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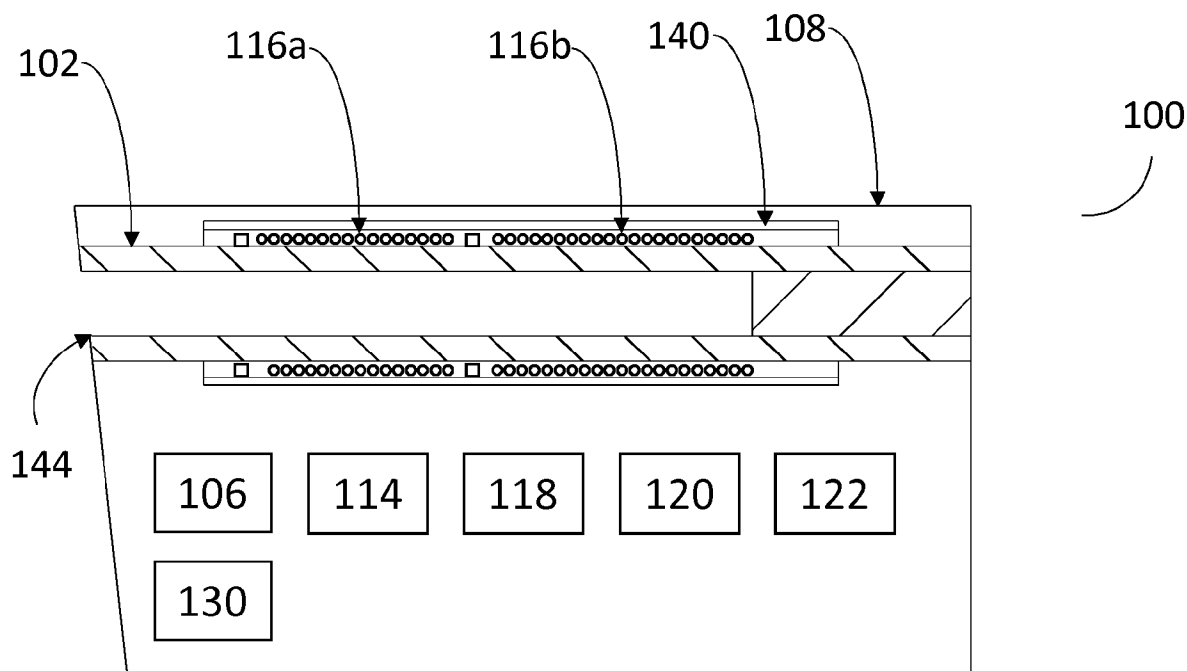


Figure 1

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Disclosed is apparatus (100) for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, the apparatus comprising: a thermal insulator comprising: an inner wall (110) at least partially defining a heating zone for receiving at

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

least a portion of an article comprising smokable material, wherein the inner wall comprises heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field to heat the heating zone; an outer wall (112); and an insulation region (124) bound by the inner wall and the outer wall, wherein the insulation region is evacuated to a lower pressure than an exterior of the insulation region; and a magnetic field generator (106) for generating a varying magnetic field that penetrates the inner wall in order to heat the inner wall in use.

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APPARATUS FOR HEATING SMOKABLE MATERIAL

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, to systems comprising such apparatus and articles comprising smokable material, and to methods of heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material.

10 Background

Smoking articles such as cigarettes, cigars and the like burn tobacco during use to create tobacco smoke. Attempts have been made to provide alternatives to these articles by creating products that release compounds without combusting. Examples of
15 such products are so-called “heat not burn” products or tobacco heating devices or products, which release compounds by heating, but not burning, material. The material may be, for example, tobacco or other non-tobacco products, which may or may not contain nicotine.

20 Summary

A first aspect of the present invention provides apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, the apparatus comprising:

25 a thermal insulator comprising:

an inner wall at least partially defining a heating zone for receiving at least a portion of an article comprising smokable material, wherein the inner wall comprises heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field to heat the heating zone;

30 an outer wall; and

an insulation region bound by the inner wall and the outer wall, wherein the insulation region is evacuated to a lower pressure than an exterior of the insulation region; and

a magnetic field generator for generating a varying magnetic field that penetrates the inner wall in order to heat the inner wall in use.

In an exemplary embodiment, the outer wall is magnetically impermeable and/or
5 electrically non-conductive.

In an exemplary embodiment, the outer wall comprises glass or ceramic.

In an exemplary embodiment, the magnetic field generator comprises a coil that
10 encircles at least part of the outer wall. The coil may comprise a helical coil. The coil may comprise a Litz wire.

In an exemplary embodiment, the coil comprises a first part to heat a first section of the inner wall and a second part to heat a second section of the inner wall, and the
15 first part and the second part are independently controllable.

In an exemplary embodiment, the apparatus comprises a second coil that encircles at least part of the outer wall, and the coil and the second coil are independently controllable.
20

In an exemplary embodiment, the apparatus comprises braze rings located at a junction between the inner wall and the outer wall to seal the insulation region.

In an exemplary embodiment, the outer wall extends only partially along a
25 length of the inner wall.

In an exemplary embodiment, the inner wall is a cylindrical tube.

In an exemplary embodiment, the apparatus comprises magnetic shielding
30 surrounding the magnetic field generator.

In an exemplary embodiment, the heating material comprises one or more materials selected from the group consisting of: an electrically-conductive material, a magnetic material, and a magnetic electrically-conductive material.

5 In an exemplary embodiment, wherein the heating material comprises a metal or a metal alloy.

In an exemplary embodiment, the heating material comprises one or more materials selected from the group consisting of: aluminium, gold, iron, nickel, cobalt,
10 conductive carbon, graphite, plain-carbon steel, stainless steel, ferritic stainless steel, copper, and bronze.

In an exemplary embodiment, a first section of the inner wall is made of a first material and a second section of the inner wall is made of a second material that is
15 different from the first material.

In an exemplary embodiment, the apparatus is for heating non-liquid smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material.

20 In an exemplary embodiment, the apparatus is for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material without burning the smokable material.

In an exemplary embodiment, the inner wall is connected to the outer wall at a first position on the inner wall and at a second position on the inner wall, and the inner
25 wall comprises at least one deformable structure between the first and second positions for deforming to accommodate thermal expansion of a section of the inner wall between the first and second positions during heating of the heating material. The thermal expansion may be or comprise axial thermal expansion of the section of the inner wall.
30 The inner wall may comprise two such deformable structures that are spaced apart in the axial direction of the inner wall. In an exemplary embodiment, the inner wall is a cylindrical tube, and the thermal expansion is or comprises axial thermal expansion of a section of the cylindrical tube.

In an exemplary embodiment, the heating material comprises a metallized layer of the inner wall.

5 In an exemplary embodiment, the inner wall comprises a support of magnetically impermeable and/or electrically non-conductive material and the metallized layer is between the support and the insulation region.

10 In an exemplary embodiment, the inner wall comprises a support of magnetically impermeable and/or electrically non-conductive material and the support is between the metallized layer and the insulation region.

A second aspect of the present invention provides apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, the apparatus comprising:

15 a heating zone for receiving at least a portion of an article comprising smokable material;

a heating element comprising heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field to heat the heating zone;

20 a thermal insulator comprising:

an outer wall;

an inner wall between the heating element and the outer wall; and

25 an insulation region bound by the inner wall and the outer wall, wherein the insulating region is evacuated to a lower pressure than an exterior of the insulating region, and wherein one or each of the inner and outer walls is magnetically impermeable and/or electrically non-conductive; and

a magnetic field generator for generating a varying magnetic field that penetrates the heating element in use.

30 Exemplary embodiments of the apparatus of the second aspect may have any of the features noted above as being present in exemplary embodiments of the apparatus of the first aspect of the present invention.

In an exemplary embodiment, one or each of the outer wall and the inner wall is formed of glass.

In an exemplary embodiment, the heating element is connected to the inner wall
5 by one or more deformable attachments.

A third aspect of the present invention provides smokable material for use with the apparatus of the first aspect or the second aspect of the present invention.

10 The smokable material of the third aspect of the present invention may be non-liquid smokable material.

A fourth aspect of the present invention provides an article comprising smokable material, wherein the article is for use with the apparatus of the first aspect or the second
15 aspect of the present invention.

A fifth aspect of the present invention provides a system for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, the system comprising:

20 apparatus according to the first aspect or the second aspect of the present invention; and

the article comprising smokable material for locating at least partially in the heating zone of the apparatus.

25 A sixth aspect of the present invention provides a method of heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, the method comprising:

providing an apparatus according to the first aspect or the second aspect of the present invention;

30 locating at least a portion of an article comprising smokable material in the heating zone of the apparatus; and

penetrating the heating material of the apparatus with a varying magnetic field to heat the heating zone and the smokable material.

A seventh aspect of the present invention provides a thermal insulator for use in apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, the thermal insulator comprising:

- 5 an inner wall comprising heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field;
- an outer wall that is magnetically impermeable and/or electrically non-conductive; and
- an insulation region bound by the inner wall and the outer wall, wherein the
- 10 insulation region is evacuated to a lower pressure than an exterior of the insulation region.

Exemplary embodiments of the thermal insulator of the seventh aspect may have any of the features noted above as being present in exemplary embodiments of the

15 thermal insulator of the apparatus of the first aspect of the present invention.

In an exemplary embodiment, the insulation region encircles the inner wall, and the outer wall encircles the insulation region.

20 In an exemplary embodiment, the thermal insulator is for use in the apparatus of the first aspect or the second aspect of the present invention.

Brief Description of the Drawings

25 Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material;

30

Figure 2 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of a thermal insulator of the apparatus of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows a section along line A-A of Figure 2;

Figure 4 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at
5 least one component of the smokable material;

Figure 5 shows a section along line B-B of Figure 4;

Figures 6a and 6b show details of a join between an inner wall and an outer wall
10 of a thermal insulator for use in an apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material;

Figure 7 shows an example of an article comprising smokable material for use with an apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of
15 the smokable material;

Figure 8 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of a system comprising an article including smokable material and an apparatus for heating the smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material;
20

Figure 9 shows a flow diagram showing an example of a method of heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material;

Figure 10 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at
25 least one component of the smokable material;

Figure 11 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at
30 least one component of the smokable material;

Figure 12 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material; and

5 Figure 13 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of a thermal insulator and heating element for use in an apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material.

10 Figure 14 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material.

15 Figure 15 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material.

Detailed Description

As used herein, the term “smokable material” includes materials that provide
20 volatilised components upon heating, typically in the form of vapour or an aerosol. “Smokable material” may be a non-tobacco-containing material or a tobacco-containing material. “Smokable material” may, for example, include one or more of tobacco per se, tobacco derivatives, expanded tobacco, reconstituted tobacco, tobacco extract, homogenised tobacco or tobacco substitutes. The smokable material can be in the form
25 of ground tobacco, cut rag tobacco, extruded tobacco, reconstituted tobacco, reconstituted smokable material, liquid, gel, gelled sheet, powder, or agglomerates, or the like. “Smokable material” also may include other, non-tobacco, products, which, depending on the product, may or may not contain nicotine. “Smokable material” may comprise one or more humectants, such as glycerol or propylene glycol.

30

As used herein, the term “heating material” or “heater material” refers to material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field.

As used herein, the terms "flavour" and "flavourant" refer to materials which, where local regulations permit, may be used to create a desired taste or aroma in a product for adult consumers. They may include extracts (e.g., licorice, hydrangea, Japanese white bark magnolia leaf, chamomile, fenugreek, clove, menthol, Japanese
5 mint, aniseed, cinnamon, herb, wintergreen, cherry, berry, peach, apple, Drambuie, bourbon, scotch, whiskey, spearmint, peppermint, lavender, cardamom, celery, cascarilla, nutmeg, sandalwood, bergamot, geranium, honey essence, rose oil, vanilla, lemon oil, orange oil, cassia, caraway, cognac, jasmine, ylang-ylang, sage, fennel, piment, ginger, anise, coriander, coffee, or a mint oil from any species of the genus
10 Mentha), flavour enhancers, bitterness receptor site blockers, sensorial receptor site activators or stimulators, sugars and/or sugar substitutes (e.g., sucralose, acesulfame potassium, aspartame, saccharine, cyclamates, lactose, sucrose, glucose, fructose, sorbitol, or mannitol), and other additives such as charcoal, chlorophyll, minerals, botanicals, or breath freshening agents. They may be imitation, synthetic or natural
15 ingredients or blends thereof. They may comprise natural or nature-identical aroma chemicals. They may be in any suitable form, for example, oil, liquid, powder, or gel.

Induction heating is a process in which an electrically-conductive object is heated by penetrating the object with a varying magnetic field. The process is described
20 by Faraday's law of induction and Ohm's law. An induction heater may comprise an electromagnet and a device for passing a varying electrical current, such as an alternating current, through the electromagnet. When the electromagnet and the object to be heated are suitably relatively positioned so that the resultant varying magnetic field produced by the electromagnet penetrates the object, one or more eddy currents
25 are generated inside the object. The object has a resistance to the flow of electrical currents. Therefore, when such eddy currents are generated in the object, their flow against the electrical resistance of the object causes the object to be heated. This process is called Joule, ohmic, or resistive heating. An object that is capable of being inductively heated is known as a susceptor.

30

Magnetic hysteresis heating is a process in which an object made of a magnetic material is heated by penetrating the object with a varying magnetic field. A magnetic material can be considered to comprise many atomic-scale magnets, or magnetic

dipoles. When a magnetic field penetrates such material, the magnetic dipoles align with the magnetic field. Therefore, when a varying magnetic field, such as an alternating magnetic field, for example as produced by an electromagnet, penetrates the magnetic material, the orientation of the magnetic dipoles changes with the varying
5 applied magnetic field. Such magnetic dipole reorientation causes heat to be generated in the magnetic material.

When an object is both electrically-conductive and magnetic, penetrating the object with a varying magnetic field can cause both Joule heating and magnetic
10 hysteresis heating in the object. Moreover, the use of magnetic material can strengthen the magnetic field, which can intensify the Joule and magnetic hysteresis heating.

In each of the above processes, as heat is generated inside the object itself, rather than by an external heat source by heat conduction, a rapid temperature rise in the object
15 and more uniform heat distribution can be achieved, particularly through selection of suitable object material and geometry, and suitable varying magnetic field magnitude and orientation relative to the object. Moreover, as induction heating and magnetic hysteresis heating do not require a physical connection to be provided between the source of the varying magnetic field and the object, design freedom and control over
20 the heating profile may be greater, and cost may be lower.

Figure 1 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention. Figures 2 and 3 show schematic cross-sectional views of a thermal insulator of the apparatus. The thermal insulator 102 is shown in simplified
25 form in Figure 1, for clarity. Apparatus 100 as shown in Figure 1 is for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material. The thermal insulator 102 of the apparatus 100 is for receiving at least a portion of an article 104 comprising a body of smokable material 132 that is to be heated. The thermal insulator 102 is shown in more detail in Figures 2 and 3. The article 104 may be inserted
30 into an opening 144 of the apparatus 100. The apparatus 100 includes a magnetic field generator 106 for generating a varying magnetic field in use and a housing 108 for housing each of the components of the apparatus 100.

In this embodiment, the magnetic field generator 106 comprises an electrical power source 114, a two-part coil 116a, 116b and a device 118 for passing a varying electrical current, such as an alternating current, through the coil 116a, 116b. In some embodiments, such as this one, the magnetic field generator 106 also includes a
5 controller 120 and a user interface 122 for user-operation of the controller 120.

The electrical power source 114 may be a rechargeable battery. In other embodiments, the electrical power source 114 may be other than a rechargeable battery, such as a non-rechargeable battery, a capacitor, a battery-capacitor hybrid, or a
10 connection to a mains electricity supply.

The coil 116a, 116b may take any suitable form, including the form of a single coil. In this embodiment, the two-part coil 116a, 116b is a helical coil made of electrically-conductive material, such as copper. In some embodiments, the coil 116a,
15 116b may be a flat coil. That is, the coil may be a pseudo two-dimensional spiral. In some embodiments, the coil may comprise a Litz wire.

The apparatus 100 may include an air inlet that fluidly connects an interior of the apparatus with an exterior of the apparatus 100. In use, a user may be able to inhale
20 the volatilised component(s) of the smokable material 132 by drawing the volatilised component(s) through the article 104. As the volatilised component(s) is/are removed from the article, air may be drawn into the apparatus 100 via the air inlet.

The thermal insulator 102 is shown in more detail in Figures 2 and 3 and
25 includes an inner wall 110 and an outer wall 112. The inner wall 110 is a heating element comprising or made of heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field. In one embodiment, the inner wall 110 may be formed of steel. However, a nickel-cobalt ferrous alloy, such as Kovar®, could also be used. A region encircled by the inner wall 110 may be considered to be a heating zone or a heating
30 chamber. Together with an end closure, the inner wall 110 defines the heating zone. In other embodiments, the heating zone may be defined solely by the inner wall 110. In use, the article 104 to be heated is received in the heating zone within the inner wall 110. In Figures 2 and 3, the thermal insulator 102 is substantially cylindrical with a

circular cross-sectional shape. In other embodiments, the thermal insulator 102 may have a different cross-sectional shape.

5 In one embodiment, the inner wall 110 comprises a cavity for receiving at least a portion of the article. In this embodiment, the heating zone encircled by the inner wall 110 is elongate. The inner wall 110 is a cylindrical tube. The heating zone may be sized and shaped to accommodate the whole article 104 or alternatively may be dimensioned to receive only a portion of the article 104.

10 The thermal insulator 102 includes an insulation region 124 bound by and arranged between the inner wall 110 and the outer wall 112. In this embodiment, the insulation region 124 encircles the inner wall 110, the outer wall 112 encircles the insulation region 124, as may be best understood from Figure 3. The insulation region 124 is preferably evacuated to a lower pressure than an exterior of the insulation region.
15 Providing an insulation region 124 of lower pressure effectively thermally insulates the inner wall 110 and the heating zone from the outer wall 112 and the housing 108, thereby limiting heat transfer away from the inner wall 110 and the heating zone.

The insulation region 124 of the thermal insulator 102 may comprise an open-
20 cell porous material, for example comprising a polymer, aerogel or other suitable material. The pressure in the insulation region 124 may be in the range of 10^{-1} to 10^{-7} torr. In some embodiments, the pressure in the insulating region 124 may be considered to be a vacuum. The inner wall 110 and the outer wall 112 of the thermal insulator 102 are sufficiently strong to withstand any force exerted against them due to the pressure
25 differential between the insulation region 124 and regions external to the inner wall 110 and the outer wall 112, thereby preventing the thermal insulator 102 from collapsing inwards. A gas-absorbing material may be used in the insulation region 124 to maintain or aid creation of a relatively low pressure in the insulation region 124.

30 As the inner wall 110 functions as both a heating element and a wall of the thermal insulator 102 in this embodiment, the overall size and weight of the apparatus 100 can be reduced as there is no requirement to include a separate heating element and a separate inner wall for the insulation. The inner wall 110 is able to function as both a

heating element and a wall of the thermal insulator 102 due to the fact that it is heatable by induction heating and/or magnetic hysteresis heating. Induction heating and magnetic hysteresis heating do not require a physical connection to be provided between a source of a varying magnetic field and a heating element, which removes the
5 requirement for wires or any other physical connection between the power source and the heating element.

The insulation region 124 serves to reduce heat transfer away from the inner wall 110 via conduction and/or radiation or by any other known heat transfer
10 phenomenon.

Figure 3 shows a section through line A-A of Figure 2. Figures 2 and 3 are not drawn to scale. In Figure 2, the outer wall 112 is shown as extending only partially along a length of the inner wall 110. That is, the outer wall 112 extends along only a
15 portion of the inner wall 110, such that the thermal insulation may be provided around only a portion of the inner wall 110. Providing an outer wall 112 that extends only part of the way along the length of the inner wall 110 means that the overall size of the apparatus 100 may be reduced. Alternatively, the outer wall 112 may extend along the entire length of the inner wall 110. The outer wall 112 and the inner wall 110 may be
20 co-axial with one another.

As shown in Figure 1, the coil 116a, 116b may encircle at least part of the thermal insulator 102. The coil 116a, 116b may encircle at least part of the outer wall 112 of the thermal insulator 102. In one embodiment, the coil 116a, 116b and the outer
25 wall 112 may be formed as a single, integral element, such as by at least partially embedding the coil 116a, 116b in the outer wall 112, but in other embodiments the coil 116a, 116b and the outer wall 112 may be provided as separate elements.

In one embodiment, magnetic shielding 140 is provided around at least part of
30 the coil 116a 116b. The magnetic shielding 140 aims to reduce or avoid interaction between the magnetic field and anything other than the heating element, i.e. the inner wall 110 in this embodiment. The magnetic shielding can be formed of any material(s) suitable for containing a magnetic field, such as ferrite.

In some embodiments, the outer wall 112 is formed from a magnetically impermeable and electrically non-conductive material, such that the outer wall 112 will not be heated by induction heating and/or magnetic hysteresis heating when exposed to a varying magnetic field. For example, the outer wall 112 may be formed of a glass, such as a borosilicate, or ceramic material. Providing an outer wall 112 of magnetically impermeable material means that, when a varying electrical current, such as an alternating current, is passed through the coil 116a, 116b, the inner wall 110 of the thermal insulator 102 will be heated, whereas the outer wall 112 will not be heated by induction heating and/or magnetic hysteresis heating. Therefore, the efficiency of the system is improved, as energy is not wasted heating the outer wall 112. If the outer wall 112 were to be heated by virtue of the varying electrical current, the inner wall 110 may in fact only be heated minimally, which would be undesirable. This arrangement also serves to keep an outside temperature of the housing 108, particularly its surface, at an acceptable level for handling by a user.

Figure 10 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the thermal insulator 102 is the same as the thermal insulator 102 of Figures 2 and 3, except that the inner wall 110 comprises two deformable structures 127, 129. More specifically, as will be understood from Figure 10, the inner wall 110 is connected to the outer wall 112 at a first position on the inner wall 110 and at a second position on the inner wall 110. During heating of the heating material of the inner wall 110, the two deformable structures 127, 129 deform to accommodate thermal expansion of a section of the inner wall 110 between the first and second positions. Each of the deformable structures 127, 129 could be considered analogous to an expansion joint.

In this embodiment, the inner wall 110 is a cylindrical tube, the thermal expansion is or comprises axial thermal expansion, and each of the structures 127, 129 is axially deformable to accommodate or absorb the axial thermal expansion. This helps to reduce or avoid stress being applied to the outer wall 112 and to the connections between the inner and outer walls 110, 112 at the first and second positions on the inner wall 110. This can be particularly advantageous when the outer wall 112 is inflexible

or less flexible than the inner wall 110, such as when the outer wall is made of, or comprises, glass or ceramic.

In other embodiments, the inner wall 110 may comprise only one such
5 deformable structure, or may comprise more than two such deformable structures.

In some embodiments, such as that illustrated, the or each deformable structure comprises two radially extending members that are joined by a connection member. During deformation of the structure, the connection member and/or the radially
10 extending members and/or the joints between the connection member and the radially extending members flex, to permit relative movement of the ends of the radially extending members distal from the connection member.

While the at least one deformable structure has been described specifically with
15 reference to the thermal insulator 102 of Figure 10 for conciseness, it will be appreciated that the at least one deformable structure could correspondingly be incorporated into variants of any of the embodiments of thermal insulators 102 or apparatuses described herein to form further embodiments of thermal insulators 102 and apparatuses,
20 respectively.

Figure 11 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the thermal insulator 102 is the same as the thermal insulator 102 of Figures 2 and 3, except that a heating element comprising heating material 142
25 comprises a metallized layer 148 of the inner wall 110. The outer wall 112 is formed from an electrically non-conductive and/or magnetically impermeable material, such as glass or ceramic. The inner wall 110 includes a support 150 formed from an electrically non-conductive and/or magnetically impermeable material, such as glass or ceramic, and the metallized layer 148. In the embodiment shown in Figure 11, the support 150
30 is located between the metallized layer 148 and the insulation region 124. The metallized layer 148 is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field. The metallized layer is formed from an electrically conductive and/or magnetically permeable material, such as iron. The metallized layer may be applied in a powdered

form, or as a coating or plating, for example. Providing a metallized layer 148 reduces the overall size of the thermal insulator 102.

Figure 12 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the thermal insulator 102 is the same as the thermal insulator 102 of Figure 11 except the metallized layer 148 is between the support 150 and the insulation region 124. Any of the herein-described variations to the thermal insulator of Figure 11 may be made to the thermal insulator of Figure 12 to form other embodiments.

Figures 4 and 5 show schematic cross-sectional views of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the inner and outer walls 110, 112 are formed from electrically non-conductive and/or magnetically impermeable material. The inner wall 110 is adjacent to a heating element 142 comprising heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field. The heating element 142 is formed from an electrically conductive and/or magnetically permeable material. The heating element 142 is hollow, as shown in Figure 5, such that an article 104 comprising smokable material may be received therein. An embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention includes the thermal insulator of Figures 4 and 5 and the heating element 142, in place of the thermal insulator 102 with integral heating element of Figures 2 and 3.

In one embodiment, such as that of Figures 1 to 3, the coil 116a, 116b extends along a central longitudinal axis that is substantially aligned with a central longitudinal axis of the inner wall 110, such that the coil 116a, 116b is substantially co-axial with the inner wall 110. That is, the aligned axes are coincident. In a variation to this embodiment, the aligned axes may instead be parallel to one another. In this embodiment, the coil 116a, 116b is in a fixed position relative to the inner wall 110.

In the embodiment of Figures 1 to 3, the device 118 for passing a varying current through the coil 116a, 116b is electrically connected between the electrical power source 114 and the coil 116a, 116b. In an embodiment, the controller 120 is also

electrically connected to the electrical power source 114, and is communicatively connected to the device 118 to control the device 118. More specifically, in this embodiment, the controller 120 is for controlling the device 118, so as to control the supply of electrical power from the electrical power source 114 to the coil 116a, 116b.

5 In one embodiment, the controller 120 may comprise an integrated circuit (IC), such as an IC on a printed circuit board (PCB). In other embodiments, the controller 120 may take a different form. In some embodiments, the apparatus 100 may have a single electrical or electronic component comprising the device 118 and the controller 120. The controller 120 may be operated in this embodiment by user operation of a user

10 interface 122. In this embodiment, the user interface 122 is located at the exterior of the housing 108. The user interface 122 may comprise a push-button, a toggle switch, a dial, a touchscreen, or the like. In other embodiments, the user interface 122 may be remote and connected to the apparatus 100 wirelessly, such as via Bluetooth®. In this embodiment, operation of the user interface 122 by a user causes the controller 120 to

15 allow the device 118 to cause an alternating electrical current to pass through the coil 116a, 116b, so as to cause the coil 114 to generate an alternating magnetic field.

The coil 116a, 116b and the inner wall 110 of the apparatus 100 are suitably relatively positioned so that the varying magnetic field produced by the coil 116a, 116b

20 in use penetrates the heating material of the inner wall 110. When the heating material of the inner wall 110 is an electrically-conductive material, as in the present embodiment, this may cause the generation of one or more eddy currents in the heating material. The flow of eddy currents in the heating material against the electrical resistance of the heating material causes the heating material to be heated by Joule

25 heating. In this embodiment, the heating material is also made of a magnetic material, and so the orientation of magnetic dipoles in the heating material changes with the changing applied magnetic field, which causes heat to be generated in the heating material by magnetic hysteresis. As discussed previously, in some embodiments, the outer wall 112 is formed from a magnetically impermeable and/or electrically non-

30 conductive material such that it will not heat up when exposed to a varying magnetic field. Providing such an outer wall 112 means that the inner wall 110 benefits more greatly from the effect of the varying magnetic field.

In an embodiment, the coil 116a, 116b encircles only part of the outer wall 112. In other embodiments, the coil 116a, 116b encircles the outer wall 112 along the full length of the outer wall 112.

5 In one embodiment, the coil 116a, 116b comprises a first part 116a that encircles a first portion of the outer wall 112 and a second part 116b that encircles a second portion of the outer wall 112. The controller 120 may control the device 118 to pass a varying electrical current, such as an alternating current, through the first part 116a to heat a first portion of the inner wall 110. The controller 120 of the magnetic field
10 generator 106 may control the device 118 to pass a varying electrical current, such as an alternating current, through the second part 116a to heat a second portion of the inner wall 110. The controller 120 of the magnetic field generator 106 may selectively and independently control the device 118 to pass a varying electrical current, such as an alternating current, through the first part 116a and the second part 116b, such that the
15 first and second portions of the inner wall 110 may be heated independently from one another. Accordingly, when an article 104 comprising smokable material is located in the heating zone, in use, a first section of the article 104 is heated by the first portion of the inner wall 110 and a second section of the article 104 is heated by the second portion of the inner wall 110. Providing a first coil part and a second coil part in this way helps
20 to enable an aerosol to be formed and released relatively rapidly from a first section of the article, for inhalation by a user, and allows a second subsequent release of aerosol from a second section of the article when the second coil part is activated. It will be appreciated that a coil of more than two parts, or multiple coils can also be provided. Similarly, multiple coils or multiple parts of coils could be in operation simultaneously,
25 possibly according to user preference.

 In some cases, the article 104 to be used with the apparatus 100 may comprise a heating element comprising heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field. The heating element may be arranged in the article so that,
30 when the article 104 is located in the heating zone of the apparatus 100 and the magnetic field generator 106 controls the device 118 to pass a varying electrical current, such as an alternating current, through the coil 116a, 116b to heat the inner wall 110, then the

article 104 is heated by both the heating element of the article 104 and inner wall 110 of the apparatus 100.

In one embodiment, an impedance of the coil 116a, 116b of the magnetic field generator 106 is equal, or substantially equal, to an impedance of the inner wall 110. If the impedance of the inner wall 110 were instead lower than the impedance of the coil 116a, 116b, then the voltage generated across the inner wall 110 in use may be lower than the voltage that may be generated across the inner wall 110 when the impedances are matched. Alternatively, if the impedance of the inner wall 110 were instead higher than the impedance of the coil 116a, 116b, then the electrical current generated in the inner wall 110 in use may be lower than the current that may be generated in the inner wall 110 when the impedances are matched. Matching the impedances may help to balance the voltage and current to maximise the heating power generated in the inner wall 110, in use. In some embodiments, the impedance of the device 118 may be equal, or substantially equal, to a combined impedance of the coil 116a, 116b and the inner wall 110.

The apparatus 100 may comprise a temperature sensor 130 for sensing a temperature of the inner wall 110. The temperature sensor 130 may be communicatively connected to the controller 120, so that the controller 120 is able to monitor the temperature of the inner wall 110 or of the heating zone. On the basis of one or more signals received from the temperature sensor 130, the controller 120 may cause the device 118 to adjust a characteristic of the varying or alternating electrical current passed through the coil 116a, 116b as necessary, in order to ensure that the temperature of the heating zone or of the inner wall 110 remains within a predetermined temperature range. The characteristic may be, for example, amplitude or frequency or duty cycle. Within the predetermined temperature range, in use, the smokable material within the article located in the heating zone is heated sufficiently to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material without combusting the smokable material. Accordingly, in this embodiment, the controller 120, and the apparatus 100 as a whole, is arranged to heat the smokable material to volatilise the at least one component of the smokable material without combusting the smokable material. In some embodiments, the operating temperature range is from about 50°C to about 350°C, such as between

about 50°C and about 250°C, between about 50°C and about 150°C, between about 50°C and about 120°C, between about 50°C and about 100°C, between about 50°C and about 80°C, or between about 60°C and about 70°C. In some embodiments, the temperature range is between about 170°C and about 220°C. In other embodiments, the temperature range may be other than within these ranges. In some embodiments, the upper limit of the temperature range could be greater than 350°C. In some embodiments, the temperature sensor 130 may be omitted. In some embodiments, the heating material of the inner wall 110 may have a Curie point temperature selected on the basis of the maximum temperature to which it is desired to heat the heating material, so that further heating above that temperature by induction heating the heating material is hindered or prevented.

Figures 6A and 6B show details of connections between the inner wall 110 and the outer wall 112 of the thermal insulator, according to an embodiment of the invention. An end of the insulation region 124 of the thermal insulator 102 may taper as the outer wall 112 and the inner wall 110 converge to an outlet (not shown) through which gas in the insulation region 124 may be evacuated to create a vacuum during manufacture of the thermal insulator 102. Figures 6A and 6B show a detail of the outer wall 112 converging towards the inner wall 110, but a converse arrangement, in which the inner wall 110 converges to the outer wall 112, could alternatively be used. The converging end of the outer wall 112 is configured to guide gas molecules in the insulation region 124 out of the outlet and thereby evacuate the insulation region 124 to a lower pressure than an exterior of the insulation region during manufacture. The outlet is sealable so as to maintain a vacuum or a region of lower pressure in the insulation region 124 after the insulation region 124 has been evacuated. The outlet can be sealed, for example, by creating a brazed seal ring 126, 128 at the outlet by brazing material onto the inner and outer walls 110, 112 at the outlet after gas has been evacuated from the insulation region 124. However, alternative sealing techniques could be used. The brazed seal rings 126, 128 at the junction between the inner wall 110 and the outer wall 112 act to reduce heat transfer away from the inner wall 112 via convection, thereby reducing energy losses in the system.

In certain embodiments, the inner 110 and outer 112 walls may comprise dissimilar materials that are joined together. For example, the outer wall 112 may comprise a glass or ceramic material and the inner wall 110 may comprise a metal or metal alloy. In these cases, the outer wall 112 and the metal inner wall 110 may be
5 brazed together with a silver eutectic braze material. The braze material may be applied to single joints in succession in an order dependent on the temperature tolerance of the materials involved. For instance, the highest temperature bonding process may first be applied to the material of the first wall to form a first join to that wall. The temperature of the bonding process may then be stepped down to form a second join to the other
10 wall.

In embodiments where the outer wall 112 comprises a glass material and the inner wall 110 comprises a metal or metal alloy, the joining process may comprise a glass-to-metal seal in which a bond is formed between the inner 110 and outer 112 walls
15 by high-temperature melting of the glass and/or the metal/metal alloy.

In certain embodiments, the ends of the outer wall 112 may be shaped to have a close fit with the inner wall 110 before bonding takes place. One example of an outer wall 112 having shaped ends is shown in Figure 14. Each end of the outer wall 112 may
20 comprise a flared end 112a that is shaped so that the outer wall 112 forms a close fit with the inner wall 110. As can be seen in Figure 14, the ends 112a may be flared downwards towards the inner wall 110 to form the close fit with the inner wall 110. In some embodiments, where the outer wall 112 comprises a glass material, the glass material may be heated and deformed to form a close fit with the inner wall 110.

25

In some embodiments, the inner wall 110 may be shaped to form a close fit with the outer wall 112 when the walls are assembled together. One example of an inner wall 110 having shaped ends is shown in Figure 15. The ends of the inner wall 110 each
30 comprise a flange 110a. When the inner wall 110 is assembled with the outer wall 112, the flanges 110a extend towards an inner surface of the outer wall 112 so that the inner and outer 112 walls have a close fit.

In some embodiments, the shaped ends of the inner wall 110 and/or outer wall 112 may be heated so that a bond is formed with the inner surface of the outer wall 112. For example, the shaped ends may be heated such that the material forming the outer wall 112 melts to bond against the shaped ends of the inner wall 110, or vice versa. The
5 heating may comprise induction heating, for example.

Any of the above described assembly and/or joining techniques, or any other suitable technique, may be used in assembling and/or joining the the inner wall 110 to the outer wall 112.

10

In order to evacuate the insulation region 124, the thermal insulator 102 may be placed in a low pressure, substantially evacuated environment such as a vacuum furnace chamber so that gas molecules in the insulation region 124 flow into the low pressure environment outside the thermal insulator 102. When the pressure inside the insulation
15 region 124 becomes low, the tapered geometry of the outer wall 112 and the inner wall 110, guide any remaining gas molecules out of the insulation region 124 via the outlet.

In some embodiments, one or more low emissivity coatings may be present on internal surfaces of the insulation region 124, i.e. on an outer surface of the inner wall
20 110 and an inner surface of the outer wall 112. Providing one or more such low emissivity coatings may aid in reducing heat transfer via infrared radiation.

In some embodiments, a reflective surface is provided on a surface of the inner wall 110 that bounds the insulation region 124. Alternatively or in addition, a reflective
25 surface may be provided on a surface of the outer wall 112 that bounds the insulation region 124. The reflective surface acts to reduce heat transfer away from the inner wall 110 by radiation.

Although the shape of the thermal insulator 102 has been generally described so
30 far herein as being substantially cylindrical or similar, the thermal insulator 102 could be formed as another shape, for example a cuboid. In one embodiment, the inner wall 110 is tubular and encircles the heating zone. The inner wall 110 may have a substantially circular cross-section. However, in other embodiments, the inner wall 110

may have a cross-section other than circular, such as square, rectangular, polygonal or elliptical.

Referring to Figure 7, there is shown a schematic cross-sectional view of an article 104 comprising smokable material, according to an embodiment of the invention. The article 104 of this embodiment is particularly suitable for use with the apparatus 100 shown in Figure 1, or an apparatus that has the thermal insulator of Figures 4 and 5 and the heating element 142, in place of the thermal insulator 102 with integral heating element of Figures 2 and 3. In use, the article 104 may be removably inserted into the heating zone at an opening 144 of the apparatus 100.

In one embodiment, the article 104 is in the form of a substantially cylindrical rod that includes a body of smokable material 132 and a filter assembly in the form of a rod. The filter assembly of this embodiment comprises three segments: a cooling segment 134, a filter segment 136 and a mouth end segment 138. However, in other embodiments any one or two or all of these segments 134, 136, 138 may be omitted.

The body of smokable material 132 is located towards a distal end of the article 104. In one embodiment, the cooling segment 134 is located between the body of smokable material 132 and the filter segment 136, such that the cooling segment 134 is in an abutting relationship with the smokable material 132 and the filter segment 136. The filter segment 136 is located between the cooling segment 134 and the mouth end segment 138. The mouth end segment 138 is located towards a proximal end of the article 104, adjacent the filter segment 136. In one embodiment, the filter segment 136 is in an abutting relationship with the mouth end segment 138.

In one embodiment, the body of smokable material 132 comprises tobacco. However, in other respective embodiments, the body of smokable material 132 may consist of tobacco, may consist substantially entirely of tobacco, may comprise tobacco and smokable material other than tobacco, may comprise smokable material other than tobacco, or may be free of tobacco. The smokable material may include an aerosol forming agent, such as glycerol.

In one embodiment, the cooling segment 134 is an annular tube and is located around and defines an air gap within the cooling segment 134. The air gap provides a chamber for heated volatilised components generated from the body of smokable material 132 to flow. The cooling segment 134 is hollow to provide a chamber for aerosol accumulation yet rigid enough to withstand axial compressive forces and bending moments that might arise during manufacture and whilst the article 104 is in use during insertion into the apparatus 100. The cooling segment 134 provides a physical displacement between the smokable material 132 and the filter segment 136. The physical displacement provided by the cooling segment 134 will provide a thermal gradient across the length of the cooling segment 134.

The filter segment 136 may be formed of any filter material sufficient to remove one or more volatilised compounds from heated volatilised components from the smokable material. In one embodiment the filter segment 136 is made of a mono-acetate material, such as cellulose acetate. The presence of the filter segment 136 provides an insulating effect by providing further cooling to the heated volatilised components that exit the cooling segment 136. This further cooling effect reduces the contact temperature of the user's lips on the surface of the filter segment 136.

The mouth end segment 138 is an annular tube and is located around and defines an air gap within the mouth end segment 138. The air gap provides a chamber for heated volatilised components that flow from the filter segment 138.

In one embodiment, the total length of the article 104 is between 71mm and 95mm, more preferably, total length of the article 104 is between 79mm and 87mm, more preferably still, total length of the article 104 is 83mm.

In one embodiment, the article 104 is elongate and substantially cylindrical with a substantially circular cross-section. However, in other embodiments, the article 104 may have a cross-section other than circular and/or not be elongate and/or not be cylindrical.

Referring to Figure 8, there is shown a schematic cross-sectional view of a system according to an embodiment of the invention. The system 200 comprises the apparatus 100 of Figure 1 and the article 104 of Figure 7. For conciseness, the apparatus 100 and the article 104 have not been described in detail again.

5

In use, the article 104 is received within the heating zone of the apparatus. As described above, the inner wall 110 is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field to heat heating zone. The article in the heating zone will, in turn, be heated to cause one or more volatilised components of the smokable material to be released.

10

In use, air may be drawn into the article 104 through the distal end of the article 104 via an inlet that fluidly connects an interior of the apparatus 100 with an exterior of the apparatus 100. The air may pass through the smokable material 132 and pick up volatilised components released from the smokable material 132, and then the volatilised components, typically in the form of vapour or an aerosol, may be drawn through the filter assembly of the article 104 and through the proximal end of the article 104 for consumption by a user.

In one embodiment, when the article 104 is in the heating zone, the inner wall 110 is in thermal contact with the smokable material 132 of the article 104. In one embodiment, the smokable material 132 is in surface contact with the inner wall 110. Therefore, the inner wall 110 is heatable in use to directly heat the smokable material 132. In other embodiments, the heating material of the inner wall 110 may be kept out of surface contact with the smokable material 132, but still in a thermal relationship with the smokable material 132.

In other embodiments, as discussed above with reference to Figures 4 and 5, the inner wall 110 is adjacent to a heating element comprising heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field. In such embodiments, the heating element 142 is in thermal contact (and preferably in surface contact) with the smokable material 132 of the article 104, so as to heat the smokable material 132 in use.

30

Figure 13 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an example of another thermal insulator for use in an apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the thermal insulator 102 is the same as the thermal insulator 102 of Figure 4 except that the heating element 142 is connected to the inner wall 110 by one or more deformable attachments 152. In Figure 13, four deformable attachments 152 are shown, but in other embodiments there may be more or fewer, such as one or two. In some example, the deformable attachments 152 provide a structural connection between the inner wall 110 and the heating element 142, whilst also allowing a limited relative movement between inner wall 110 and the heating element 142. During heating, the inner wall 110 and the heating element 142 may expand at different rates. Allowing some relative movement between the inner wall 110 and the heating element 142 due to different rates of thermal expansion helps to reduce or avoid stress being applied to the inner wall 110 and the heating element 142. This can be particularly advantageous when the inner wall 110 is inflexible or less flexible than the inner wall heating element 142, such as when the inner wall is made of, or comprises, glass or ceramic. In some embodiments, the deformable attachments may be made from high temperature silicone, for example.

In one embodiment, the length of the body of smokable material 132 is approximately equal to the length of the inner wall 110. This can help to provide more effective heating of the body of smokable material 132 in use. In other embodiments, the length of the body of smokable material 132 may be less than or greater than the length of the inner wall 110.

In one embodiment, the inner wall 110 is impermeable to air or volatilised material, and is substantially free from discontinuities.

Referring to Figure 9 there is shown a flow diagram showing a method of heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material according to an embodiment of the invention.

The method 300 comprises providing 302 an apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention, such as the apparatus 100 as shown in Figure 1

and described above. The method also comprises locating 304 an article comprising smokable material, such as the article 104 shown in Figure 7 and described above, in the heating zone of the apparatus. The method further comprises penetrating 306 the heating material of the apparatus with a varying magnetic field to heat the heating zone
5 and the smokable material of the article.

In each of the embodiments discussed above, the heating material is steel. However, in other embodiments, the heating material may comprise one or more materials selected from the group consisting of: an electrically-conductive material, a
10 magnetic material, and a magnetic electrically-conductive material. In some embodiments, the heating material may comprise a metal or a metal alloy. In some embodiments, the heating material may comprise one or more materials selected from the group consisting of: aluminium, gold, iron, nickel, cobalt, conductive carbon, graphite, plain-carbon steel, stainless steel, ferritic stainless steel, copper, and bronze.
15 Other heating material(s) may be used in other embodiments. It has been found that, when magnetic electrically-conductive material is used as the heating material, magnetic coupling between the magnetic electrically-conductive material and an electromagnet of the apparatus in use may be enhanced. In addition to potentially enabling magnetic hysteresis heating, this can result in greater or improved Joule
20 heating of the heating material, and thus greater or improved heating of the smokable material.

The heating material may have a skin depth, which is an exterior zone within which most of an induced electrical current and/or induced reorientation of magnetic
25 dipoles occurs. By providing a relatively small thickness, a greater proportion of the heating material may be heatable by a given varying magnetic field, as compared to heating material having a depth or thickness that is relatively large as compared to the other dimensions of the heating material. Thus, a more efficient use of material is achieved and, in turn, costs are reduced.

30

In some embodiments, a first portion of the inner wall 110 may be made of a first material and a second portion of the inner wall 110 may be made of a second material that is different from the first material. The first material may be a heating

material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field. Examples of such heating materials are discussed above. The second material may, or may not, be a heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field, but it should be a thermal conductor. The first portion of the inner wall 110 may be located
5 towards the proximal or mouth end of the apparatus 100, such that when a varying magnetic field is applied to the inner wall 110, the first portion is heated and therefore will heat a portion of the body of smokable material 132 that is located towards the proximal or mouth end of the body of smokable material 132 first. The second portion of the inner wall 110 will then be heated via conduction, which in turn will heat the a
10 portion of the body of smokable material 132 that is located towards the distal end of the body of smokable material 132.

In some embodiments, the smokable material is non-liquid smokable material, and the apparatus is for heating non-liquid smokable material to volatilise at least one
15 component of the smokable material. In other embodiments, the opposite may be true. In some embodiment the apparatus is for heating a liquid smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the liquid smokable material, which subsequently passes through a non-liquid smokable material.

20 In each of the above described embodiments, the article 104 is a consumable article. Once all, or substantially all, of the volatilisable component(s) of the smokable material 132 in the article 104 has/have been spent, the user may remove the article 104 from the apparatus 100 and dispose of the article 104. The user may subsequently re-use the apparatus 100 with another similar article 104.

25 In some embodiments, the apparatus 100 is sold, supplied or otherwise provided separately from the articles 104 with which the apparatus 100 is usable. However, in some embodiments, the apparatus 100 and one or more of the articles 104 may be provided together as a system 200, such as a kit or an assembly, possibly with additional
30 components, such as cleaning utensils.

In order to address various issues and advance the art, the entirety of this disclosure shows by way of illustration and example various embodiments in which the

claimed invention may be practised and which provide for superior apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, superior systems comprising such apparatus and such articles, and superior methods of heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material.

- 5 The advantages and features of the disclosure are of a representative sample of embodiments only, and are not exhaustive and/or exclusive. They are presented only to assist in understanding and teach the claimed and otherwise disclosed features. It is to be understood that advantages, embodiments, examples, functions, features, structures and/or other aspects of the disclosure are not to be considered limitations on
- 10 the disclosure as defined by the claims or limitations on equivalents to the claims, and that other embodiments may be utilised and modifications may be made without departing from the scope and/or spirit of the disclosure. Various embodiments may suitably comprise, consist of, or consist in essence of, various combinations of the disclosed elements, components, features, parts, steps, means, etc. The disclosure may
- 15 include other inventions not presently claimed, but which may be claimed in future.

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, the apparatus comprising:
 - 5 a thermal insulator comprising:
 - an inner wall at least partially defining a heating zone for receiving at least a portion of an article comprising smokable material, wherein the inner wall comprises heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field to heat the heating zone;
 - 10 an outer wall; and
 - an insulation region bound by the inner wall and the outer wall, wherein the insulation region is evacuated to a lower pressure than an exterior of the insulation region; and
 - a magnetic field generator for generating a varying magnetic field that penetrates
 - 15 the inner wall in order to heat the inner wall in use.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the outer wall is magnetically impermeable and/or is electrically non-conductive.
- 20 3. The apparatus of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the outer wall comprises glass or ceramic.
4. The apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the magnetic field generator comprises a coil that encircles at least part of the outer wall.
- 25 5. The apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the coil comprises a helical coil.
6. The apparatus according to claim 4 or claim 5, wherein the coil comprises a Litz wire.
- 30 7. The apparatus according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the coil comprises a first part to heat a first section of the inner wall and a second part to heat a second

section of the inner wall, wherein the first part and the second part are independently controllable.

8. The apparatus according to any one of claims 4 to 7, comprising a second coil
5 that encircles at least part of the outer wall, wherein the coil and the second coil are independently controllable.

9. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 8, comprising braze rings
10 located at a junction between the inner wall and the outer wall to seal the insulation region.

10. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the outer wall extends only partially along a length of the inner wall.

15 11. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the inner wall is a cylindrical tube.

12. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 11, comprising magnetic shielding surrounding the magnetic field generator.

20

13. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the heating material comprises one or more materials selected from the group consisting of: an electrically-conductive material, a magnetic material, and a magnetic electrically-conductive material.

25

14. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the heating material comprises a metal or a metal alloy.

15. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the heating
30 material comprises one or more materials selected from the group consisting of: aluminium, gold, iron, nickel, cobalt, conductive carbon, graphite, plain-carbon steel, stainless steel, ferritic stainless steel, copper, and bronze.

16. The apparatus of any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein a first section of the inner wall is made of a first material and a second section of the inner wall is made of a second material that is different from the first material.
- 5 17. The apparatus of any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the apparatus is for heating non-liquid smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material without burning the smokable material.
- 10 18. The apparatus of any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the inner wall is connected to the outer wall at a first position on the inner wall and at a second position on the inner wall, wherein the inner wall comprises at least one deformable structure between the first and second positions, and wherein the at least one deformable structure is for deforming to accommodate thermal expansion of a section of the inner wall between the first and second positions during heating of the heating material.
- 15 19. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the heating material comprises a metallized layer of the inner wall.
- 20 20. The apparatus according to claim 19, wherein the inner wall comprises a support of magnetically impermeable and/or electrically non-conductive material and the metallized layer is between the support and the insulation region.
- 25 21. The apparatus according to claim 19, wherein the inner wall comprises a support of magnetically impermeable and/or electrically non-conductive material and the support is between the metallized layer and the insulation region.
22. Apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, the apparatus comprising:
- 30 a heating zone for receiving at least a portion of an article comprising smokable material;
- a heating element comprising heating material that is heatable by penetration with a varying magnetic field to heat the heating zone;
- a thermal insulator comprising:

- an outer wall;
an inner wall between the heating element and the outer wall; and
an insulation region bound by the inner wall and the outer wall, wherein
the insulating region is evacuated to a lower pressure than an exterior of the
insulating region, and wherein one or each of the inner and outer walls is
5 magnetically impermeable and/or electrically non-conductive; and
a magnetic field generator for generating a varying magnetic field that penetrates
the heating element in use.
- 10 23. The apparatus according to claim 22, wherein one or each of the outer wall and
the inner wall is formed of glass.
24. The apparatus according to claim 22 or 23, wherein the heating element is
connected to the inner wall by one or more deformable attachments.
- 15 25. Smokable material for use with the apparatus of any one of claims 1 to 24.
26. A system for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of
the smokable material, the system comprising:
20 apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 24; and
the article comprising smokable material for locating at least partially in the
heating zone of the apparatus.
27. A method of heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of
25 the smokable material, the method comprising:
providing an apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 24;
locating at least a portion of an article comprising smokable material in the
heating zone of the apparatus; and
penetrating the heating material of the apparatus with a varying magnetic field
30 to heat the heating zone and the smokable material.

28. A thermal insulator for use in apparatus for heating smokable material to volatilise at least one component of the smokable material, the thermal insulator comprising:

an inner wall comprising heating material that is heatable by penetration with a
5 varying magnetic field;

an outer wall that is magnetically impermeable and/or electrically non-conductive; and

an insulation region bound by the inner wall and the outer wall, wherein the insulation region is evacuated to a lower pressure than an exterior of the insulation
10 region.

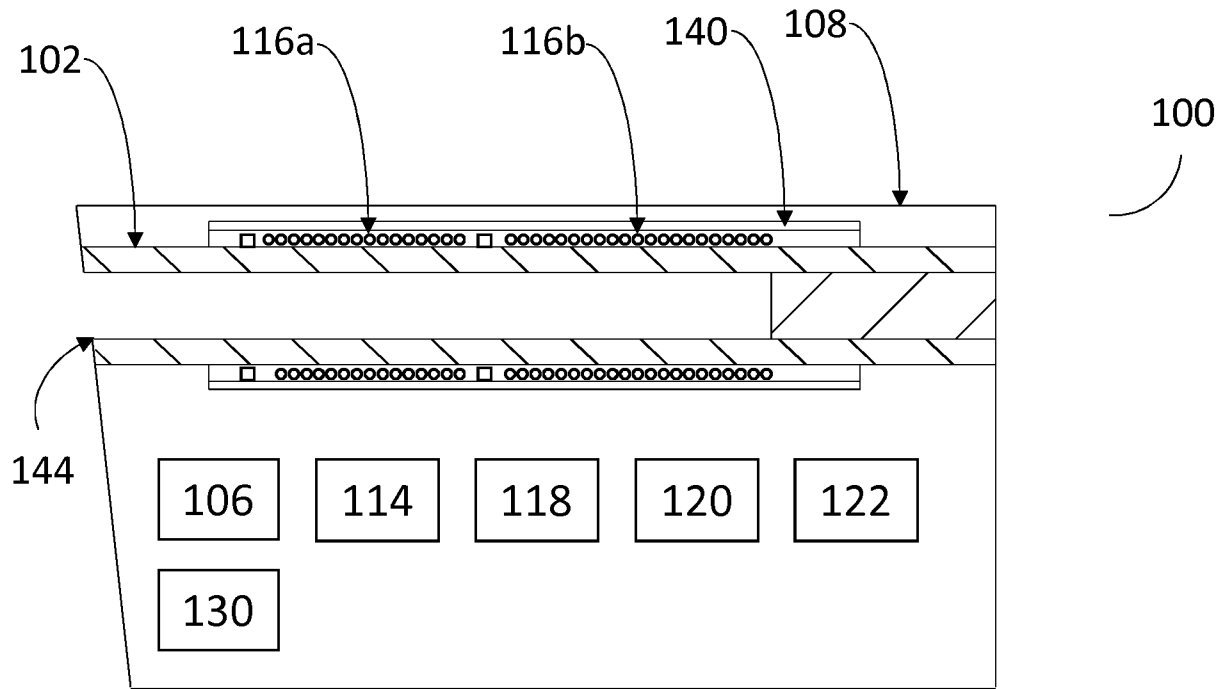


Figure 1

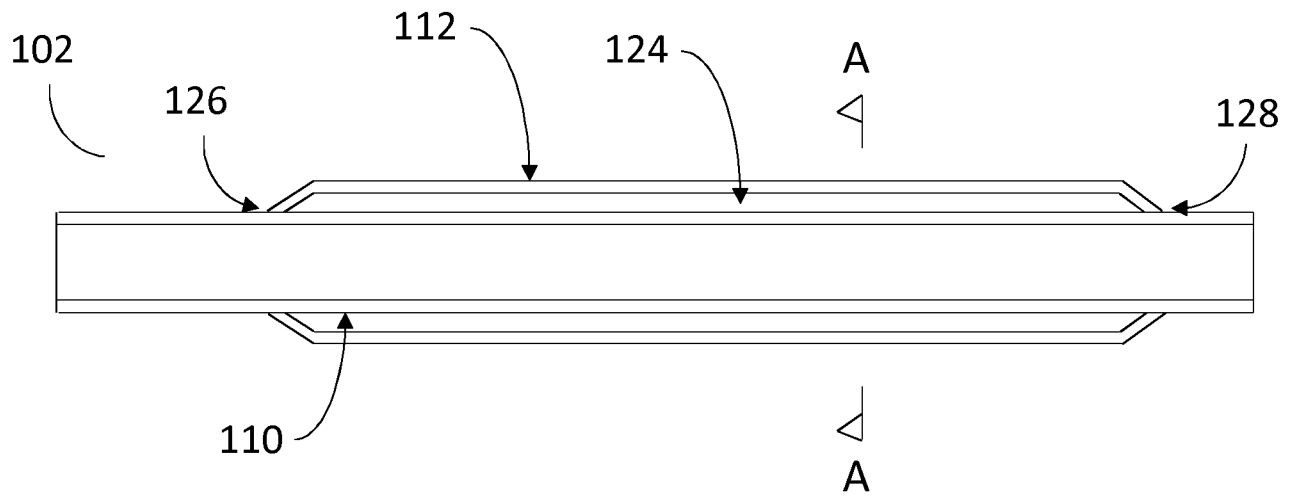
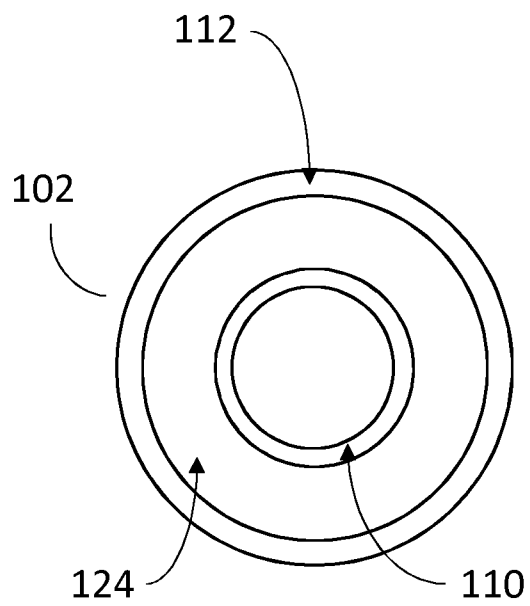


Figure 2



Section A-A

Figure 3

3/10

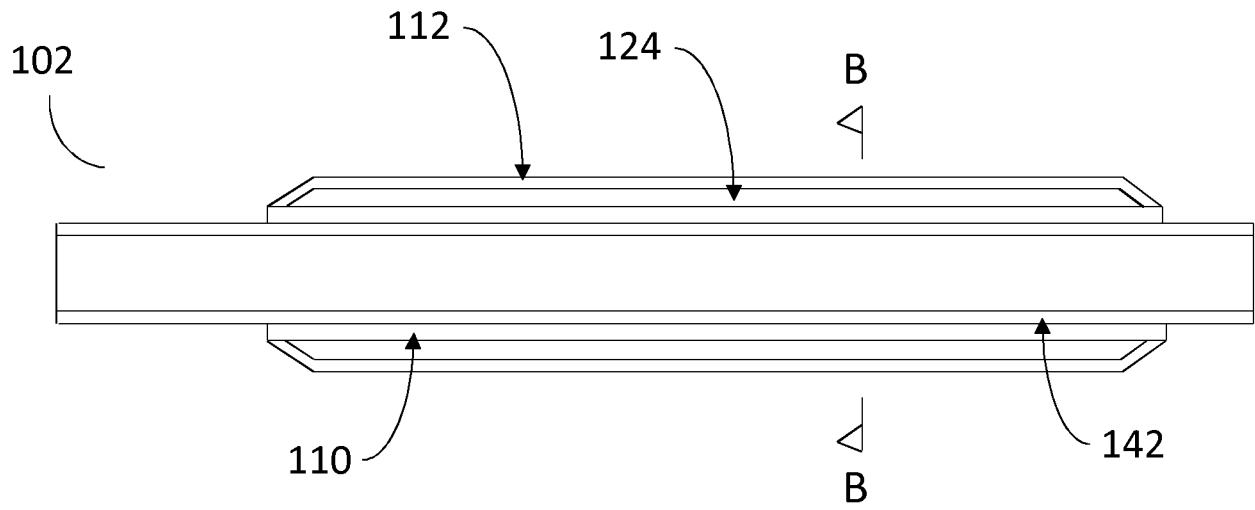
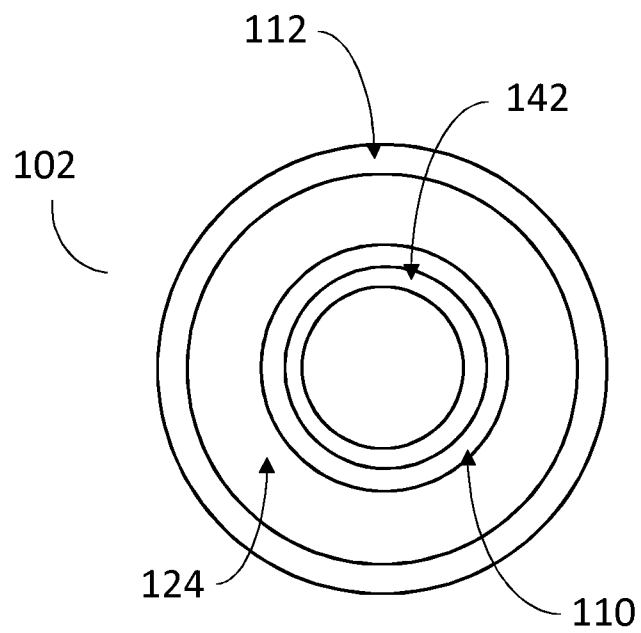


Figure 4



Section B-B

Figure 5

4/10

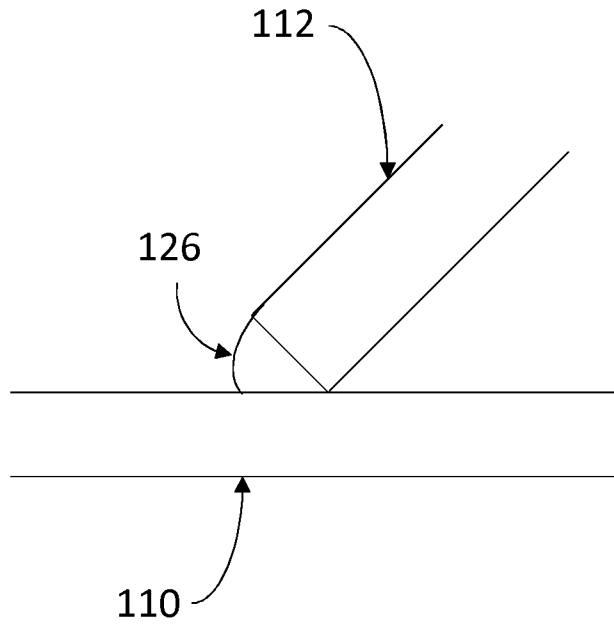


Figure 6A

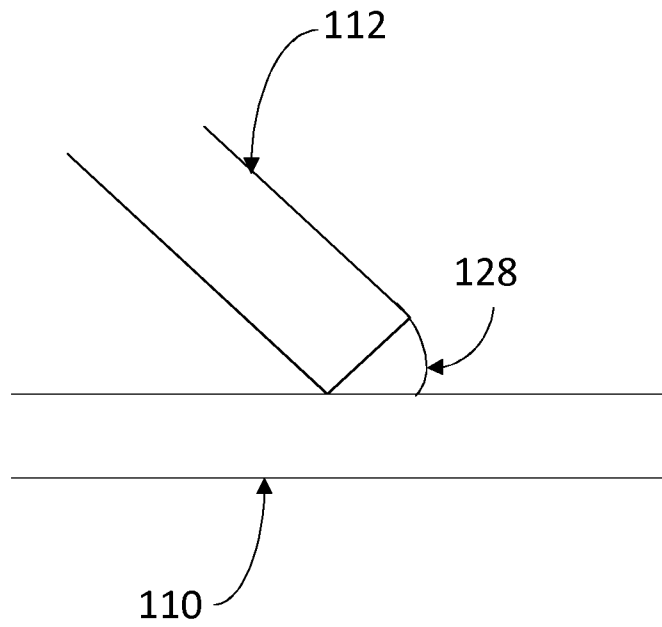


Figure 6B

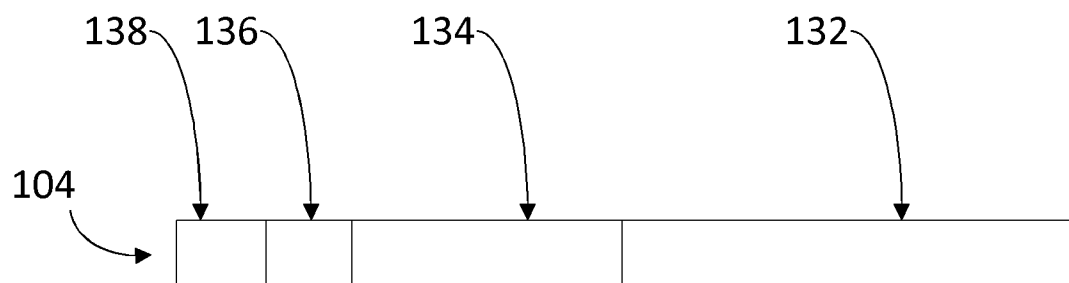


Figure 7

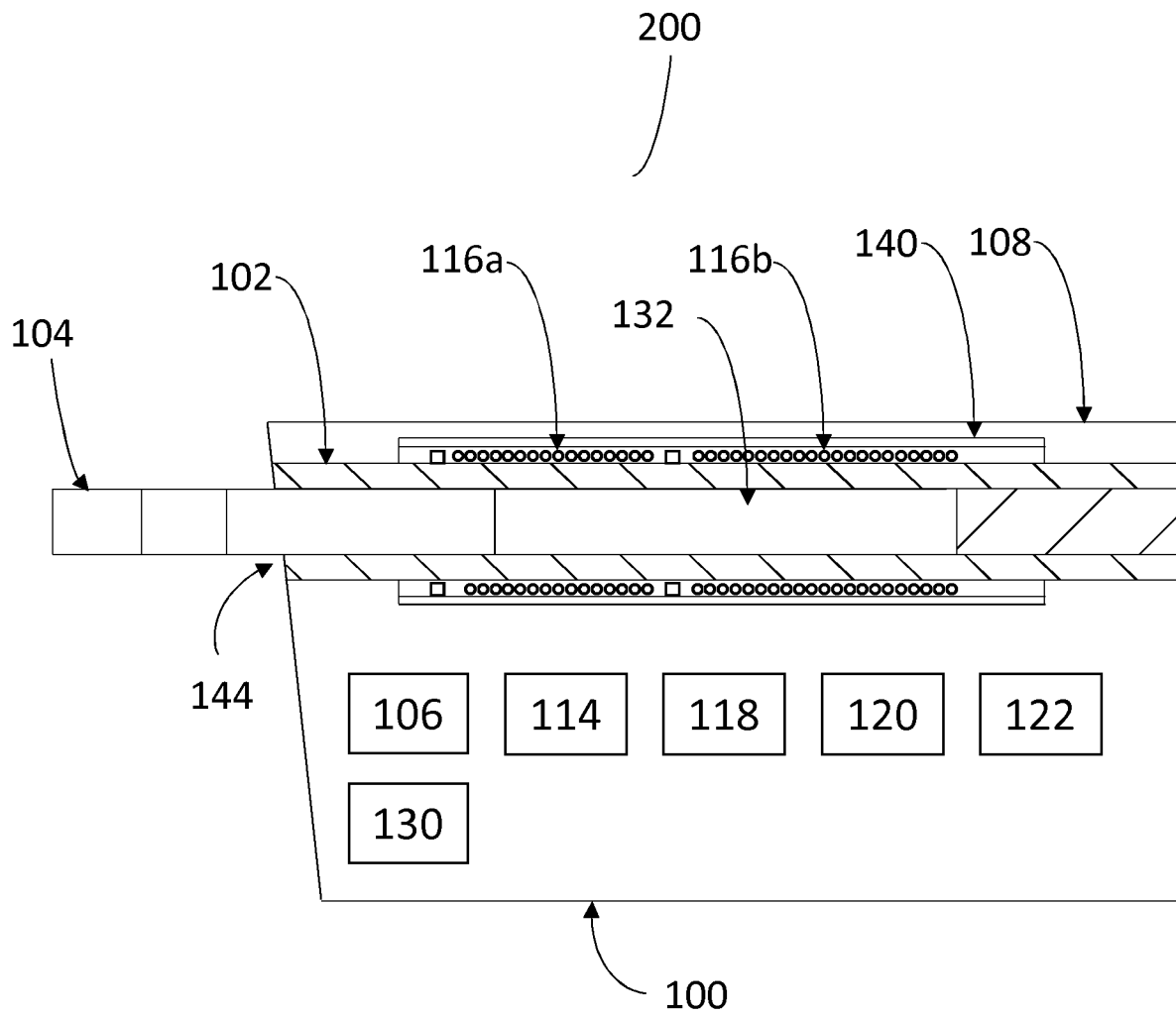


Figure 8

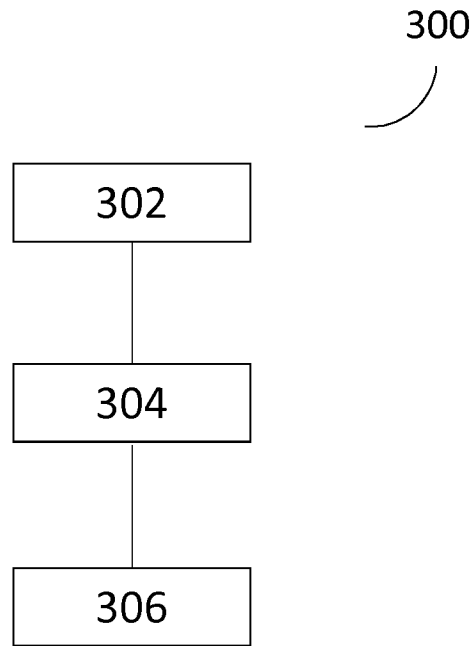


Figure 9

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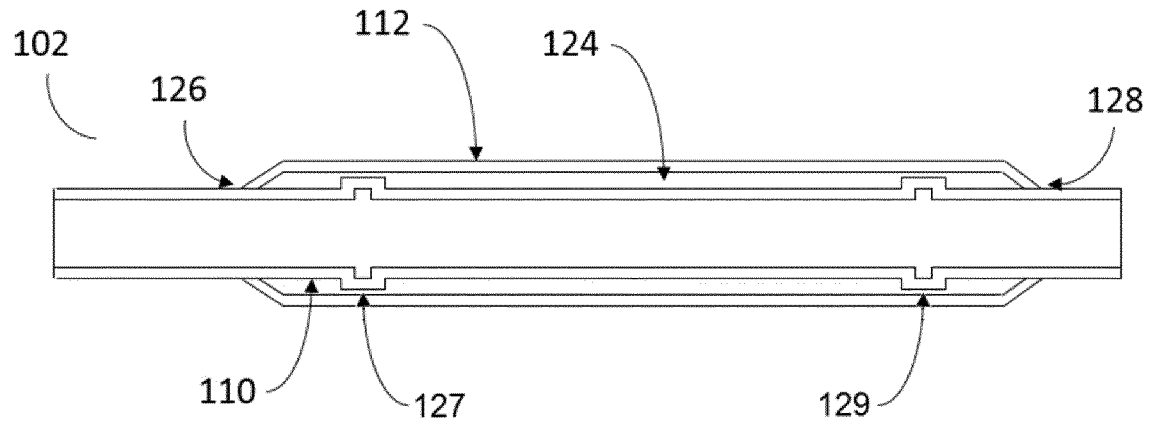


Figure 10

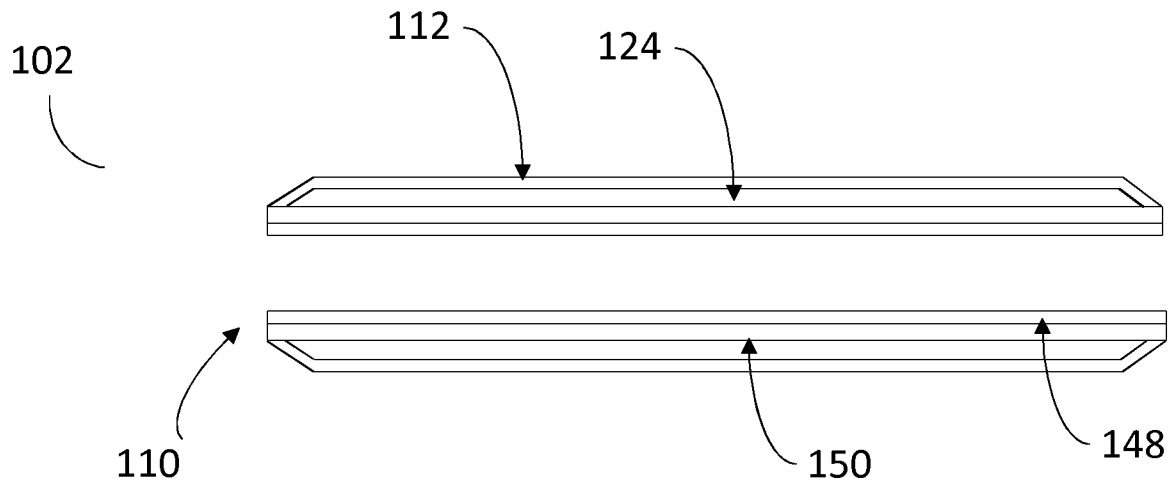


Figure 11

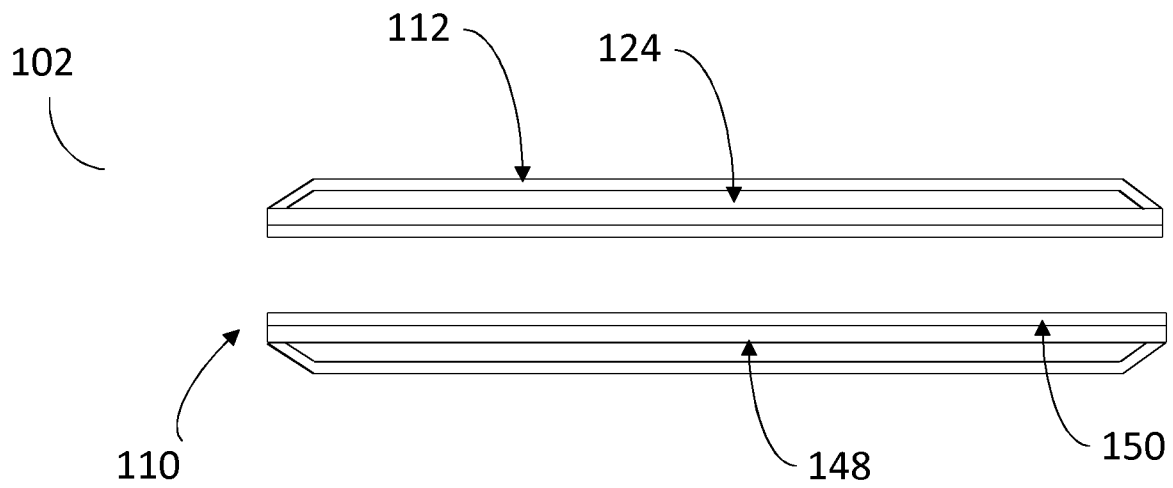


Figure 12

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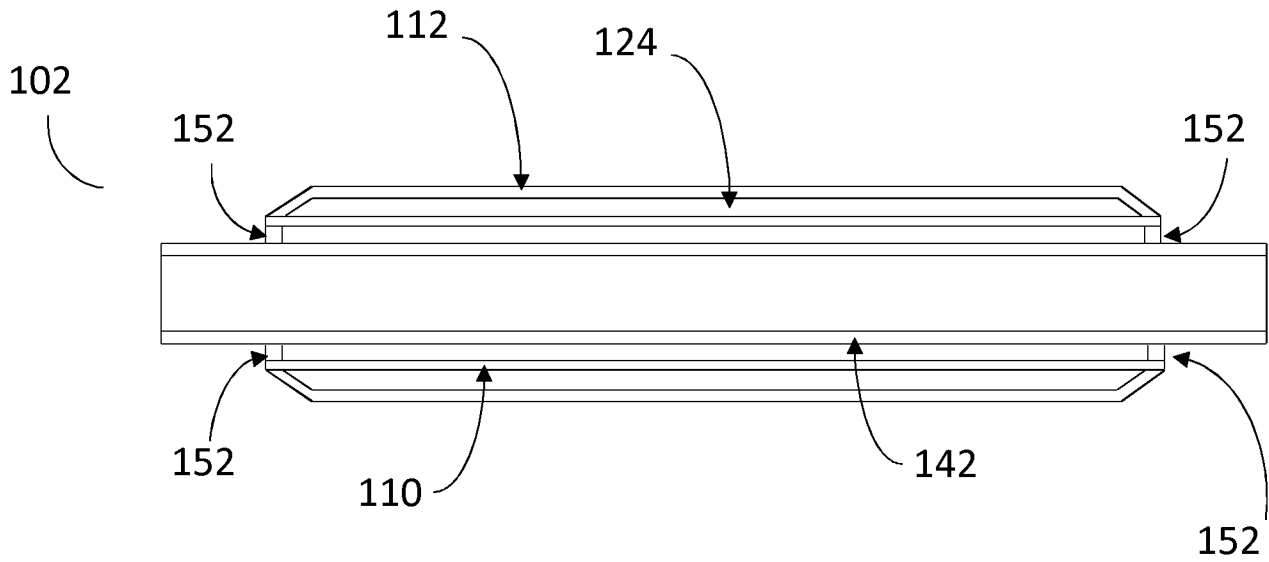


Figure 13

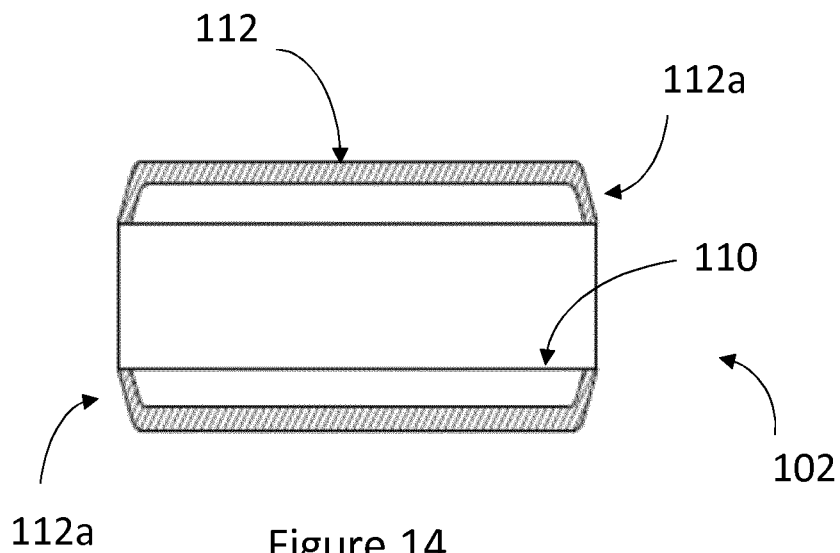


Figure 14

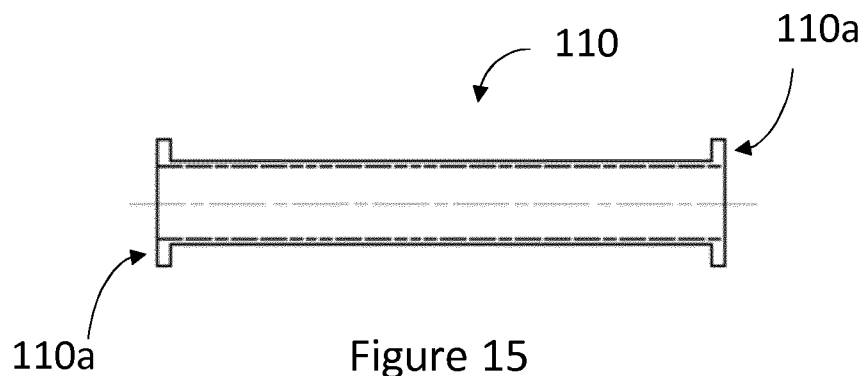


Figure 15

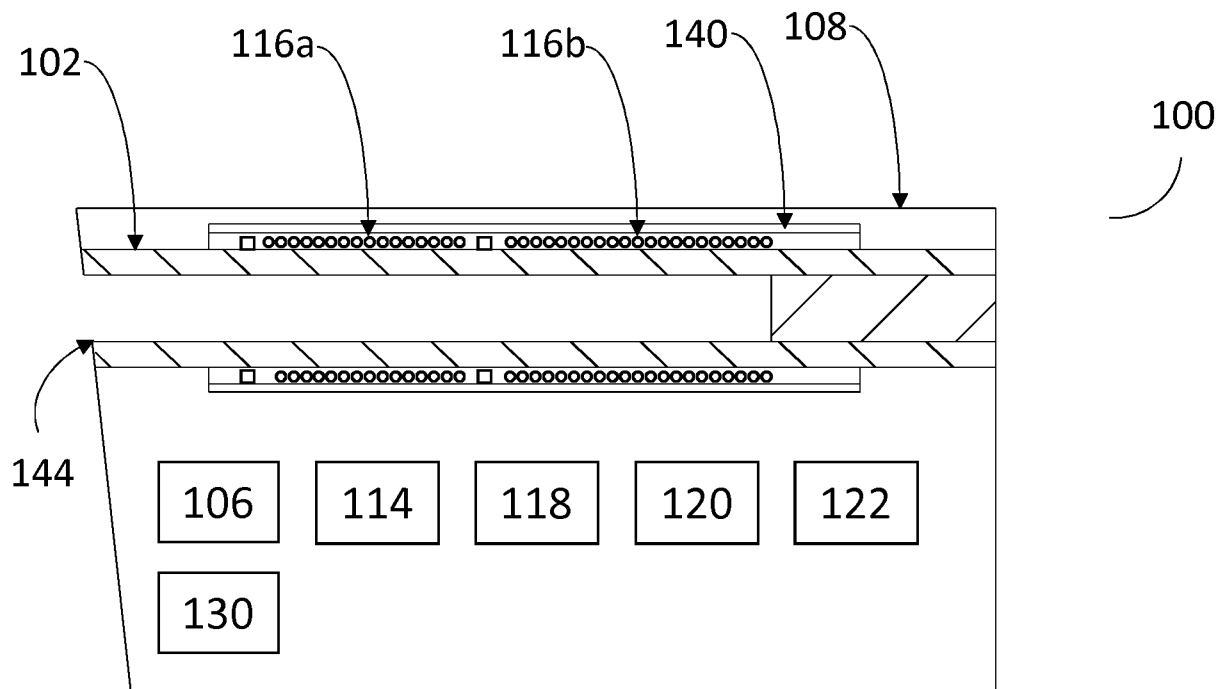


Figure 1