary embodiments of the invention set forth above are considered to be illustrative and not limiting. Various changes to the described embodiments may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

[0163] For the avoidance of any doubt, any theoretical explanations provided herein are provided for the purposes of improving the understanding of a reader. The inventors do not wish to be bound by any of these theoretical explanations.

[0164] Any section headings used herein are for organizational purposes only and are not to be construed as limiting the subject matter described.

[0165] Throughout this specification, including the claims which follow, unless the context requires otherwise, the words "have", "comprise", and "include", and variations such as "having", "comprises", "comprising", and "including" will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or step or group of integers or steps but not the exclusion of any other integer or step or group of integers or steps.

[0166] It must be noted that, as used in the specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Ranges may be expressed herein as from "about" one particular value, and/or to "about" another particular value. When such a range is expressed, another embodiment includes from the one particular value and/or to the other particular value. Similarly, when values are expressed as approximations, by the use of the antecedent "about," it will be understood that the particular value forms another embodiment. The term "about" in relation to a numerical value is optional and means, for example, +/- 10%.

[0167] The words "preferred" and "preferably" are used herein refer to embodiments of the invention that may provide certain benefits under some circumstances. It is to be appreciated, however, that other embodiments may also be preferred under the same or different circumstances. The recitation of one or more preferred embodiments therefore does not mean or imply that other embodiments are not useful, and is not intended to exclude other embodiments from the scope of the disclosure, or from the scope of the claims.

[0168] Features of embodiments of the invention are set out in the following paragraphs:

[0169] Clause 1. A heat-not-burn device comprising: a body defining a cavity and an opening to the cavity for receipt of a heat-not-burn consumable therein; a closure moveable between: a first position in which it covers the opening; and a second position in which the closure is retracted so as to be substantially concealed within the body.

[0170] Clause 2. The heat not burn device according to clause 1, wherein the device comprises means to hold the closure in one or more of the first position and the second position.

[0171] Clause 3. The heat not burn device according to clause 2, wherein the means to hold the closure is a detent comprising a raised feature on a surface of the device body.

[0172] Clause 4. The heat-not-burn device according to any one of clauses 1 to 3, wherein the closure is provided with a handle external to the body of the device for allowing a user to move the closure between the first position and the second position.

[0173] Clause 5. The heat-not-burn device according to any one of clauses 1 to 4, wherein the closure is a made of flexible material.

[0174] Clause 6. A heat-not-burn device comprising: a body defining a cavity and an opening to the cavity for receipt of a heat-not-burn consumable therein; a closure for covering the opening; a sensor for detecting a position of the closure; a heater for heating the consumable when received in the cavity; and a controller configured to receive a signal from the sensor, indicative of a position of the closure, and to control the heater in response to the received signal.

[0175] Clause 7. The heat not burn device according to clause 6, wherein the closure moves between: a first position, wherein the closure covers the opening of the cavity; and a second position, wherein the closure is retracted so as to be substantially concealed within the body.

[0176] Clause 8. The heat not burn device according to clause 7, wherein the sensor is configured to generate a signal upon detecting that the closure is in the first position, and wherein the controller deactivates the heater based on the received signal.

[0177] Clause 9. The heat-not-burn device according to clause 7 or clause 8, wherein the closure is provided with a handle external to the body of the device allowing a

user to move the closure between the first position and the second position.

[0178] Clause 10. The heat-not-burn device according to any one of clauses 1 to 6, or 7 to 9, wherein the closure comprises biasing means which urge the closure into one or both of the first position and the second position. 5

[0179] Clause 11. The heat not burn device according to clause 10, wherein the biasing means comprises a magnet or spring.

[0180] Clause 12. The heat-not-burn device according to any one of clauses 1 to 11, wherein the closure is interposed between the opening to the cavity and a rod heater, wherein the rod heater is disposed within the cavity along a longitudinal axis of the body. 10

[0181] Clause 13. The heat-not-burn-device according to any one of clauses 1 to 12, wherein the closure is at least one of a swivelling closure, a swinging closure, a sliding closure, and a lifting closure. 15

[0182] Clause 14. The heat-not-burn device according to any one of clauses 1 to 12, wherein the closure is movable between the first and the second position by a rotary movement. 20

[0183] Clause 15. The heat-not-burn device according to clause 14, wherein the closure comprises a cylindrical member having a bore therethrough, the cylindrical member being rotatable about an axis of rotation. 25

[0184] Clause 16. The heat-not-burn device according to clause 15, wherein said bore is perpendicular to said axis of rotation, the closure being configured such that when it is in said second position, the bore is aligned with a longitudinal axis of said body such that the bore and the cavity provide a passage for insertion of said consumable. 30

[0185] Clause 17. The heat-not-burn device according to clause 16, wherein the closure is configured such that when it is in said first position, the bore is aligned in a direction which is not parallel with said cavity, thereby closing the opening of the cavity. 35

[0186] Clause 18. A method of operating a heat not burn device, the method comprising: determining, a position of a closure for covering an opening of the device into which a heat-not-burn consumable is received in use; and controlling a heater of the device based on the determined position of the closure. 40

[0187] Clause 19. The method of operating the heat not burn device according to clause 18, wherein controlling the heater of the device comprises determining, by a sensor associated with the controller, the position of the closure, wherein the controller deactivates the heater based on a signal received from the sensor when the closure is in a first position where the closure covers an opening of a cavity in the device. 45 50

Claims

1. A heat-not-burn device comprising:

a body (209) defining a cavity (222) and an opening (221) to the cavity for receipt of a heat-not-burn consumable therein;
a closure (250) for covering the opening;
a sensor for detecting a position of the closure;
a heater for heating the consumable when received in the cavity; and
a controller configured to receive a signal from the sensor, indicative of a position of the closure, and to control the heater in response to the received signal.

2. The heat not burn device according to claim 1, wherein the closure is movable between:

a first position, wherein the closure covers the opening of the cavity; and
a second position, wherein the closure does not cover the opening of the cavity;
wherein, in the second position, the closure is substantially concealed within the body.

3. The heat not burn device according to claim 2, wherein the device comprises means to hold the closure in one or more of the first position and the second position.

4. The heat not burn device according to claim 3, wherein the means to hold the closure is a detent comprising a raised feature on a surface of the device body.

5. The heat not burn device as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 4, wherein the sensor is configured to generate a signal upon detecting that the closure is in the first position, and wherein the controller deactivates the heater based on the received signal.

6. The heat-not-burn device according to any one of claims 2 to 5, wherein the closure is provided with a handle external to the body of the device allowing a user to move the closure between the first position and the second position.

7. The heat-not-burn device according to any one of claims 2 to 6, wherein the closure comprises biasing means which urge the closure into one or both of the first position and the second position, optionally wherein the biasing means comprises a magnet or spring.

8. The heat-not-burn device according to any one of claims 2 to 7, wherein the closure is movable between the first and the second position by a rotary movement.

9. The heat-not-burn device according to claim 8, wherein the closure comprises a member having a

bore therethrough, the member being rotatable about an axis of rotation, optionally wherein the member is a cylindrical member.

10. The heat-not-burn device according to claim 9, 5
 wherein said bore is perpendicular to said axis of rotation, the closure being configured such that when it is in said second position, the bore is aligned with a longitudinal axis of said body such that the bore and the cavity provide a passage for insertion of said consumable. 10

11. The heat-not-burn device according to claim 10, 15
 wherein the closure is configured such that when it is in said first position, the bore is aligned in a direction which is not parallel with said cavity, thereby closing the opening of the cavity.

12. The heat-not-burn device according to any preceding claim, wherein the closure is made of flexible material. 20

13. The heat-not-burn device according to any preceding claim, wherein the closure is interposed between the opening to the cavity and a rod heater, wherein the rod heater is disposed within the cavity along a longitudinal axis of the body. 25

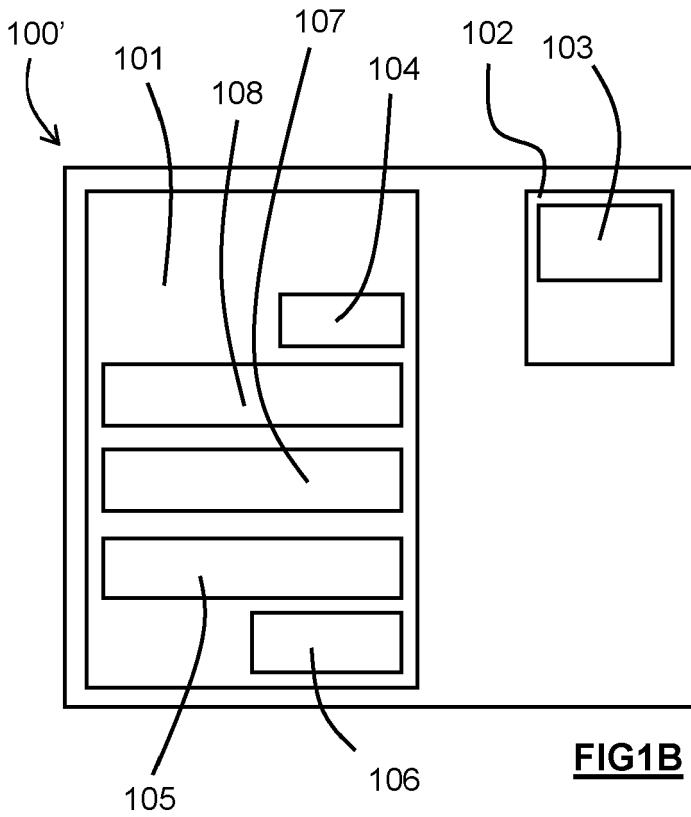
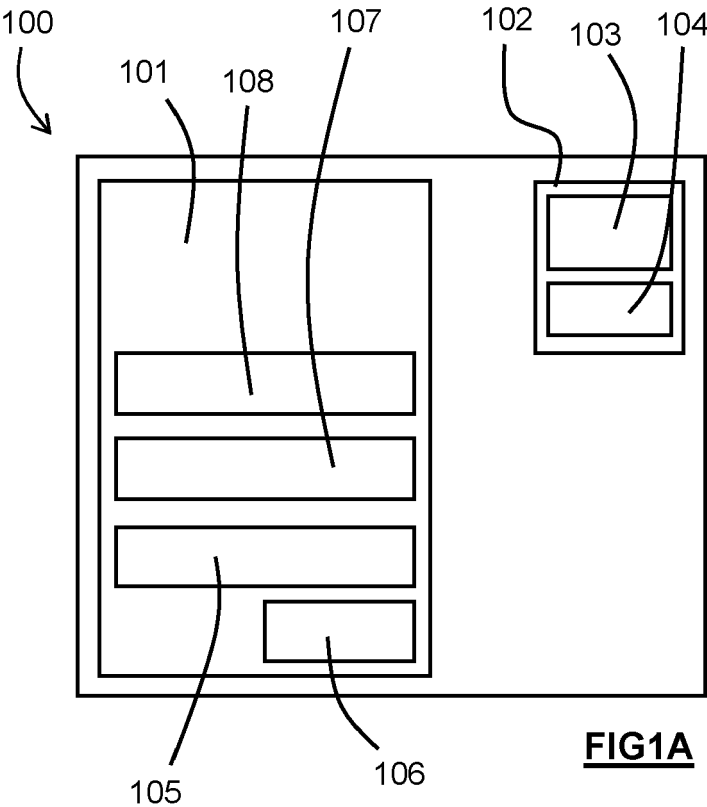
14. The heat-not-burn device according to any preceding claim, wherein the closure is at least one of a swivelling closure, a swinging closure, a sliding closure, and a lifting closure. 30

15. A method of operating a heat not burn device, the method comprising: 35

 determining a position of a closure for covering an opening of the device into which a heat-not-burn consumable is received in use; and
 controlling a heater of the device based on the determined position of the closure; 40
 optionally wherein controlling the heater of the device comprises determining, by a sensor associated with the controller, the position of the closure, and wherein the controller deactivates the heater based on a signal received from the sensor when the closure is in a first position where the closure covers an opening of a cavity in the device. 45

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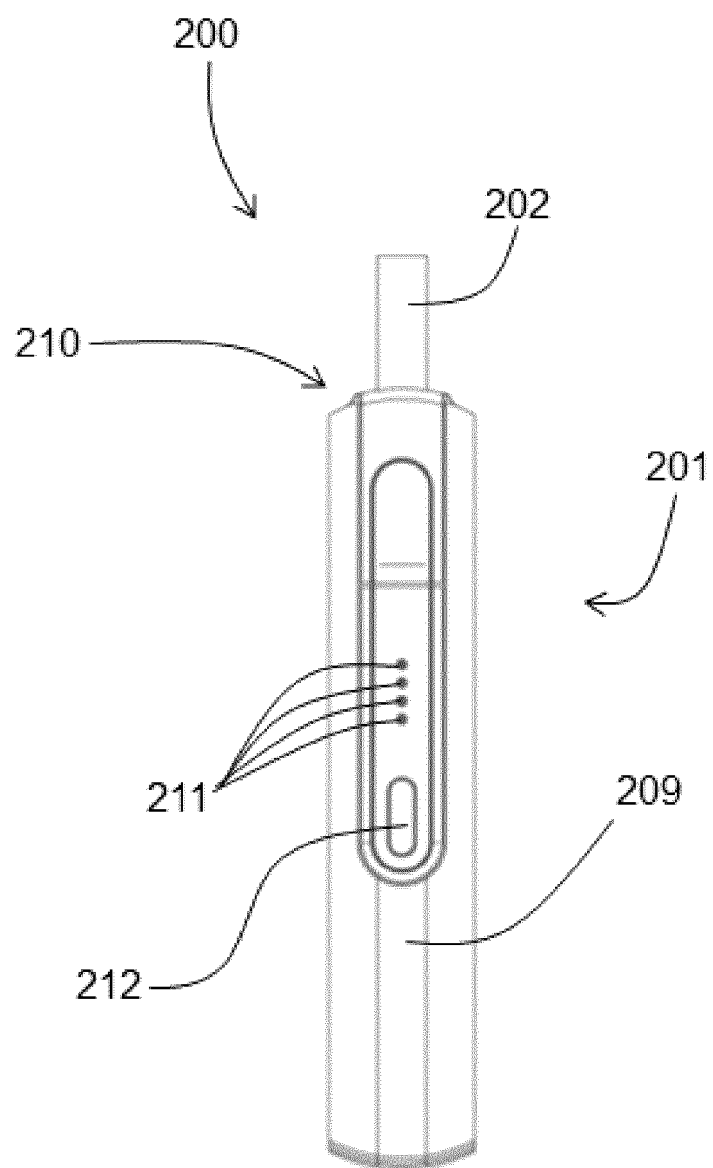


FIG 2A

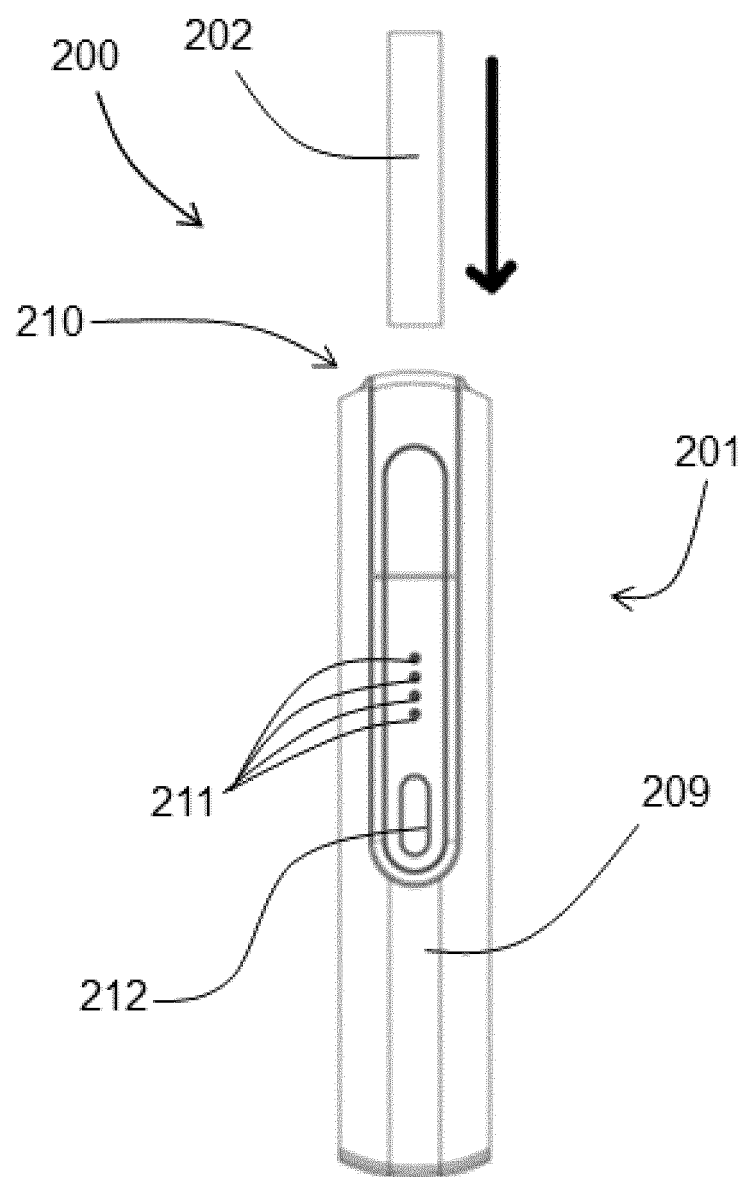
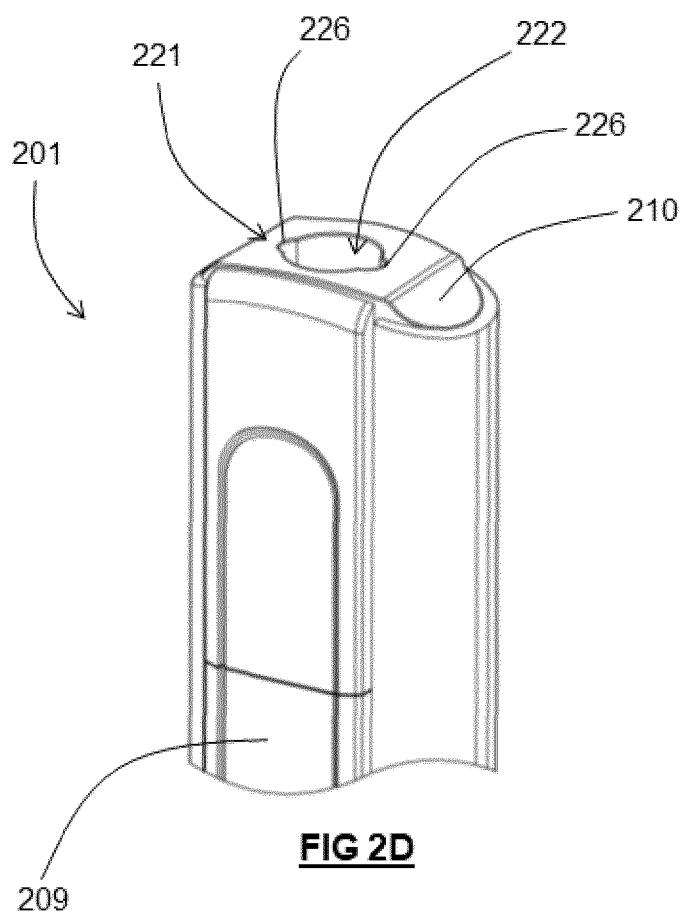
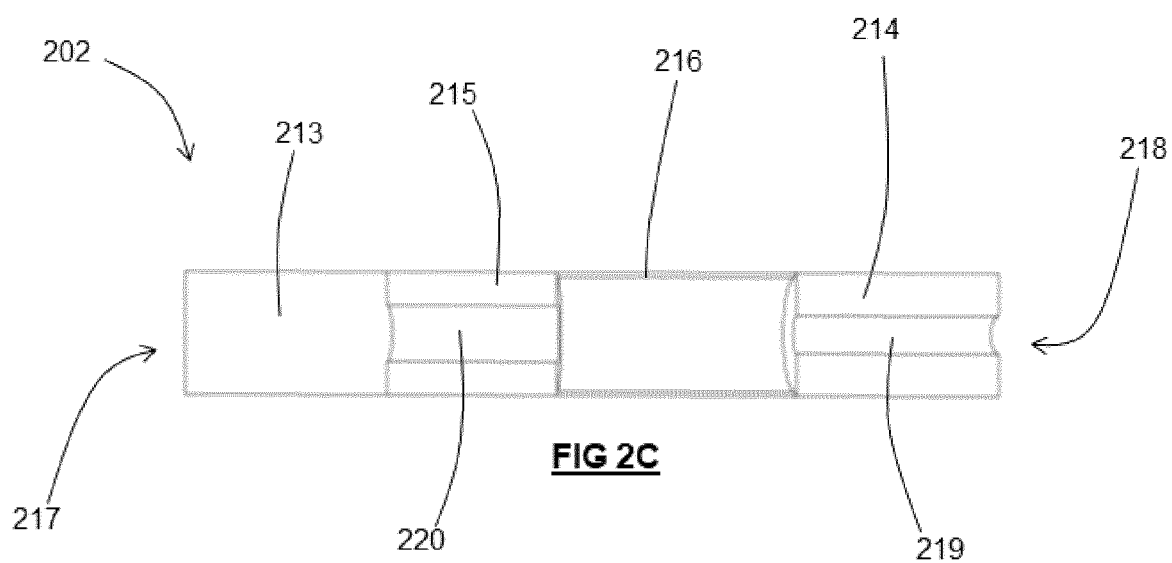


FIG 2B



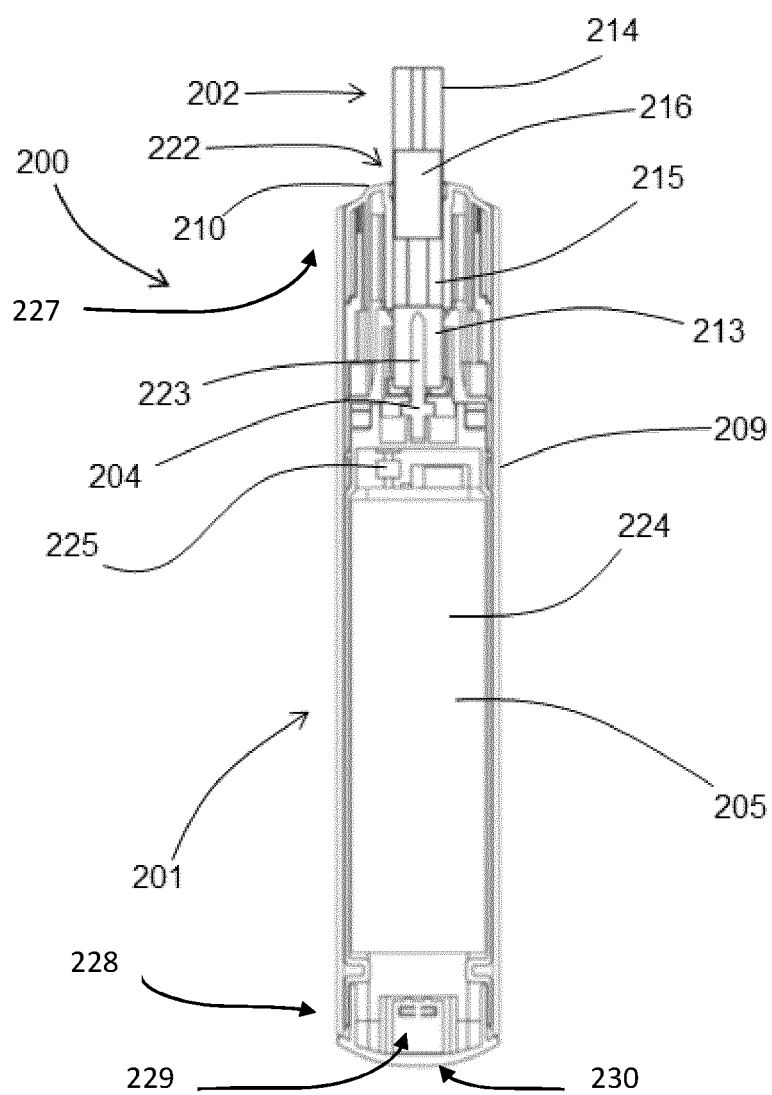


FIG 2E

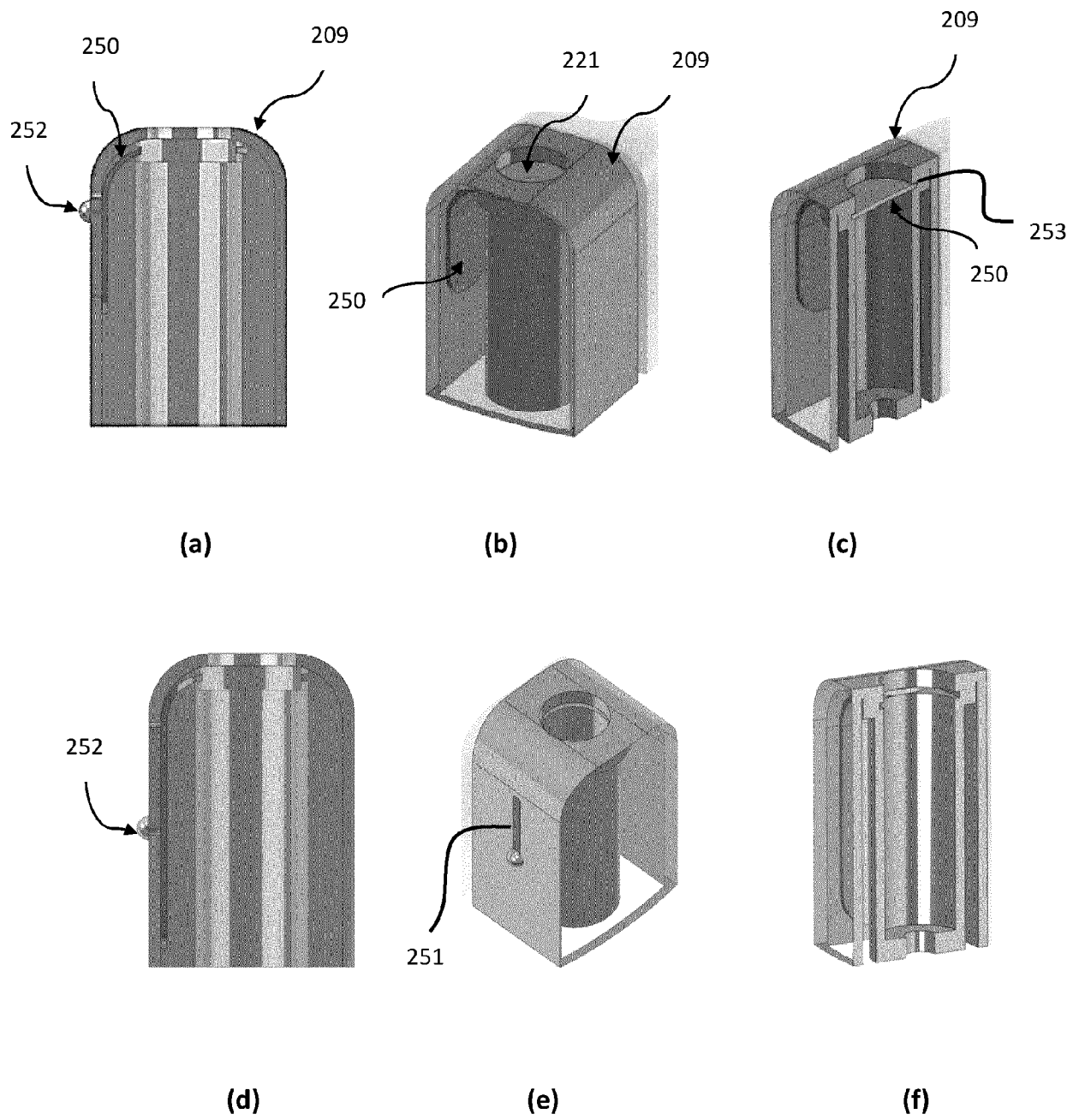


FIG 2F

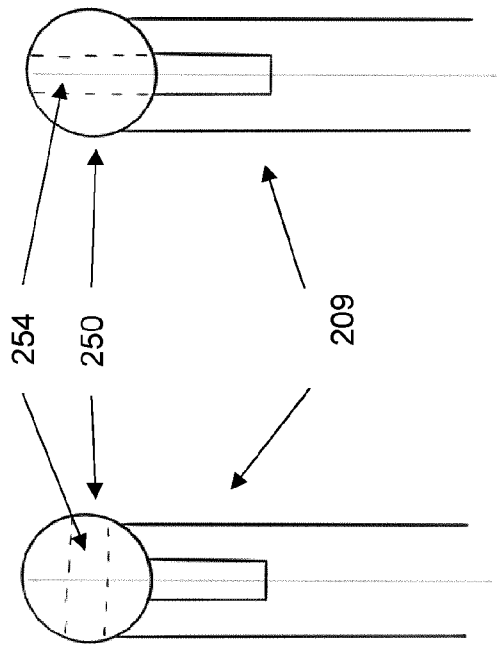


FIG 3A

FIG 3B

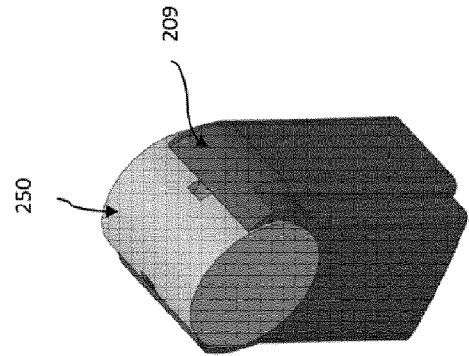


FIG 3C

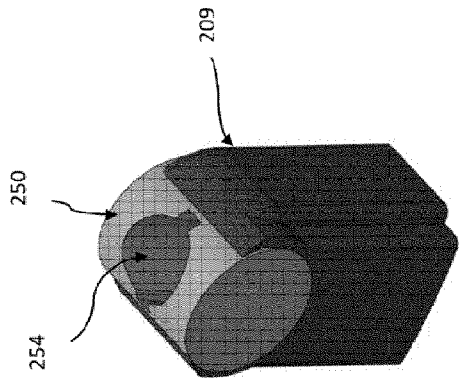


FIG 3D

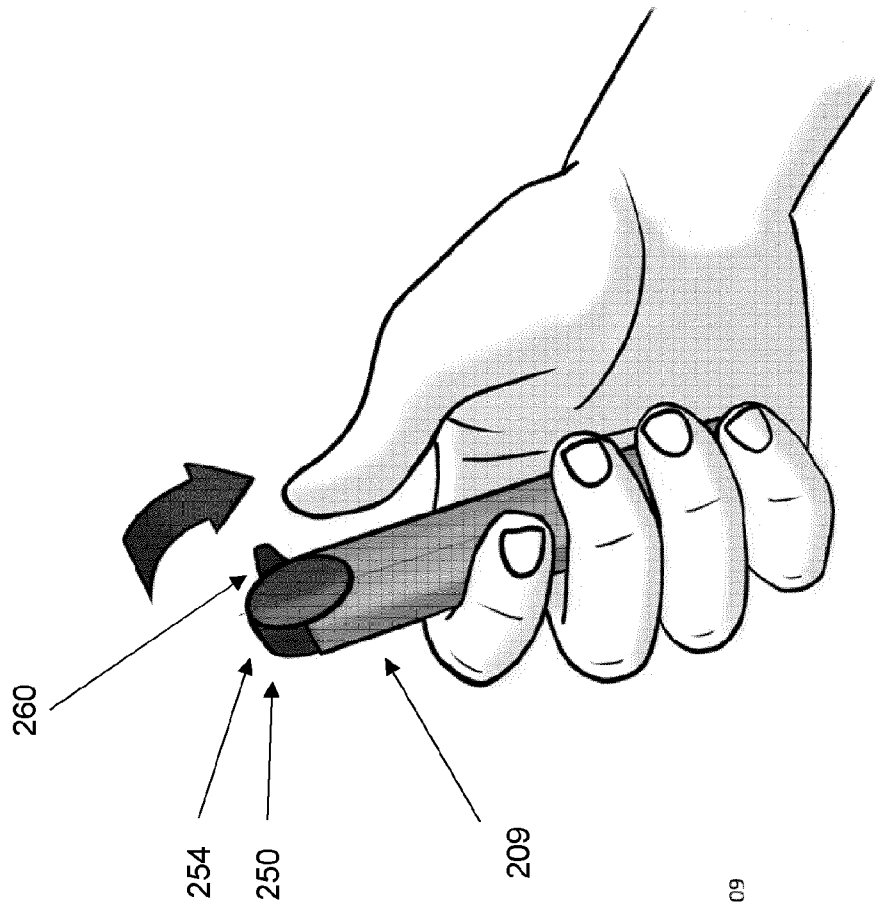


FIG 3E