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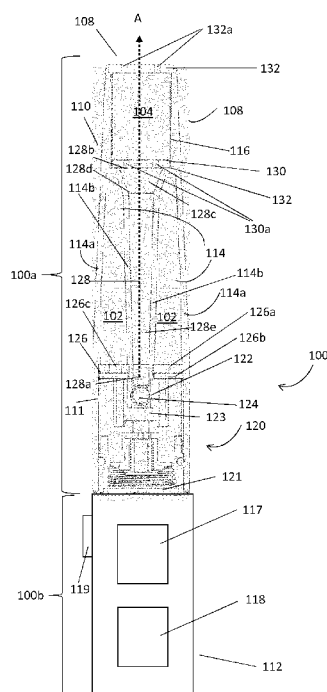


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: There is described an aerosol provision article for use with an aerosol provision device for generating an inhalable medium comprising an aerosol. The aerosol provision article comprises a first chamber (114) for containing a first substance that is heatable to generate an aerosol; a conduit (128) that extends through the first chamber, the conduit having an inlet through which aerosol generated from the first substance can enter the conduit and an outlet through which the aerosol can exit the conduit and a second chamber (104) for receiving a second substance, wherein the second chamber is down stream of the outlet of the conduit. The article is arranged such that in use aerosol exiting the outlet of the conduit passes through the second substance received in the second chamber, and wherein the cross-sectional area of the conduit increases at or towards the outlet.

Aerosol Provision Article

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to an aerosol provision article for use with an aerosol provision device for generating an inhalable medium.

Background

10 Any discussion of the prior art throughout the specification should in no way be considered as an admission that such prior art is widely known or forms part of common general knowledge in the field.

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 that burn tobacco by creating products that release compounds without burning.

15 Examples of such products are heating devices which release compounds by heating, but not burning, the material. The material may be for example tobacco or other non-tobacco products, which may or may not contain nicotine. As another example, there are so-called e-cigarette devices. These devices typically contain a liquid which is heated to vaporise the liquid to produce an inhalable vapour or aerosol. The liquid may

20 contain nicotine and/or flavourings and/or aerosol-generating substances, such as glycerol. The known e-cigarette devices typically do not contain or use tobacco.

Summary

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an aerosol

25 provision article for use with an aerosol provision device for generating an inhalable medium comprising an aerosol, the aerosol provision article comprising: a first chamber for containing a first substance that is heatable to generate an aerosol; a conduit that extends through the first chamber, the conduit having an inlet through which aerosol generated from the first substance can enter the conduit and an outlet through which the

30 aerosol can exit the conduit; a second chamber for receiving a second substance, wherein the second chamber is down stream of the outlet of the conduit, the article being arranged such that in use aerosol exiting the outlet of the conduit passes through

the second substance received in the second chamber, and wherein the cross-sectional area of the conduit increases at or towards the outlet.

5 According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided an aerosol provision device for generating an inhalable medium comprising an aerosol, the aerosol provision device comprising: a first chamber for containing a first substance that is heatable to generate an aerosol; a conduit that extends through the first chamber, the conduit having an inlet through which aerosol generated from the first substance can enter the conduit and an outlet through which the aerosol can exit the conduit; a second
10 chamber for receiving a second substance, wherein the second chamber is down stream of the outlet of the conduit, the device being arranged such that in use aerosol exiting the outlet of the conduit passes through the second substance received in the second chamber, and wherein the cross-sectional area of the conduit increases at or towards the outlet.

15

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims, the words “comprise”, “comprising”, and the like are to be construed in an inclusive sense as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense; that is to say, in the sense of “including, but not limited to”.

20

Brief Description of the Drawings

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

25 Figure 1 shows a schematic longitudinal cross-sectional view of a first aerosol provision device for generating an inhalable medium;

Figure 2 shows a schematic longitudinal cross-sectional view of an aerosol provision article for an aerosol provision device for generating an inhalable medium.

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Detailed Description

Referring to Figure 1, a schematic of an aerosol provision system 100 is illustrated. The aerosol provision system 100 is an inhalation device (i.e. a user uses it to inhale an aerosol provided by the system 100) and the system 100 is a hand held system. In this example, the system 100 is an electronic device, for example an electronic cigarette 100.

In broad outline, the system 100 volatilises a first substance 102, for example, a liquid received in the system 100 to form a vapour and/or an aerosol which passes through a second substance 104 received in the system 100. In at least some examples a vapour is produced that then at least partly condenses to form an aerosol before exiting the system 100. The second substance 104 may impart to or modify a property, for example the flavour, of the vapour and/or aerosol before the vapour and/or aerosol passes through an outlet 106 of a mouth or proximal end 108 of the system 100 for inhalation by a user (not shown).

In this respect, first it may be noted that, in general, a vapour is a substance in the gas phase at a temperature lower than its critical temperature, which means that for example the vapour can be condensed to a liquid by increasing its pressure without reducing the temperature. On the other hand, in general, an aerosol is a colloid of fine solid particles or liquid droplets, in air or another gas. A “colloid” is a substance in which microscopically dispersed insoluble particles are suspended throughout another substance.

For reasons of convenience, as used herein the term aerosol should be taken as meaning an aerosol, a vapour or a combination of an aerosol and vapour.

Returning to Figure 1, the system 100 of this example comprises an aerosol provision article 100a (referred to here-in below as a cartridge) comprising a first ‘upper’ housing 110 and an aerosol provision device 100b comprising a second ‘lower’ housing 112. In this example, the first housing 110 is releasably connectable to the lower housing 112.

The first housing 110 comprises a first chamber 114 for receiving the first substance 102 and a second chamber 116 for receiving the second substance 104.

5 The second housing 112 contains a battery 117 for powering various components of the system 100, as will be discussed further below. The battery 117 may be a rechargeable battery or a disposable battery. A controller 118, which may comprise a micro-chip and associated circuitry is also provided in the second housing 112 for controlling the operation of various components of the system 100, as will be discussed
10 further below. A user input means 119, for example one or more control buttons, may be provided on the exterior of the second housing 112 for a user to operate the controller 118.

15 The first housing 110 defines the proximal end 108 of the system 100 and at an opposite end a base section 120 that connects to the second housing 112. To that end, the base section 120 comprises a connector part 121, for example, a screw thread (as is illustrated) or a bayonet fit for releasably connecting the first housing 110 to the second housing 112. The first housing 110 may further comprise one or more air inlets 111.

20 The first chamber 114 may take various different forms. In the example of Figure 1, the first chamber 114 is in the form of an annular chamber which extends axially in the first housing 110 between the proximal end 108 and the base section 120. The annular first chamber 114 comprises an outer wall 114a of the first housing 110, an inner wall 114b of the first housing 110 and an annular end portion 126 that together
25 define an annular space for containing the first substance 102.

30 A heater 122 is provided in the base section 120 of first housing 110 below the first chamber 114. The heater 122 is powered by the battery 117 and is therefore electrically connected to the battery 117. The heater 122 is provided for volatilising the first substance 102 received in the first chamber 114.

In this example, the first substance is a liquid 102. The liquid 102 is preferably a liquid that is volatilisable at reasonable temperatures, preferably in the range of 100-300°C or more particularly around 150-250°C, as that helps to keep down the power consumption of the system 100. Suitable materials include those conventionally used in e-cigarette devices, including for example propylene glycol and glycerol (also known as glycerine).

The heater 122 may be an electrically resistive heater, including for example a nichrome resistive heater, a ceramic heater, etc. The heater 122 may be for example a wire, which may for example be in the form of a coil (as illustrated) a plate (which may be a multi-layer plate of two or more different materials, one or more of which may be electrically conductive and one or more of which may be electrically non-conductive), a mesh (which may be woven or non-woven for example, and which again may be similarly multi-layer), a film heater, etc. Other heating arrangements may be used, including non-electrical heating arrangements, or other electrical heating arrangements, such as induction heating.

In the example shown, the heater 122 surrounds a wick 124 which is in (thermal) contact with the heater 122. The wick 124 is also in fluidic contact with the liquid 102 contained in the first chamber 114. The wick 124 is generally absorbent and acts to draw in liquid 102 from the first chamber 114 by capillary action.

In this example, this is achieved by the wick 124 being in contact with the annular end portion 126 that is an end of the first chamber 114 and which is above the heater 122 and the wick 124. The end portion 126 comprises a first annular plate 126a and a second annular plate 126b. The first annular plate 126a, for example a plastic plate, is between the end of the first chamber 114 and the second annular plate 126b and comprises at least one aperture 126c that enables liquid 102 within the annular first chamber 114 to contact the second annular plate 126b. The second annular plate 126b is a permeable member that enables fluid to pass in a regulated manner from the first chamber 114 to the wick 124 which is in contact with the second annular plate 126b.

The second annular plate 126b may be for example a ceramic woven sheet formed (e.g. cut) into an annular shape or alternatively could be formed from a polymer.

5 The wick 124 is preferably non-woven and may be for example a cotton or wool material or the like, or a synthetic material, including for example polyester, nylon, viscose, polypropylene or the like, or a ceramic material.

10 The base section 120 further contains a block 123 of heat insulating material for insulating the heater 122. The block 123 may also support the heater 122 and wick 124 to retain them in place.

15 The first housing 110 further comprises an elongate conduit 128 that extends axially through the first chamber 114 to provide a flow path for aerosol generated when the heater 122 heats the wick 124. In this example, the elongate conduit 128 is an opened ended bore defined by the inner wall 114b of the first chamber 114 and is aligned substantially along a central longitudinal axis of the first housing 110.

20 The conduit 128, which in this example is circular in cross section at any point along its length, comprises a conduit inlet 128a just downstream of the heater 122 and wick 124 arrangement and a conduit outlet 128b just upstream of the second chamber 104. The conduit 128 flares or widens along its length so that the cross-sectional area of the conduit 128 increases along the length of the conduit from the inlet 128a to the outlet 128b. In the region of the second chamber 104 the rate of widening of the conduit 128 increases sharply so that at the conduit outlet 128b, the cross sectional area of the conduit 128 is very similar in size to the cross sectional area of the second chamber 104.

25 In this example, the cross sectional area of the outlet 128b of the conduit is at least 70% and preferably at least 90% of the cross sectional area of the second chamber 116.

30

Accordingly, in this example the conduit 128 is widest at the outlet 128b and is narrowest at the inlet 128a.

Furthermore, the conduit 128 comprises a first section 128c that tapers from the outlet 128b to a first point 128d along the conduit at a first rate and a second section 128e that tapers from the first point towards the inlet 128a at a second rate that is lower than the first rate. This geometry helps maintain a good flow of aerosol whilst enabling a relatively large amount of liquid to be stored in the first chamber 114.

In an alternative arrangement, the width (and/or cross-sectional area) of the conduit 128a is substantially constant along its length from the inlet 128a to the first point 128d.

Whilst this will be described more fully below, in use, liquid 102 drawn into the wick 124 is heated by the heater 122 and is volatilised so as to produce an aerosol that exits the wick 124 and flows through the conduit 128 towards the proximal end 108 as shown by the arrows A under the action of the user drawing on the proximal end 108. The heater 122 and wick 124 may be provided as a single, effectively integral item such that the heating and wicking is effectively carried out by a single unit.

The second chamber 104 is in the proximal end 108 of the system 100 immediately downstream of the conduit outlet 128a. More specifically, in this example, the second chamber 104 is a cylindrical bore defined by the proximal end 108. The first housing 110 further contains a base plate 130 that is within the chamber 104 and acts as a base of the chamber 104. In this example, the base plate 130 is supported by or attached to an internal lip 132 formed around a bottom of the chamber 104 and defined by the inner wall 114a of the first housing 110. The base plate 130 comprises one or more through holes 130a which enable aerosol to flow from the conduit 128 into the second chamber 104.

The system 100 further comprises a plate 132 that is preferably releasably attachable to an open end of the proximal end 108 and acts as a cap to the outlet of the

proximal end 108. The plate 132 also comprises one or more through holes 132a which enable aerosol to flow from the second chamber 104 onwards or into the mouth of a user.

5 In use, if the plate 132 is releasable, a user can access the second chamber 116 to replace or replenish the second substance 104 through the open end 3 of the housing 2 by removing the plate 132.

10 The second substance 104 is a substance that may be used to impart a flavour to the aerosol produced from the liquid 128 as the aerosol passes through the second substance 104. The second substance 104 may for example consist of or comprise tobacco. As the aerosol passes through and over the tobacco 104, the aerosol entrains organic and other compounds or constituents from the tobacco material 104 that lend tobacco its organoleptic properties, thus imparting the flavour to the aerosol as it passes
15 through the second chamber 116.

 It will be understood however that materials other than tobacco may be used to impart different flavours to the aerosol.

20 In addition, where the second substance 104 is or includes tobacco, it may be that the aerosol stream draws sufficient nicotine from the second substance 104. Alternatively or additionally, where the second substance 104 does not contain any tobacco, the second substance 104 may be enhanced with nicotine, for example by coating the material with nicotine. Indeed, even in the case that the second substance
25 104 is or includes tobacco, the second substance 104 may be coated or otherwise enhanced with nicotine. As another example, whether or not the second substance 104 is or includes tobacco and/or includes nicotine, nicotine may be provided in the liquid 102. Accordingly, where it is intended that the system 100 provides nicotine for the user, the nicotine may be provided in the liquid 102, may be obtained from the second
30 substance 104 in the case that the material is or includes tobacco, may be provided as a coating or the like on second substance 104 if it is non-tobacco material, may be provided as a coating or the like on the second substance 104 if it is tobacco material,

or any combination of these. Likewise, flavourings may be added to the second substance 104 (whether or not the material is or includes tobacco) and/or to the liquid 102.

5 Accordingly, in use, as a user draws on the proximal end 108, air is drawn through the one or more air inlets 111. The heater 122 is powered by the user operating the control button (or alternatively by a puff detector (not shown), as is known per se) and liquid 102 drawn in from the first chamber 114 by the wick 124 is heated by the heater 122 to volatilise the liquid 102 so as to generate the aerosol into the air from the
10 air inlet 111 to produce a flow of aerosol. The flow of aerosol is drawn through the conduit 128 and through the second chamber 116 and then out of the system 100 for inhalation by the user.

 Advantageously, the shape of the outlet 128b of the conduit 128 as described
15 above ensures that the flow of the aerosol passes through a majority of the cross - sectional area of the second chamber 116 and hence through most of the second substance 104.

 As mentioned above, heating devices are known that release compounds by
20 heating, but not burning, tobacco. It may be noted here that tobacco is a poor heat conductor, and yet the heating of tobacco in known tobacco heating devices is by heat conduction through the tobacco from an exterior surface of the tobacco (typically by virtue of an electrical resistive heating element which is in contact with the surface of the tobacco). This means that the tobacco may be heated inefficiently and/or the power
25 consumption of the device is high. In the case of a battery-operated device, high power consumption is a problem for the user as the battery or batteries need to be recharged or replaced frequently. In the case that the second substance 104 is tobacco, this can be avoided in embodiments of the system 100 as the second substance 104 can be heated by the hot aerosol passing through the body of the porous second substance 104
30 providing for more effective and efficient heating throughout the body of the second substance 104. This can help to lower the power consumption of the system 100.

In the example shown in Figure 1, the only heat source for heating the second substance 104 in the system 100, which is required so as to generate the organic and other compounds or constituents from the second substance 104, is the hot aerosol produced from heating the liquid 102.

In some cases, it may be that the user only needs to top up or replace the second substance 104 from time to time, with sufficient liquid 102 being provided for several uses. Once the liquid 102 has been consumed, the user disposes of the aerosol provision article 100 and then uses a new one.

In other cases, the upper housing 110 is not designed to be disposable and instead the user only needs to top up or replace the liquid 102 from time to time.

In some examples, the upper housing 110 may itself be housed within an outer housing (not shown) that is part of the aerosol provision device 100b and which also connects to the lower housing 112. The aerosol provision device 100b may be provided with a mouth piece section.

Referring now to Figure 2, there is shown another example of an aerosol provision article 110' that can be used in the aerosol provision system 100 of Figure 1 in place of the aerosol provision article 110. In the following description and in Figure 2, components and features that are the same as or similar to the corresponding components and features of the example described with reference to Figure 1 have the same reference numeral. For the sake of brevity, the description of those components and features will not be repeated here.

In this example, the conduit 128' for the aerosol flow has a substantially constant cross-sectional area along the majority of its length but at the point immediately upstream of the second chamber 116, the outlet 128b' of the conduit 128' has a step increase in the cross-sectional area (and diameter) of the conduit 128'. In this example, the cross sectional area of the outlet 128b' of the conduit is at least 80% and preferably at least 90% of the cross sectional area of the second chamber 116.

Again, the shape of the outlet 128a` of the conduit 128` ensures that the flow of the aerosol passes through a majority of the cross -sectional area of the second chamber 116 and hence through most of the second substance 104.

5 In this example, the wall of the outlet of the conduit 128` also serves to support the second substance 104 in place in the second chamber 116. The outlet of the conduit 128` may be provided with a mesh or grille or the like to prevent any of the second substance 104 dropping into the conduit 128`.

10 As an alternative to any of the arrangements discussed above, the heater for the liquid may be provided separately of the liquid and second substance chambers. The heater may for example be provided as part of the second housing 112 of the overall system 100 to which the cartridge is detachably fitted by the user in use.

15 A number of other variations and alternatives to the examples described above are possible.

As another example, the second substance may be omitted from the second chamber, for example at the option of the user. This provides the user with more
20 flexibility over the use of the cartridge as the user can use the cartridge as a classic “e-cigarette” device, only vaporising liquid and not having the aerosol pass over or through solid material, from time to time if they choose.

In the examples described above, the system controller controls operation of the
25 system as a whole. The controller for example may cause the heating element to be powered as and when required and switch off the heating element when heating is not required. Operation of the heating element may be controlled so that the liquid is heated to an optimum temperature. Particular considerations include ensuring that the material does not burn, ensuring that adequate vaporisation of the liquid is achieved, ensuring
30 that the vaporised liquid or aerosol is at an appropriate temperature to liberate compounds from the material, and ensuring that the vapour or aerosol that reaches the user is at a comfortable and safe temperature. A puff detector, a device which is known

per se, may be provided to signal to the controller when the one or more heating elements need to be energised. The system may also have one or more filters for filtering the vapour or aerosol before it reaches the user, cooling arrangements for cooling the vapour or aerosol before it reaches the user, insulation internally of the system to protect the user from the heat generated inside the housing, etc.

In use, and particularly in the case that the second substance is tobacco, it is preferred that the tobacco, or at least the surface of the tobacco, be heated to a temperature of between around 190°C to 210°C and most preferably around 200°C so as to ensure that an adequate or appropriate amount of the compounds are released from the tobacco. The amount of tobacco present may be for example in the range 50 to 300 mg or so. A most suitable value for the amount of tobacco may be for example in the range 50 to 150 mg, with 130 mg being a value that is currently found to be particularly suitable in some applications. In a typical example, the amount of tobacco that is heated per operation of the system (i.e. per puff) may be in the corresponding range of around 8 to 50 mg.

In use, the liquid 10, 210, etc. may be heated to a temperature of between around 100-300°C or more particularly around 150°C to 250°C.

Suitable second substance materials 104, etc. include materials that provide volatilised components upon heating, typically in the form of an aerosol. Suitable materials 104, etc. include any tobacco-containing material and may, for example, include one or more of tobacco per se, different varieties of tobacco, tobacco derivatives, expanded tobacco, reconstituted tobacco, ground tobacco, tobacco extract, homogenised tobacco or tobacco substitutes. In the case of tobacco, the second substance 104, etc. may be in the form of a rod of tobacco, a pod or plug of tobacco, loose tobacco, agglomerates, etc., and may be in relatively dry form or in relatively moist form for example. Suitable second substances 104, etc. may include other, non-tobacco, products, which, depending on the product, may or may not contain nicotine.

Although in the examples described above, the second substance 104 is for modifying a flavour of the aerosol when the aerosol flows through the second substance 104, this is not essential and instead (or in addition) the second substance 104 may be for modifying a property of the aerosol other than (or in addition) to flavour.

5

In some examples, the second substance 104 may be or include a substance that modifies one or more other organoleptic properties of the aerosol (e.g. modifying the feel or smell or look of the aerosol to the user).

10

In some examples, the second substance 104 may be or include a substance that modifies the PH of the aerosol by either lowering or raising the PH (e.g. modifying the acidity or the basicity of the aerosol).

15

In some examples, the second substance 104 may be or include a substance that modifies (e.g. reduces) the amount of aldehydes in the aerosol.

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In some examples, the second substance 104 may be or include a substance that modifies different combinations of two or more of these or indeed other properties of the aerosol.

25

In the particular case that the second substance 104 is tobacco, the tobacco may be in the form of a plug of tobacco rod which is cut to length and placed into the receptacle or container for the solid material before the receptacle or container for the solid material is combined with the liquid container (whether the receptacle or container for the solid material is combined with the liquid container during manufacture or by the user in use).

30

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 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

5 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

10 ingredients or blends thereof. They may be in any suitable form, for example, oil, liquid, or powder.

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

15 claimed invention may be practised and which provide for a superior system arranged to generate an inhalable medium. 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,

20 functions, features, structures and/or other aspects of the disclosure are not to be considered limitations on 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

25 combinations of the disclosed elements, components, features, parts, steps, means, etc. The disclosure may include other inventions not presently claimed, but which may be claimed in future.

CLAIMS

1. An aerosol provision article for use with an aerosol provision device for generating an inhalable medium comprising an aerosol, the aerosol provision article
5 comprising:
a first chamber for containing a first substance that is heatable to generate an aerosol;
a conduit that extends through the first chamber, the conduit having an inlet through which aerosol generated from the first substance can enter the conduit and an
10 outlet through which the aerosol can exit the conduit;
a second chamber for receiving a second substance, wherein the second chamber is down stream of the outlet of the conduit, the article being arranged such that in use aerosol exiting the outlet of the conduit passes through the second substance received in the second chamber, and wherein the cross-sectional area of the conduit increases at
15 or towards the outlet.
2. An aerosol provision article according to claim 1, wherein the conduit comprises a first section that tapers from the outlet towards the inlet.
- 20 3. An aerosol provision article according to claim 2, wherein the first section tapers from the outlet to a first point along the conduit at a first rate and the conduit comprises a second section that tapers from the first point towards the inlet at a second rate that is lower than the first rate.
- 25 4. An aerosol provision article according to claim 2, wherein the first section tapers from the outlet towards a first point along the conduit at a first rate and the conduit comprises a second section that extends the first point towards the inlet and has a constant width.
- 30 5. An aerosol provision article according to claim 1, wherein the cross-sectional area of the conduit at the outlet is greater than the cross sectional area of any other section of the conduit.

6. An aerosol provision article according to any preceding claim, wherein the first chamber is substantially annular.
- 5 7. An aerosol provision article according to any preceding claim, wherein the second chamber is in a proximal end of the aerosol provision article.
8. An aerosol provision article according to any preceding claim comprising a heater associated with the first chamber for volatilising a liquid held in the first chamber
10 in use.
- 9 An aerosol provision article according to any preceding claim wherein the first chamber has one or more apertures to allow liquid to exit the first chamber.
- 15 10. An aerosol provision article according to any preceding claim comprising a wick for wicking liquid held in the container in use out of the first chamber.
11. An aerosol provision article according to any preceding claim, wherein the first chamber and the conduit are moulded as an integral component.
20
12. An aerosol provision article according to any preceding claim, wherein the second chamber contains the second substance and the second substance is a solid material.
- 25 13. An aerosol provision article according to claim 12, wherein the solid material is or comprises tobacco.
14. An aerosol provision article according to any preceding claim, wherein the first chamber holds a liquid.

15. An aerosol provision article to any preceding claim, wherein the cross sectional area of the outlet of the conduit is at least 70% of the cross sectional area of the second chamber.

5 16. In combination, an aerosol provision article and an aerosol provision device for generating an inhalable medium comprising an aerosol, the aerosol provision article being an aerosol provision article according to any of claims 1 to 15, the aerosol provision device having a battery section and the aerosol provision article being connectable to the aerosol provision device.

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17. An aerosol provision device for generating an inhalable medium comprising an aerosol, the aerosol provision device comprising:

a first chamber for containing a first substance that is heatable to generate an aerosol;

15 a conduit that extends through the first chamber, the conduit having an inlet through which aerosol generated from the first substance can enter the conduit and an outlet through which the aerosol can exit the conduit;

a second chamber for receiving a second substance, wherein the second chamber is down stream of the outlet of the conduit, the device being arranged such that in use aerosol exiting the outlet of the conduit passes through the second substance received in the second chamber, and wherein the cross-sectional area of the conduit increases at or towards the outlet.

18. An aerosol provision device according to claim 17, wherein the conduit comprises a first section that tapers from the outlet towards the inlet.

19. An aerosol provision device according to claim 18, wherein the first section tapers from the outlet to a first point along the conduit at a first rate and the conduit comprises a second section that tapers from the first point towards the inlet at a second rate that is lower than the first rate.

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20. An aerosol provision device according to claim 18, wherein the first section tapers from the outlet towards a first point along the conduit at a first rate and the conduit comprises a second section that extends the first point towards the inlet and has a substantially constant width.

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21. An aerosol provision device according to claim 17, wherein the cross-sectional area of the conduit at the outlet is greater than the cross sectional area of any other section of the conduit.

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22. An aerosol provision device according to any of claims 17 to 21, wherein the first chamber is substantially annular.

23. An aerosol provision device according to any of claims 17 to 22, wherein the second chamber is in a proximal end of the aerosol provision device.

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24. An aerosol provision device according to any of claims 17 to 23 comprising a heater associated with the first chamber for volatilising a liquid held in the first chamber in use.

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25. An aerosol provision device according to any of claims 17 to 24 wherein the first chamber has one or more apertures to allow liquid to exit the first chamber.

26. An aerosol provision device according to any of claims 17 to 25 comprising a wick for wicking liquid held in the container in use out of the first chamber.

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27. An aerosol provision device according to any of claims 17 to 26, wherein the first chamber and the conduit are moulded as an integral component.

28. An aerosol provision device according to any of claims 17 to 27, wherein the second chamber contains the second substance and the second substance is a solid material.

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29. An aerosol provision device according to claim 28, wherein the solid material is or comprises tobacco.

30. An aerosol provision device according to any of claims 17 to 29, wherein the
5 first chamber holds a liquid.

31. An aerosol provision device to any preceding claim, wherein the cross sectional area of the outlet of the conduit is at least 70% of the cross sectional area of the second chamber.

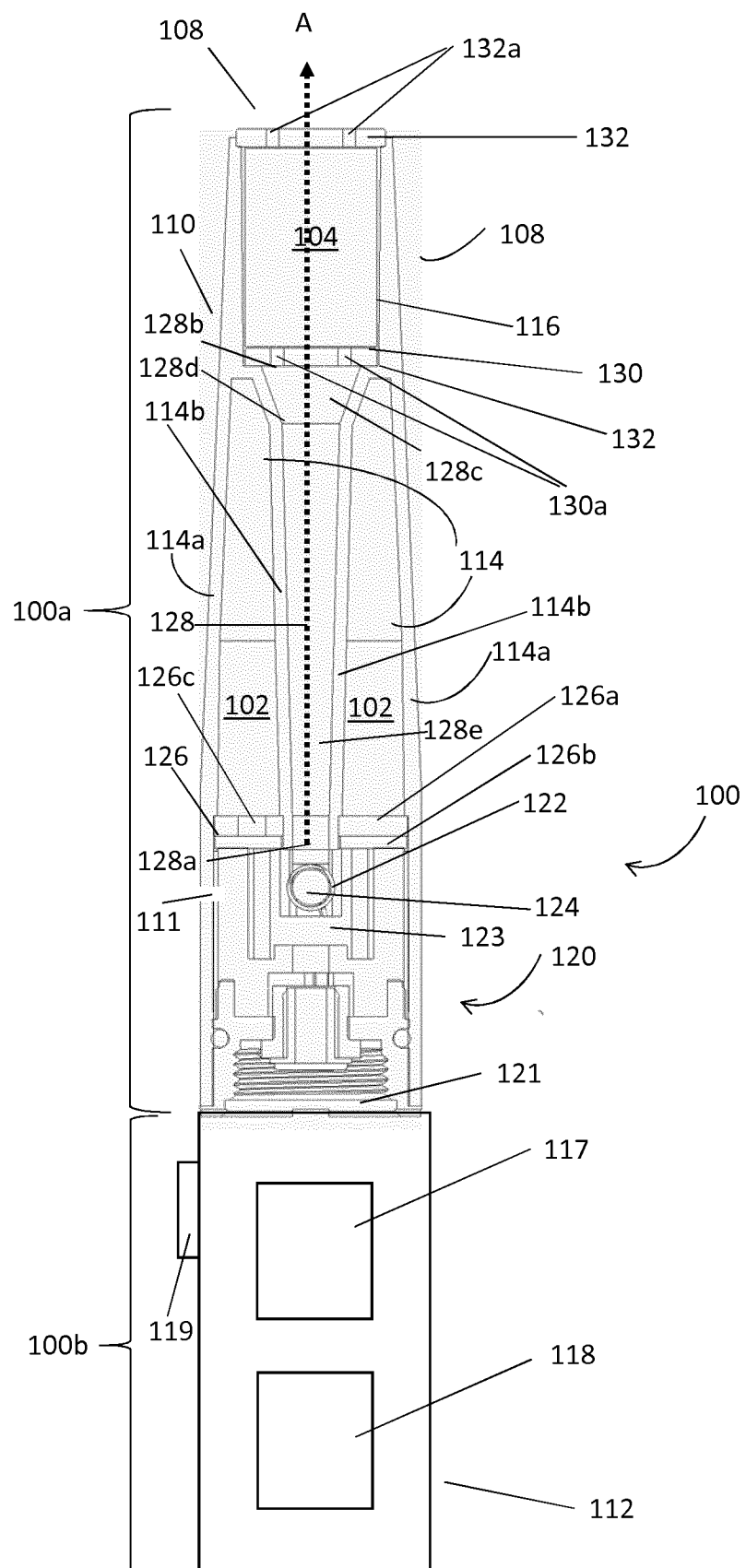


Figure 1

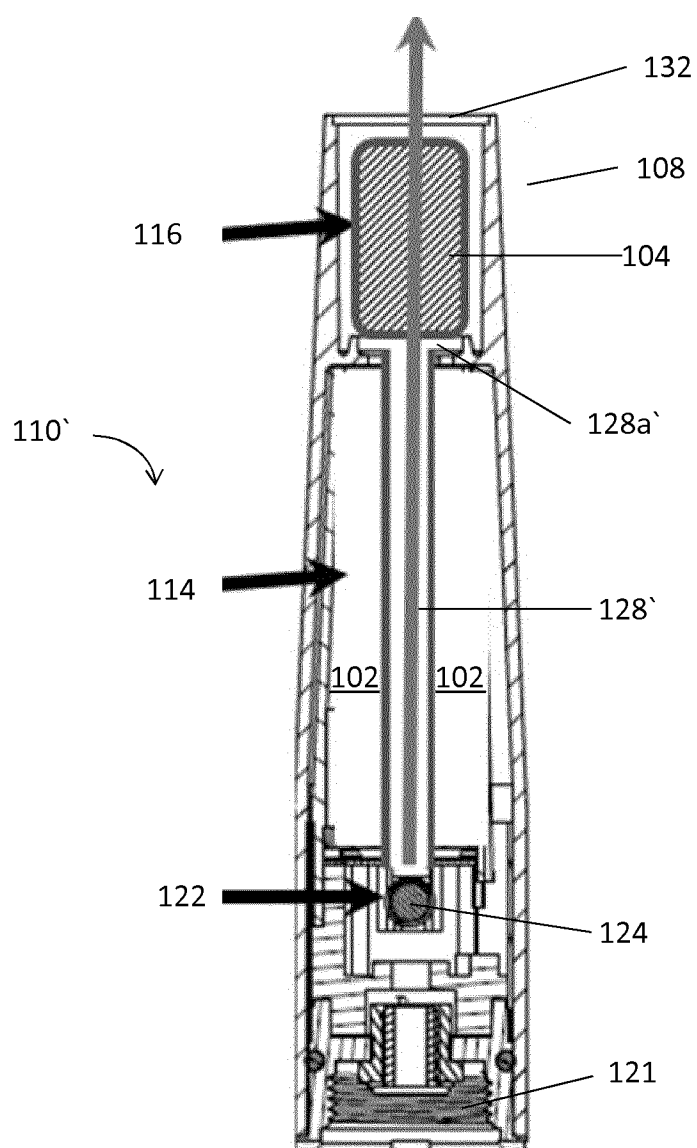


Figure 2