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APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR ROASTING COFFEE BEANS

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to the roasting coffee beans with heated air, and more specifically to the roasting of different quantities of coffee beans, particularly suited for use in the home or in shops and cafes.

Background of the invention

For the last decades, numerous roasters have been developed for use in the home or in small shops and coffees. Most of the roasters are based on fluidized bed technology implementing a hot air fluid bed chamber. Within such a chamber, heated air is forced through a screen or a perforated plate under the coffee beans with sufficient force to lift the beans. Heat is transferred to the beans as they tumble and circulate within this fluidized bed. Derived from an industrial roaster described in US 3,964,175 (Sivetz), this technology has been adapted in small domestic devices like US4484064, US4494314, US4631838, US4968916, US5269072, US5564331, ...and today, most of these roasters implement automatic roasting processes with roasting profiles stored in the control unit of the apparatus.

Whereas the roasting chamber of home devices is usually sized to hold a small quantity of coffee beans that is systematically filled at each roasting operation, devices for small shops and coffees are usually sized at an upper scale enabling the operator to roast beans for a large or a small number of consumers alternatively, depending on the demand. For example, the roasting chamber can be sized to enable the roasting of a quantity of coffee beans ranging from 50 g to 300 g.

The roasting parameters - essentially time, temperature - cannot be the same for different quantities of beans to be roasted. Otherwise, when the quantity of beans diverts significantly from the standard usual quantity, the quality of the roasting can be adversely affected : beans can become burnt or the desired degree may not be reached or the beans may not be uniformly roasted, or may not provide the optimal sensory profile.

US 2004/074400 describes a roasting apparatus wherein the roasting parameters can be adapted depending on weights and types of beans. In particular, a standard roasting curve can be adapted based on the weight of coffee beans introduced inside the roaster. Yet it is not explained what this standard roasting curve represents and how it is adapted to different types of beans.

US 2014/0314923 describes a roasting apparatus wherein roasting profiles are stored and wherein the controller is operative to calculate an optimum roasting profile based upon information concerning coffee to be roasted like weight and type of beans. Yet no description

of this calculation is provided.

Summary of the invention

5 An object of the present invention is to improve the automatic roasting of coffee beans.

It would be advantageous to provide a roasting apparatus enabling optimal roasting whatever the quantity of beans to roast.

10 It would be advantageous to provide a roasting apparatus applying automatically the roasting profile corresponding to the quantity of beans introduced in the apparatus.

Objects of the invention are achieved by the apparatus for roasting coffee beans according to Claim 1, the system according to Claim 9, the method of Claim 10 and the computer
15 program according to Claim 12.

In a first aspect of the invention, there is provided an apparatus for roasting coffee beans comprising :

- a vessel to contain coffee beans,
- 20 - a heating device to heat coffee beans contained in the vessel,
- a control system operable to control the heating device and configured to apply a roasting recipe (R) providing the temperature $T_{@t1}$, $T_{@t2}$, ... to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ..., respectively,
- wherein, for a customised quantity m of coffee beans of type N_y introduced inside the vessel,
- 25 - the control system is configured to obtain at least :
 - . the quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, and
 - . the type N_y of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel,and
- based on the obtained type N_y , the control system is configured to get access at least to
30 one roasting recipe R_y , said recipe being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y , and to said pre-determined quantity M ,
and
- based on the accessible roasting recipe R_y , on the accessible pre-determined quantity M and on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, the control
35 system is configured to determine the roasting recipe (R) to be applied to the quantity m of coffee beans of type N_y introduced inside the vessel.

The roasting apparatus comprises a vessel to contain coffee beans during the roasting process. In the vessel coffee beans are heated and preferably mixed to homogenise heating through the beans.

Mixing can be obtained with a fluidic bed of hot air or mechanically with stirring blades or through rotation of a rotating drum.

Preferably the vessel is hot air fluid bed chamber. Within such a vessel, heated air is forced through a screen or a perforated plate under the coffee beans with sufficient force to lift the beans. Heat is transferred to the beans as they tumble and circulate within this fluidized bed.

Alternatively the vessel can be a drum chamber wherein the coffee beans are tumbled in a heated environment. The drum chamber can consist of a horizontal rotating drum or the drum chamber can comprise stirring blades to tumble the coffee beans in a heated environment.

The roasting apparatus comprises a device to heat coffee beans contained in the vessel.

Preferably, the heating device is configured to produce a flow of hot air, said flow of hot air being directed to the coffee beans contained in the vessel in order to heat them. Usually, the heating device comprises at least an air driver and a heater to heat the flow of air produced by the air driver.

As a source of heat, preferably the apparatus comprises an electrical heater. This electrical heater is usually an electrical resistance. An electrically powered heater presents the advantage that the air pollutants produced during the roasting are pollutants generated from the heating of coffee beans themselves and not from the burning of gases as it happens when the source of heating is a gas burner using natural gas, propane, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or even wood.

The apparatus comprises a control system operable to control the heating device and configured to apply a roasting recipe. This roasting recipe (R) provides the temperature $T_{@t1}$, $T_{@t2}$, ... to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ... of the roasting process. This roasting receipt is usually represented as a temperature versus time profile.

Usually, this control is implemented based on the measure of at least one temperature sensor positioned in the vessel in feedback loop control.

Control is applied on the heating device, generally on the heater and/or on the air driver.

When a quantity m of coffee beans of type N_y is introduced inside the vessel, the control system is configured to obtain at least :

- . the quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, and
- . the type N_y of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel.

The quantity can be the weight or alternatively the volume or level of coffee beans present in the vessel. Preferably the quantity is the weight.

When a customised quantity m of coffee beans of type N_y is introduced inside the vessel, the control system of the apparatus is configured to determine the roasting recipe R adapted for this specific quantity m of coffee beans N_y .

The control system enables the roasting of any quantity of beans, in particular quantities for which no roasting recipe has been previously determined or is accessible to by the control system.

With the present apparatus, in the case of such a new quantity, the control system of the apparatus is configured to determine a roasting profile adapted to the customised quantity.

Usually, the type N_y of the beans relates to at least one feature of the beans which has the direct impact on the process of roasting the beans.

The type of coffee beans can relate to specific features such as :

- the origin of the beans (Arabica, Robusta, ...) or a particular mixture or blend of beans of different origins. The mixture can be defined by the selection of specific beans and/or by the ratio of these different specific beans.

- the level of pre-roasting of the beans. The coffee beans to be roasted can be green beans or can be partially pre-roasted beans that is beans having been obtained by heating green coffee beans and stopping said heating process before the end of the first crack. These partially pre-roasted beans can be pre-roasted at different levels with a direct impact on the subsequent final roasting operated in the roasting apparatus.

- the moisture of the beans,

- the size of the beans.

The types of beans can refer explicitly to the nature of the beans like the origin, the level of pre-roasting, ... or can be a reference like an identification number, a SKU number or a trademark.

The type of beans N_y can be obtained by different ways :

- from the user. In that case, the user interface of the apparatus can display a list of types of beans and urge the user to select the types she/he is introducing inside the vessel. Alternatively, this list can be displayed through the interface of a mobile device configured to communicate with the control system of the apparatus.

or

- from a code, such as a code provided on a beans package. In that case, the apparatus can comprise a code reader and the control system can be configured to urge the operator to

scan the code of the beans (for example provided on the beans package) she/he is introducing inside the vessel.

Based on the obtained type N_y of coffee beans, the control system is configured to get access at least to a roasting recipe R_y , said recipe being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y .

This roasting recipe can be stored in a database or memory accessible to the control system of the apparatus. Further to the step of obtaining the type N_y of the beans, the control system can be configured to get access to the roasting recipe R_y of said identified coffee beans to be roasted.

In an alternative embodiment, the type N_y and the roasting recipe R_y can be encoded in a code identifying the beans to be introduced inside the vessel. By the single step of reading the code associated to the beans, the control system can be configured to get directly access to the roasting recipe R_y associated to the beans.

Each roasting recipe R_y accessible by the control system is adapted for a specific type N_y of coffee beans, or even a specific blend of different types of coffee beans, and for a pre-determined quantity M of said beans. This pre-determined quantity can be set to correspond to a point between the minimum quantity and the maximum quantity able to be roasted inside the vessel of the roasting apparatus. Accordingly, for one type of beans, at least one roasting recipe adapted to the roasting of said pre-determined quantity M is accessible to the control system.

The control system is configured to get access to the pre-determined quantity M associated to the roasting recipe R_y . In one embodiment, this pre-determined quantity can be the same for all the accessible roasting recipes R_y and this pre-determined quantity can be stored by the control system of the apparatus. In another embodiment, this pre-determined quantity can be different according to the roasting recipe R_y . In that latter case, the control system is configured to get access to said pre-determined quantity M associated to the respective roasting recipe R_y too.

This roasting recipe R_y adapted to the roasting of the pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y is usually defined by experimentation. Preferably, the roasting recipe is linked to the type of roasting apparatus itself such as the internal design like the shape of the vessel, the position of the components (e.g. the temperature sensor) and/or such as the types of components like the heating device.

Based on the roasting recipe R_y and on the quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, the control system is configured to determine the roasting recipe (R) to be applied to the customised quantity m .

5

Advantageously objects of the invention are solved since the above feature enables control of the roasting apparatus in order to apply a roasting profile depending on the quantity of coffee beans introduced inside the apparatus to guarantee that, whatever the quantity and the type, the beans are correctly roasted.

10

Preferably, the control system is configured to determine said roasting recipe (R) to be applied on the coffee beans

- from said accessible roasting recipe R_y , said roasting recipe R_y providing the temperatures $T_{M@t1}$, $T_{M@t2}$, ... respectively to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ..., and

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- from the obtained quantity m of beans introduced inside the vessel, by determining the temperature T_m to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each of said discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ... as follows :

. if $m > M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} + [T_{M@ti} \cdot C \cdot (m - M)/M]$

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. if $m < M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} - [T_{M@ti} \cdot C \cdot (M - m)/M]$

with $C \leq 1$.

In one mode by default, C equals 1.

25

As mentioned before, the control system is configured to get access to said quantity M .

In addition, based on the obtained type N_i , the control system can be configured :

- to get access to a coefficient C_y specific to said type N_y of coffee beans, and

- to determine the roasting recipe (R) to be applied on the coffee beans by determining the temperature T_m to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each of said discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ... as follows :

30

. if $m > M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} + [T_{M@ti} \cdot C_y \cdot (m - M)/M]$

. if $m < M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} - [T_{M@ti} \cdot C_y \cdot (M - m)/M]$.

35

In a particular embodiment, the control system is configured to obtain the further use of the roasted beans in a list of pre-determined uses (u_α , u_β , ...), and

- based on the obtained type N_y and on the obtained specific further use u_x , the control system is configured to get access at least to a roasting recipe R_{yx} , said recipe being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y and for the specific further use u_x of said roasted beans, and

- 5 - based on the accessible roasting recipe R_{yx} and based on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, the control system is configured to determine the roasting recipe (R) to be applied on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel for the specific further use of the roasted beans.

10 The further use of the roasted beans relates to the process of coffee extraction to be applied to the coffee beans once they have been roasted by the roasting apparatus. This further use desired by the user can be for example : preparation of an espresso, preparation of coffee by drip filtering, by French press, preparation of cold brewed coffee. The fact of desiring to use one of these extracted coffees to prepare a white cup by mixing with milk, creamer, ... can
15 be taken into account too.

The advantage is that the specific quantity m of coffee beans can be roasted to adapt the sensory profile of the resulting roasted coffee beans to this subsequent preparation.

In addition, in this embodiment where the further use u_x of coffee beans N_y is obtained, the
20 control system of the apparatus can be figured to :

- get access to a coefficient C_{xy} specific to said further use of coffee beans N_y , and
- determine the roasting recipe (R) to be applied on said quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel by determining the temperature T_m to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each of said discrete successive times t_1, t_2, \dots as follows :

25 . if $m > M$, then $T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} + [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C_{xy} \cdot (m - M)/M]$

. if $m < M$, then $T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} - [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C_{xy} \cdot (M - m)/M]$.

30 According to one mode, the quantity m of coffee beans introduced in the vessel can be obtained from the user. In that case, the apparatus can comprise a user interface to enable the user to enter the quantity of beans she/he is introducing inside the vessel. Alternatively, this quantity can be entered through the interface of a mobile device configured to communicate with the control system of the apparatus meaning the control system can comprise a communication interface to communicate with the external mobile device.

35

In one embodiment, the vessel of the apparatus can be transparent and the wall of the vessel can present level indicators readable by the operator.

Consequently, when the operator introduces the beans in the transparent vessel, he/she is able to read the introduced quantity by looking at the level indicator. This information can then be entered as an input inside the control system of the apparatus, for example through a user interface.

5

In another mode, the quantity m of coffee beans introduced in the vessel can be obtained from a measuring device configured to measure the quantity m of beans and connected to the control system of the apparatus. In that case, the measure of the quantity of the beans can be automatically provided to the control system of the apparatus.

10

According to one embodiment, the apparatus can comprise said measuring device configured to measure the quantity m of beans introduced in the vessel and, in the step of supplying the controller with the quantity m of coffee beans, said quantity of coffee beans can be automatically measured by the measuring device and supplied to the control system of the apparatus.

15

The measuring device can be

- a scale measuring weight of coffee beans, or
- a device comprising at least one cavity of predetermined volume, or
- a level sensor measuring a volume of coffee beans inside the vessel.

20

Preferably, this quantity is the weight and the measuring apparatus is a weight scale.

The device comprising at least one cavity of predetermined volume enables the user to select a cavity of predetermined volume and to fill this cavity completely with beans with the result that a defined volume of beans is measured. The control system of the roasting apparatus is provided with this precise volume of beans. In one specific embodiment, the roasting apparatus can comprise a set of different vessels to contain different volumes of coffee beans, such as small, medium and large volume vessels. In that embodiment the control system can be configured to obtain the quantity of coffee beans inside the vessel by recognising which vessel (small, medium, large) is positioned inside the roasting apparatus.

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30

The measuring device can be a level sensor measuring a volume of coffee beans inside the vessel. The vessel can be removed from the roasting apparatus during the filling operation and once the vessel is positioned back inside the roasting apparatus, the level sensor can measure the level of beans. The process control is configured to deduce the volume of beans from said measured level.

35

If it is the volume of beans that is measured then, based on an identification of the type of the beans, their density can be obtained, and accordingly their precise weight can be deduced.

- 5 According to another embodiment, the apparatus can comprise :
- a set of different vessels, each vessel being configured to hold a specific quantity of coffee beans, and
 - a vessel recognition device, and
 - in the step of obtaining the quantity m of beans introduced in the vessel, said quantity of
- 10 coffee beans is automatically supplied by the control system recognising the vessel.

According to another embodiment, the apparatus can comprise :

- a container to store coffee beans,
 - a dosing device to dose and supply coffee beans to the vessel,
- 15 and, in the step of obtaining the quantity m of identified beans introduced in the vessel, the quantity of dosed coffee beans can be automatically supplied to the control system.

In a particular embodiment, the apparatus can comprise an identification device configured to read identification means from a beans package, said beans package being configured to

20 supply the vessel of the apparatus with its whole content, and said identification means providing directly or indirectly the quantity m of beans inside the package.

In a second aspect, there is provided a system for roasting coffee beans comprising :

- a roasting apparatus such as described above,
- 25 and
- an apparatus for measuring a quantity of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, and wherein the control system of the roasting apparatus is operable to obtain :
- the quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel and measured by the measuring apparatus.
- 30 Communication means can enable communication between the roasting apparatus and the measuring apparatus through Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, a cable (USB, Serial), optical communication, GSM communication.

In a third aspect, there is provided a method of roasting coffee beans using the apparatus

35 such as described above and applying a roasting recipe providing the temperature $T_{@t1}$, $T_{@t2}$, ... to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ..., respectively, the method comprising :

- obtaining the quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel and the type N_y of the coffee beans introduced inside the vessel,

and

- based on the obtained type N_y , getting access at least to a roasting recipe R_y , said recipe being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y and to said pre-determined quantity M , and

- based on the accessible roasting recipe R_y , on the accessible pre-determined quantity M , and on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, determining the roasting recipe (R) to be applied to the quantity m of coffee beans of type N_y introduced inside the vessel.

Preferably, the roasting recipe (R) to be applied on the coffee beans is determined

- from said accessible roasting recipe R_y , said roasting recipe R_y providing the temperatures $T_{M@t1}$, $T_{M@t2}$, ... respectively to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ..., and

- from said accessible pre-determined quantity M ,

- from the obtained quantity m of beans introduced inside the vessel,

by determining the temperature T_m to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each of said discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ... as follows :

. if $m > M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} + [T_{M@ti} \cdot C \cdot (m - M)/M]$

. if $m < M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} - [T_{M@ti} \cdot C \cdot (M - m)/M]$

with $C \leq 1$.

In a fourth aspect, there is provided a computer program of a processing unit of control system of an apparatus for roasting coffee beans such as described above, the computer program comprising program code and/or program logic which when executed on the processing unit effects the steps :

- obtaining the quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel and the identification of the nature N_y of the coffee beans introduced inside the vessel,

and

- getting access at least to a roasting recipe R_y of coffee beans of nature N_y , said recipe being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y , and to said pre-determined quantity M ,

- based on the accessible roasting recipe R_y and the accessible pre-determined quantity M , and based on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel,

determining the roasting recipe (R) to be applied to the coffee beans introduced inside the vessel.

Preferably, the roasting recipe (R) to be applied on the coffee beans is determined

- 5 - from said accessible roasting recipe R_y , said roasting recipe R_y providing the temperatures $T_{M@t1}$, $T_{M@t2}$, . . . respectively to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , . . . , and
- from said pre-determined quantity M , and
- from the obtained quantity m of beans introduced inside the vessel,
- by determining the temperature T_m to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each
- 10 of said discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , . . . as follows :

. if $m > M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} + [T_{M@ti} \cdot C \cdot (m - M)/M]$

. if $m < M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} - [T_{M@ti} \cdot C \cdot (M - m)/M]$

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with $C \leq 1$.

The above aspects of the invention may be combined in any suitable combination. Moreover, various features herein may be combined with one or more of the above aspects to provide

20 combinations other than those specifically illustrated and described. Further objects and advantageous features of the invention will be apparent from the claims, from the detailed description, and annexed drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25

The characteristics and advantages of the invention will be better understood in relation to the following figures :

- Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of a general roasting apparatus enabling the implementation of the method of the present invention,
- 30 - Figure 2 shows a block diagram of a control system of the general apparatus according to Figure 1,
- Figure 3 illustrates the type of roasting recipes R_y adapted to the roasting of a pre-determined quantity of different beans,
- Figure 4 represents the determination of the roasting recipe R for a customised quantity m
- 35 of beans of type N_2 from a recipe R_2 ,
- Figures 5 represent schematically series of roasting recipes for different types of beans and for different further uses,

- Figures 6a to 6d schematically illustrate different embodiments of the system according to the present invention,
- Figures 7 and 8 represent schematically methods to use systems according to the present invention.

5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Roasting Apparatus

10 **Figure 1** shows an illustrative view part of a roasting apparatus 1. Functionally, the roasting apparatus 1 is operable to roast coffee beans hold in a vessel 11 by means of a flow of hot air introduced inside this vessel. At a first level, the apparatus comprises : a housing 15, a roasting unit 10 and a control system 180. These components will now be sequentially described.

15

Housing of Roasting Apparatus

The housing 15 houses and supports the aforementioned components and comprises a base 151 and a body 152. The base 151 being for abutment with a support surface, preferably through feet 154 that provide a gap between the base and the support surface. The body 152 is for mounting thereto the components.

20

Roasting Unit of Roasting Apparatus

25 The roasting unit 10 is operable to receive and roast coffee beans.
The roasting unit 10 typically comprises at a second level of the roasting apparatus 1 : a vessel 11 and a heating device 12, which are sequentially described.

The vessel 11 is configured to receive and hold the coffee beans introduced by the operator. A removable cover 17 enables the introduction and removal of beans. The bottom of the vessel is configured to enable air to pass through, specifically it can be a perforated plate 14 on which the beans can lie and through which air can flow upwardly.

30

A chaff collector 16 is in flow communication with the vessel 1 to receive chaffs that progressively separate from the beans and due to their light density are blown off to the chaff collector.

35

The vessel 11 comprises a handle 112 in order to enable the user to remove the vessel from the housing 15 and get the roasted beans.

In the illustrated embodiment the vessel 1 is at least partially transparent and comprises an upper level line 111b and a lower level line 111a designed on the vessel. Once the beans have been introduced inside the vessel 1, the user is able to check the quantity of beans introduced by reference to these levels 111a, 111b. In particular, the operator is able to check if the quantity is inferior to the lower level, between the lower and upper levels or above the upper level.

In an alternative embodiment of the roaster, not represented, the roasting unit can comprise a device to automatically detect the quantity of beans introduced inside the vessel 1, like a weight scale or a level sensor (capacitive or optical) inside the vessel.

In another embodiment of the roaster, not represented, the roasting unit can comprise a set of different vessels, each vessel being configured to hold a specific quantity of coffee beans. The roasting unit can comprise a vessel recognition device.

The heating device 12 comprises an air flow driver 121 and a heater 122.

The air flow driver 121 is operable to generate a flow of hot air in direction of the bottom of the vessel. The generated flow is configured to heat the beans and to agitate and lift the beans. As a result the beans are homogeneously heated. Specifically, the air flow driver can be a fan powered by a motor 13. Air inlets 153 can be provided inside the base 151 of the housing in order to feed air inside the housing, the air flow driver blowing this air in direction of the vessel 11 as illustrated by dotted lines arrows.

The heater 122 is operable to heat the flow of air generated by the air flow driver 121. In the specific illustrated embodiment, the heater is an electrical resistance being positioned between the fan and the perforated plate 14 with the result that the flow of air is heated before it enters the vessel 11 to heat and to lift the beans.

The heater 122 and/or the air flow driver 121 is/are operable to apply a roasting profile to the beans, this roasting profile being defined as a curve of temperature against time.

Although the invention is described with a roaster implementing a fluidized bed of hot air, the invention not limited to this specific type of roasting apparatus. Drum roasters and other kinds of roasters can be used.

The roasting apparatus 10 usually comprises a user interface 20 enabling the display and the input of information.

The roasting apparatus can comprise a code reader to read a code associated to a type of coffee beans, for example present on the package of coffee beans. Preferably, this code

reader is positioned in the apparatus so that the operator is able to easily position a code in front of it. It is preferably positioned at the front face of the apparatus, for example close to a user interface 20 of the apparatus. Accordingly, information provided by the code can be immediately displayed through the display of the user interface 20 positioned aside.

5

Control System of Roasting Apparatus

With reference to **Figures 1 and 2**, the control system 180 will now be considered : the control system 180 is operable to control the components of the roasting unit to roast coffee beans. The control system 180 typically comprises at a second level of roasting apparatus :
10 a user interface 20, a processing unit 18, sensors 23, a power supply 21, a memory 19, optionally a communication interface 24 for remote connection, optionally a code reader 3, optionally a measuring device 4, optionally a database 25.

15 The user interface 20 comprises hardware to enable a user to interface with the processing unit 1, by means of user interface signal. More particularly, the user interface receives commands from a user, the user interface signal transfers the said commands to the processing unit 18 as an input. The commands may, for example, be an instruction to execute a roasting process and/or to adjust an operational parameter of the roasting
20 apparatus 1 and/or to power on or off the roasting apparatus 1. The processing unit 18 may also output feedback to the user interface 20 as part of the roasting process, e.g. to indicate the roasting process has been initiated or that a parameter associated with the process has been selected or to indicate the evolution of a parameter during the process or to create an alarm.

25 In a particular embodiment, the user interface can be used :

- to provide identification of the coffee beans introduced inside the vessel by the user by manual input such as selection of an identification type in a list of pre-selected coffee beans or by entering a digital reference of the coffee, for example read from a coffee beans package.
- 30 - to provide the quantity m of the coffee beans introduced inside the vessel by manual input.
- to provide the further use u_x of the beans introduced in and to be roasted inside the vessel by manual input such as selection of the use in a list of pre-determined uses (u_α , u_β , ...).

The hardware of the user interface may comprise any suitable device(s), for example, the
35 hardware comprises one or more of the following : buttons, such as a joystick button, knob or press button, joystick, LEDs, graphic or character LDCs, graphical screen with touch sensing and/or screen edge buttons. The user interface 20 can be formed as one unit or a plurality of

discrete units.

A part of the user interface can also be on a mobile app when the apparatus is provided with a communication interface 24 as described below. In that case the input and output can be transmitted to the mobile device through the communication interface 24.

5

The sensors 23 are operable to provide an input signal to the processing unit 18 for monitoring of the roasting process and/or a status of the roasting apparatus. The input signal can be an analogue or digital signal. The sensors 23 typically comprise at least one temperature sensor 231 and optionally one or more of the following sensors : level sensor
10 associated with the vessel 1, air flow rate sensor, position sensor associated with the vessel and/or the chaff collector.

If the apparatus or the system comprises a measuring device 4, this device is operable to provide the input 22 that is the quantity of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel 11. This input 22 can be the weight of the beans measured by a scale or a volume of beans or a level
15 measured by a level sensor associated with the vessel 11.

A code reader 3 can be provided and operable to read a code, for example on coffee beans package, and automatically provide an input 30 that is the identification of the coffee beans introduced in the measuring device 4 or in the vessel 11.

20

The processing unit 18 generally comprise memory, input and output system components arranged as an integrated circuit, typically as a microprocessor or a microcontroller. The processing unit 18 may comprises other suitable integrated circuits, such as : an ASIC, a programmable logic device such as a PAL, CPLD, FPGA, PSoC, a system on a chip (SoC),
25 an analogue integrated circuit, such as a controller. For such devices, where appropriate, the aforementioned program code can be considered programmed logic or to additionally comprise programmed logic. The processing unit 18 may also comprise one or more of the aforementioned integrated circuits. An example of the later is several integrated circuits is arranged in communication with each other in a modular fashion e.g. : a slave integrated
30 circuit to control the user interface 20 in communication with a master integrated circuit to control the roasting unit 10.

30

The power supply 21 is operable to supply electrical energy to the said controlled components and the processing unit 18. The power supply 21 may comprise various means,
35 such as a battery or a unit to receive and condition a main electrical supply. The power supply 21 may be operatively linked to part of the user interface 20 for powering on or off the roasting apparatus 1.

35

The processing unit 18 generally comprises a memory unit 19 for storage of instructions as program code and optionally data. To this end the memory unit typically comprises : a non-volatile memory e.g. EPROM, EEPROM or Flash for the storage of program code and
5 operating parameters as instructions, volatile memory (RAM) for temporary data storage. The memory unit may comprise separate and/or integrated (e.g. on a die of the semiconductor) memory. For programmable logic devices the instructions can be stored as programmed logic.

The instructions stored on the memory unit 19 can be idealised as comprising a coffee
10 beans roasting program.

The control system 180 is operable to apply this coffee beans roasting program by controlling the heating device 12 – that is, in the particular illustrated embodiment of Figure 1, the air flow driver 121 and/or the heater 122 – usually using signal of the temperature probe 231.

15 The coffee beans roasting program can effect control of the said components using extraction information encoded on a code and/or other information that may be stored as data on the memory unit 19 or from a remote source through the communication interface and/or input via the user interface 20 and/or signal of the sensors 23.

In particular, the control system is configured to apply a roasting recipe (R) providing the
20 temperature $T_{@t1}$, $T_{@t2}$, ... $T_{@t_{final}}$ to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ..., t_{final} respectively.

With that aim, the processing unit 18 is operable to :

- receive an input of the temperature sensor 231,
- process the input according to roasting recipe R,
- 25 - provide an output, which is the roasting recipe R. More specifically the output comprises the operation of at least the heater 122 and the air flow driver 121.

The temperature measured by the temperature sensor 231 is used to adapt the power of the heater 122 and/or the power of the motor 13 of the air driver 121 in a feedback loop in order to apply the roasting recipe R to the beans.

30 Depending on the type of control applied in the roaster, the heater 122 can be powered at one pre-determined power, meaning its temperature is constant, and in that case the power of the motor 13 of the air driver 121 can be controlled based on the temperature monitored at the sensor 231 in order to vary the time of contact of the flow air through the heater during its movement.

35 Alternatively, the motor 13 of the air driver 121 can be powered at one pre-determined power, meaning the flow rate of air is constant, and in that case the power of the heater 122 can be controlled based on the temperature monitored at the sensor 231 in order to heat

more or less air during its passage through the heating device.

In a last alternative, both heater 122 and motor 13 can be controlled based on the monitoring of the temperature by sensor 231.

- 5 The control system 180 can comprise a communication interface 24 for data communication of the roasting apparatus 1 with another device and/or system, such as a server system, a mobile device and/or a measuring apparatus. The communication interface 24 can be used to supply and/or receive information related to the coffee beans roasting process, such as roasting process information, nature of the beans, quantity of beans. The communication
10 interface 24 may comprise a first and second communication interface for data communication with several devices at once or communication via different media.

The communication interface 24 can be configured for cabled media or wireless media or a combination thereof, e.g. : a wired connection, such as RS-232, USB, I2C, Ethernet define
15 by IEEE 802.3, a wireless connection, such as wireless LAN (e.g. IEEE 802.11) or near field communication (NFC) or a cellular system such as GPRS or GSM. The communication interface 24 interfaces with the processing unit 18, by means of a communication interface signal. Generally the communication interface comprises a separate processing unit (examples of which are provided above) to control communication hardware (e.g. an
20 antenna) to interface with the master processing unit 18. However, less complex configurations can be used e.g. a simple wired connection for serial communication directly with the processing unit 18.

The processing unit 18 enables access to different roasting recipes ($R_1, R_2, \dots R_5$) adapted
25 to the roasting of pre-determined quantities ($M_1, M_2, \dots M_5$) of beans of different natures ($N_1, N_2, \dots N_5$).

These recipes and the pre-determined quantities can be stored in the memory 19 of the processing unit 18. Alternatively, these data can be stored in a remote server and the processing unit 18 can be supplied with access to this remote server through the
30 communication interface 24, directly or indirectly through a mobile device establishing connection between the remote server and the processing unit.

These recipes and quantities can be part of a database 25 stored in the memory unit 19 or remotely as mentioned above.

- 35 In one alternative embodiment, the control system can be provided with the roasting recipes and their associated pre-determined quantities M , during a code reading operation, these pieces of information being encoded inside the code and decoded by the control system.

Figure 3 schematically illustrates the type of roasting recipes the processing unit 18 gets access to. Each of the illustrated roasting recipes $R_1, R_2, \dots R_5$ provides the temperature profile to be applied to coffee beans of different types $N_1, N_2, \dots N_5$ respectively, each recipe being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity $M_1, M_2, \dots M_5$ of beans respectively. All the quantities M_i can be the same quantity M corresponding for example to an average quantity that can be roasted in the apparatus, for example M equals 150 g for a roasting apparatus configured for roasting quantities comprised between 50 g and 250 g. It is noted that although the pre-determined quantity M is generally the same for all the recipes R_i , yet this is not mandatory.

The different types of beans N_1 to N_5 can relate to specific features such as :

- the origin of the beans (Arabica, Robusta, ...) or a particular mixture of beans of different origins. The mixture can be defined as the blend of beans of different specific origins and by the ratio of these beans of different specific origins,
- the level of pre-roasting of the beans. The coffee beans to be roasted can be green beans or can be partially pre-roasted beans that is beans having been obtained by heating green coffee beans and stopping said heating process before the end of the first crack. These partially pre-roasted beans can be pre-roasted at different levels with a direct impact on the subsequent roasting.
- the moisture of the beans,
- the size of the beans.

These temperature profiles are usually defined by experimentation by defining the optimal profile for a pre-determined quantity M of beans preferably with the particular roaster.

In a particular embodiment, one series of roasting recipes $R_1, R_2, \dots R_5$ is adapted for a specific further use of the roasted beans. Depending on the desired use of the final roasted beans - that is the way to extract a coffee beverage from the roasted beans - the sensory profile of the roasted coffee beans can be adapted to this subsequent preparation.

This further use can be :

- preparation of an espresso coffee with pressurised hot water,
- preparation of coffee with a French press,
- preparation of coffee with a drip filter,
- preparation of coffee by cold brew method,
- preparation of a coffee whatever the extraction with the final aim to prepare a white cup that is mixing extracted coffee with a white component such as milk, creamer, ...,

Figure 5 illustrates three different series of roasting recipes R_1 , R_2 , ... R_5 adapted to the roasting of pre-determined quantity M of different types of beans (Beans 1, Beans 2, Beans 3, ... Beans 5) and for three different uses (Use 1, Use 2, Use 3)

These temperature profiles are usually defined by experimentation by defining the optimal profile for the pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y and for each specific further use.

When a customised quantity m of coffee beans of type N_2 is introduced inside the vessel 1 in order to be roasted, the processing unit 18 of the apparatus of the present invention is configured to implement several steps.

First, the processing unit 18 of the apparatus of the present invention is **configured to obtain** for the beans introduced inside the vessel :

- the type N_y of said coffee beans, and
- the quantity m of said type of coffee beans.

Optionally, the processing unit is configured to obtain the future use of the coffee beans.

As mentioned earlier, information about identification and quantity and optionally use can be provided through the user interface 20 of the roasting apparatus, the display of the user interface guiding the user to enter information for each types of coffee.

Alternatively, for the identification of the coffee type, information can be obtained by means of a code reader 3, the user being able or incited to scan the code of the different beans in front of the code reader.

Alternatively, for the quantity of beans, the quantity can be measured and automatically communicated to the control system 180, for example by the use of a measuring device 4 directly connected to the apparatus or indirectly through the communication interface, as illustrated in Figures 7 or 8.

Then, in a further step, the control system of the roasting apparatus is configured to get access to information related to the roasting of these coffee beans N_y and in particular to the roasting recipes R_y , adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of same type N_y and providing the temperatures $T_{M@t_i}$ to be applied to this quantity of beans N_y at discrete successive times t_i respectively. For example, in Figure 3, if the identified beans are beans of type N_2 , the processing unit identifies the roasting recipe R_2 .

In a further step, the processing unit 18 is operable to calculate a specific roasting recipe R to be applied on said specific quantity m of coffee beans N_2 introduced inside the vessel

from the this roasting recipe R_2 and its associated pre-determined quantity M as illustrated in **Figure 4**.

At discrete successive times t_1, t_2, \dots, t_6 , the temperature T_m to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each of said discrete successive times t_1, t_2, \dots, t_6 is calculated from the roasting recipes R_2 as follows :

$$\text{. if } m > M, \text{ then } T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} + [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C \cdot (m - M)/M]$$

$$\text{. if } m < M, \text{ then } T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} - [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C \cdot (M - m)/M]$$

with $C \leq 1$.

If the pre-determined quantity M is set to 150 g and if the obtained quantity m of coffee beans is 160 g, then, at time t_1 , the temperature to be applied $T_{m@t_1}$ is :

$$T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} + [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C \cdot (m - M)/M]$$

meaning, for example, for the illustrated above weights :

$$T_{M@t_1} + [T_{M@t_1} \cdot C \cdot (160 - 150)/150]$$

Alternatively, if the pre-determined quantity M is set to 150 g and if the obtained quantity m of coffee beans is 135 g, then, at time t_1 , the temperature to be applied $T_{m@t_1}$ is :

$$T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} - [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C \cdot (M - m)/M]$$

meaning, for example, for the illustrated above weights :

$$T_{M@t_1} - [T_{M@t_1} \cdot C \cdot (150 - 135)/150]$$

The calculation is done for t_1 and then reproduced at each time t_2 to t_6 determining the roasting recipe R for the quantity m of beans resulting in the profile R illustrated in Figure 4 when m is superior to M .

These discrete successive times can be pre-defined to provide a final roasting recipe with enough points to be implemented by the roasting apparatus. For example, successive time may differ by about 20 to 40 seconds.

In the above formula, the coefficient C is usually fixed experimentally and can vary depending on the roaster specifications (power, vessel size, type of heater, ...), the type of the beans and/or the future use of the roasted beans.

In one embodiment, the coefficient C can be set according to the roaster specifications only.

In another embodiment, the coefficient C can be set according to the type of beans. In that case, coefficient C can be set :

- generally at a high level of definition of the beans such as the origin of the beans, e.g. Arabica or Robusta providing a coefficient CA when Arabica beans are roasted and a coefficient CR when Robusta beans are roasted,
- or more precisely for each type of beans Ny by reference to coefficient Cy adapted to specific type of beans Ny with more precise criteria than the two general origins.

In these cases, the control system is configured to obtain the type of beans (Arabica, Robusta or Ny) introduced in the vessel and then to get access to the coefficient CA, CR or Cy corresponding to that type of beans.

Preferably, the coefficient C is set according to the roaster specifications and the type of beans.

In a particular embodiment, the coefficient C can be set according to the further use of the beans (Cxy).

In absence of information about the roaster or the type of beans or the further use, by default, the coefficient C equals 1.

In general, if the quantity provided by the measuring device is a volume and not a weight, the weight can be deduced indirectly from an average density of coffee beans or more preferably, the identification of the nature of the beans provides access to the exact density of said beans enabling the calculation of the weight of beans introduced in the vessel.

In the step of processing the output, the processing unit 18 operates the heating device usually in a closed-loop control using the input signal from the temperature sensor 231 as feedback to apply the temperature versus time profile to the coffee beans corresponding to the determined roasting recipe (R).

In the same manner, where the processing unit is configured to obtain the further use of the coffee beans desired by the operator too, the control system of the roasting apparatus can be configured to get access, for each further use of said beans (Use1, Use2, ...) to a series of roasting recipes for each type of beans (N1, N2 ... N5) like, as illustrated in **Figure 5** :

- series (R1;1, R1;2, R1;3 ... R1;5) adapted to the roasting of different types (N1, N2 ... N5) of coffee beans for the further Use 1, and
- series (R2;1, R2;2, R2;3 ... R2;5) adapted to the roasting of different types (N1, N2 ... N5) of coffee beans for the further Use 2, and

- series (R3;1, R3;2, R3;3 ... R3;5) adapted to the roasting of different types (N1, N2 ... N5) of coffee beans for the further Use 3.

System

5

Figure 6a illustrates a system 100 of a roasting apparatus 1 and a measuring device 4, preferably a scale. The roasting apparatus comprises a vessel 11 configured for holding beans during the roasting operation. The measuring device 4 is configured to measure the quantity of coffee beans and to communicate the measured quantity input 22 through a communication interface to the control system 180 of the roasting apparatus.

10

Figure 6b illustrates an alternative system 100 of a roasting apparatus 1 and a measuring device 4, preferably a scale. The measuring device 4 is part of the roasting apparatus, precisely it is integrated in the same frame as the roasting apparatus, aside from the roasting apparatus. The measuring device 4 is configured to measure the quantity of coffee beans and to communicate the measured quantity input 22 to the control system 180 of the roasting apparatus.

15

Figure 6c illustrates an alternative system 100 of a roasting apparatus 1 and a measuring device 4. The measuring device 4 is part of the roasting apparatus 1. In one mode, the measuring device can be a scale, and, in its roasting position, the vessel 11 can be suspended to the scale. In that mode, the vessel is weighted before the vessel is completely locked in the roasting apparatus to apply roasting.

20

In another mode, the measuring device can be a level sensor, and, in its roasting position, the level of beans can be measured. The measuring device 4 is configured to communicate the measured quantity as an input 22 to the control system 180 of the roasting apparatus.

25

Figure 6d illustrates an alternative system 100 of a roasting apparatus 1 and a measuring device 4. The measuring device 4 is a scale that is part of the roasting apparatus. Precisely in its roasting position, the vessel 11 lays on the scale. The scale 4 is configured to weight coffee beans and to communicate the measured weight as an input 22 to the control system 180 of the roasting apparatus. Then the vessel is locked inside the roasting apparatus and roasting can be applied.

30

Figure 7 illustrates a system 100 where the roasting apparatus 1 and the measuring apparatus 4 are physically separated. In this system, the coffee beans 5 are introduced and

35

measured in an intermediate container 6 before being introduced inside the vessel 11 of the roasting apparatus 1.

This system is particularly useful when the vessel is not removable from the roaster, for example in case of drum roasters.

5 The measuring device 4 is connected through a cable (USB, Serial) to the roasting apparatus and is able to supply the control system of the roasting apparatus with the measured quantity 22 of beans. Alternatively, the connection can be established through Wi-Fi or Bluetooth.

10 **Figure 8** provides an alternative embodiment of the system of Figure 7 where the vessel 11 is removable from the roasting apparatus and can be placed on the measuring apparatus 4 in filling and measuring position before being positioned back on the roasting apparatus in a roasting position. Preferably the measuring apparatus 4 comprises a receiving area configured for holding the vessel 11 of a roasting apparatus so that it is securely held during
15 filling and measuring. For example, the measuring device can present an interface matching with the bottom of the vessel. Preferably, the measuring device is configured to automatically provide the weight of beans without the tare weight of the vessel.

The roasting apparatus of the present invention presents the advantage of providing the
20 operator with flexibility in terms of quantity of beans to be roasted while guaranteeing a constant quality of roasting.

Although the invention has been described with reference to the above illustrated embodiments, it will be appreciated that the invention as claimed is not limited in any way by
25 these illustrated embodiments.

Variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the claims. Furthermore, where known equivalents exist to specific features, such equivalents are incorporated as if specifically referred in this specification.

As used in this specification, the words "comprises", "comprising", and similar words, are not
30 to be interpreted in an exclusive or exhaustive sense. In other words, they are intended to mean "including, but not limited to".

List of references in the drawings :

35	roaster	1
	roasting unit	10
	vessel	11

	levels	111a, 111b
	handle	112
	heating device	12
	air flow driver	121
5	heater	122
	motor	13
	perforated plate	14
	housing	15
	base	151
10	body	152
	air inlet	153
	feet	154
	chaff collector	16
	cover	17
15	processing unit	18
	control system	180
	memory	19
	user interface	20
	power supply	21
20	measured quantity input	22
	sensor	23
	temperature sensor	231
	communication interface	24
	database	25
25	code reader	3
	measuring device	4
	coffee beans	5
	intermediate container	6
	system	100
30		

CLAIMS

1. An apparatus for roasting coffee beans comprising :

- a vessel (1) to contain coffee beans,

5 - a heating device (12) to heat coffee beans contained in the vessel,

- a control system (180) operable to control the heating device and configured to apply a roasting recipe (R) providing the temperature $T_{@t1}$, $T_{@t2}$, ... to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ..., respectively,

wherein, for a customised quantity m of coffee beans of type N_y introduced inside the vessel,

10 - the control system is configured to obtain at least :

. the quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, and

. the type N_y of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel,

and

- based on the obtained type N_y , the control system is configured to get access at least to a roasting recipe R_y , said recipe being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y , and to said pre-determined quantity M ,

and

- based on the accessible roasting recipe R_y , on the accessible pre-determined quantity M and on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, the control system is configured to determine the roasting recipe (R) to be applied to the quantity m of coffee beans of type N_y introduced inside the vessel.

2. An apparatus for roasting coffee beans according to Claim 1, wherein the control system is configured to determine said roasting recipe (R) to be applied on the coffee beans from said accessible roasting recipe R_y , said roasting recipe R_y providing the temperatures $T_{M@t1}$, $T_{M@t2}$, ..., respectively to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ..., and from said accessible pre-determined quantity M and from the obtained quantity m of beans introduced inside the vessel, by determining the temperature $T_{m@t1}$, $T_{m@t2}$, ... to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each of said discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ... as follows :

30 . if $m > M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} + [T_{M@ti} \cdot C \cdot (m - M)/M]$

. if $m < M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} - [T_{M@ti} \cdot C \cdot (M - m)/M]$

35 with $C \leq 1$.

3. An apparatus for roasting coffee beans according to the precedent claim, wherein C equals 1.

4. An apparatus for roasting coffee beans according to Claim 2 or 3, wherein based on the obtained type N_i , the control system is configured :

- to get access to a coefficient C_y specific to said type N_y of coffee beans, and
 - to determine the roasting recipe (R) to be applied on the coffee beans by determining the temperature T_m to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each of said discrete successive times t_1, t_2, \dots as follows :

. if $m > M$, then $T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} + [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C_y \cdot (m - M)/M]$

. if $m < M$, then $T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} - [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C_y \cdot (M - m)/M]$.

5. The apparatus according to any one of the precedent claims, wherein quantities (m, M) are weight quantities.

6. The apparatus according to any one of the precedent claims, wherein :

- the control system is configured to obtain the further use of the roasted beans in a list of pre-determined uses (u_α, u_β, \dots), and

- based on the obtained type N_y and on the obtained specific further use u_x , the control system is configured to get access at least to a roasting recipe R_{yx} , said recipe being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y and for the specific further use u_x of said roasted beans, and to said pre-determined quantity M ,
 and

wherein, based on the accessible roasting recipe R_{yx} and the accessible pre-determined quantity M and based on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, the control system is configured to determine the roasting recipe (R) to be applied on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel for the specific further use of the roasted beans.

7. The apparatus according to any one of the precedent claims, wherein the apparatus comprises a measuring device (2) configured to measure the quantity m of beans introduced in the vessel and, in the step of obtaining the quantity m of beans introduced in the vessel, said quantity m of coffee beans is automatically measured by the measuring device.

8. The apparatus according to the precedent claim, wherein the measuring device is :

- a scale measuring weight of coffee beans, or

- a device comprising at least one cavity of predetermined volume, or
- a level sensor measuring a volume of coffee beans inside the vessel.

9. System for roasting coffee beans comprising :

- 5 - a roasting apparatus (1) according to any one of Claims 1 to 8,
 and
 - an apparatus (2) for measuring a quantity of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel,
 and wherein the control system (180) of the roasting apparatus is operable to obtain the
 quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel and measured by the measuring
 10 apparatus.

10. A method of roasting coffee beans using the apparatus according to any one of Claims 1
 to 8 and applying a roasting recipe (R) providing the temperature $T_{@t1}$, $T_{@t2}$, ... to be applied
 at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ..., respectively, the method comprising :

- 15 - obtaining the quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel and the type N_y of the
 coffee beans introduced inside the vessel,
 and
 - based on the obtained type N_i , getting access at least to a roasting recipe R_y , said recipe
 being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y , and to
 20 said pre-determined quantity M ,
 and
 - based on the accessible roasting recipe R_y and the accessible pre-determined quantity M ,
 and based on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel,
 determining the roasting recipe (R) to be applied to the quantity m of coffee beans of type N_y
 25 introduced inside the vessel.

11. A method according to the precedent claim, wherein the roasting recipe (R) to be applied
 on the coffee beans is determined

- 30 - from said accessible roasting recipe R_y , said roasting recipe R_y providing the temperatures
 $T_{M@t1}$, $T_{M@t2}$, ... respectively to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ..., and
 - from said accessible pre-determined quantity M , and
 - from the obtained quantity m of beans introduced inside the vessel,
 by determining the temperature T_m to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each
 of said discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , ... as follows :

- 35 . if $m > M$, then $T_{m@ti} = T_{M@ti} + [T_{M@ti} \cdot C \cdot (m - M)/M]$

. if $m < M$, then $T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} - [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C \cdot (M - m)/M]$

with $C \leq 1$.

5 12. A computer program of a processing unit of control system of an apparatus for roasting coffee beans according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, the computer program comprising program code and/or program logic which when executed on the processing unit effects the steps :

- obtaining the quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel and the identification
10 of the nature N_y of the coffee beans introduced inside the vessel,
and

- getting access at least to a roasting recipe R_y of coffee beans of nature N_y , said recipe being adapted to the roasting of one pre-determined quantity M of beans of type N_y , and to said pre-determined quantity M ,

15 and

- based on the accessible roasting recipe R_y and the accessible pre-determined quantity M , and based on said obtained quantity m of coffee beans introduced inside the vessel, determining the roasting recipe (R) to be applied to the coffee beans introduced inside the vessel.

20

13. A computer program according to the precedent claim, wherein the roasting recipe (R) to be applied on the coffee beans is determined

- from said accessible roasting recipe R_y , said roasting recipe R_y providing the temperatures $T_{M@t_1}$, $T_{M@t_2}$, . . . respectively to be applied at discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , . . . , and

25 - from said accessible pre-determined quantity M , and

- from the obtained quantity m of beans introduced inside the vessel,

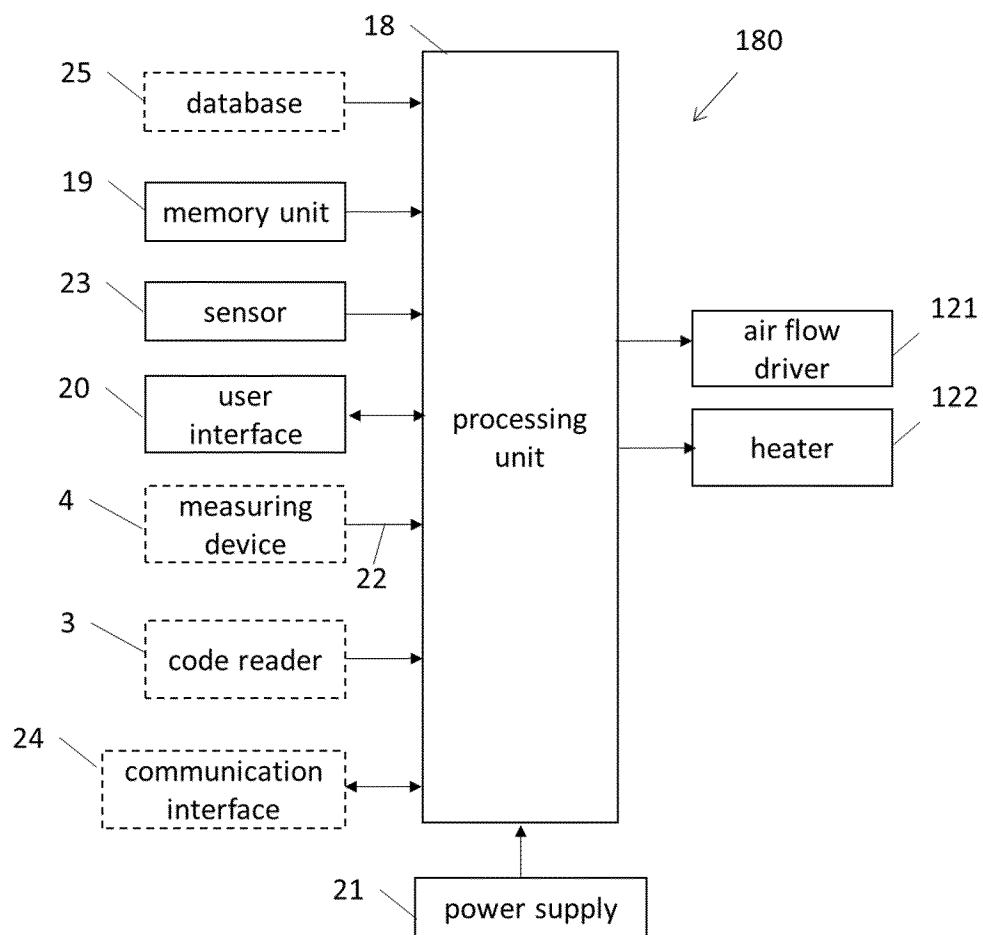
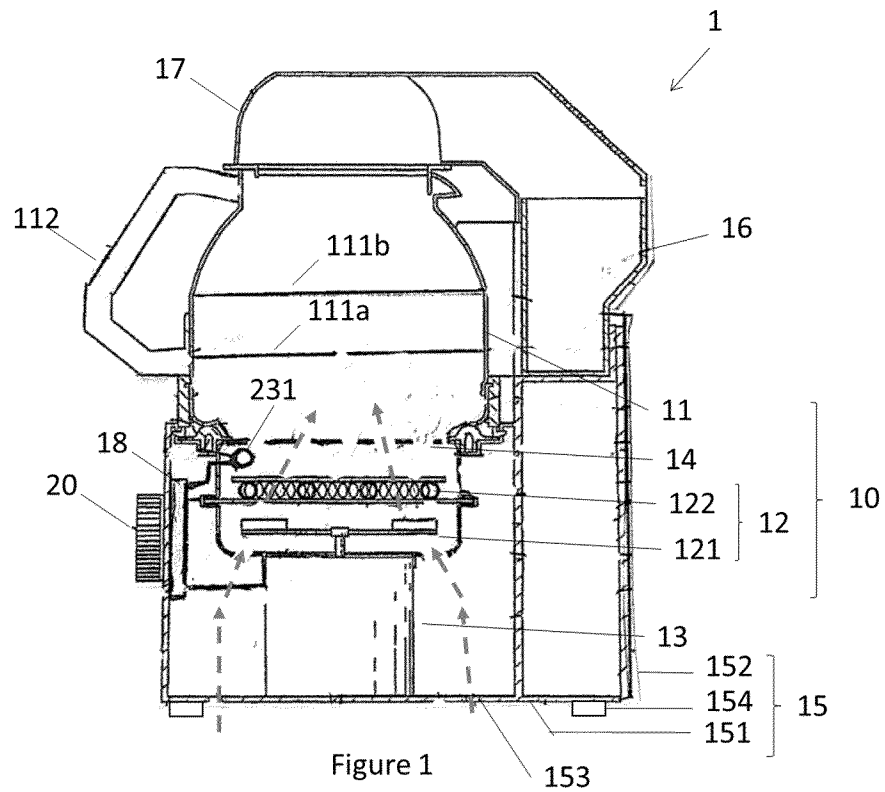
by determining the temperature T_m to be applied to the obtained quantity m of beans at each of said discrete successive times t_1 , t_2 , . . . as follows :

30 . if $m > M$, then $T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} + [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C \cdot (m - M)/M]$

. if $m < M$, then $T_{m@t_i} = T_{M@t_i} - [T_{M@t_i} \cdot C \cdot (M - m)/M]$

with $C \leq 1$.

35



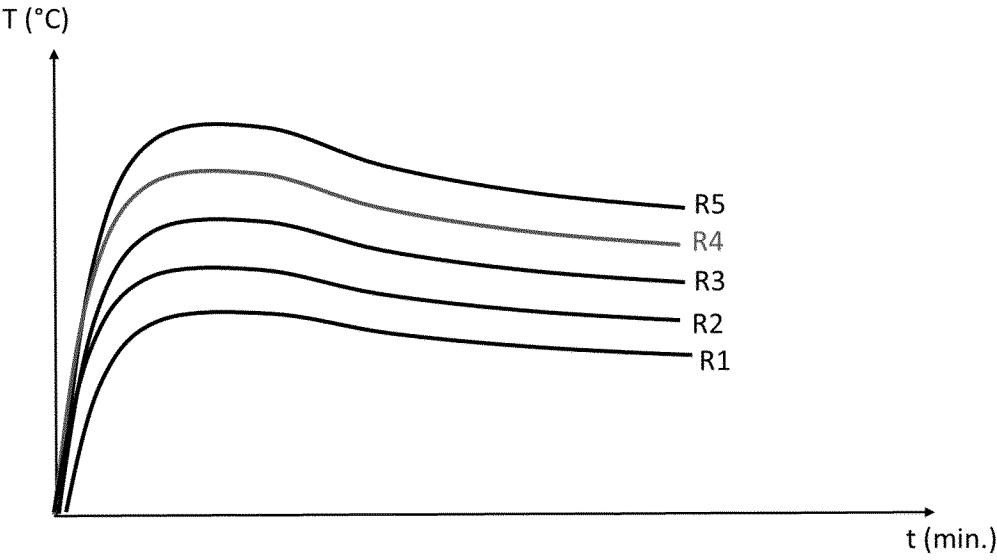


Figure 3

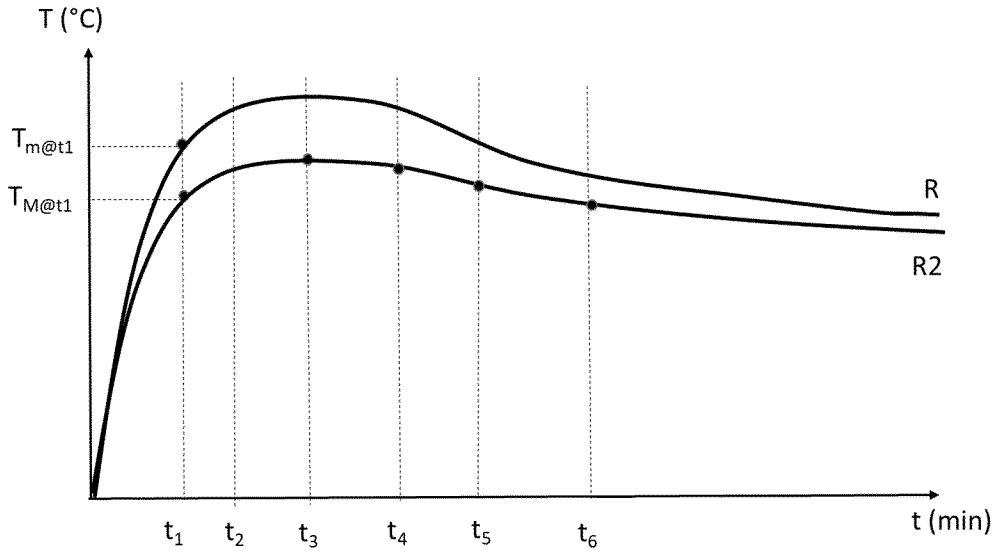


Figure 4

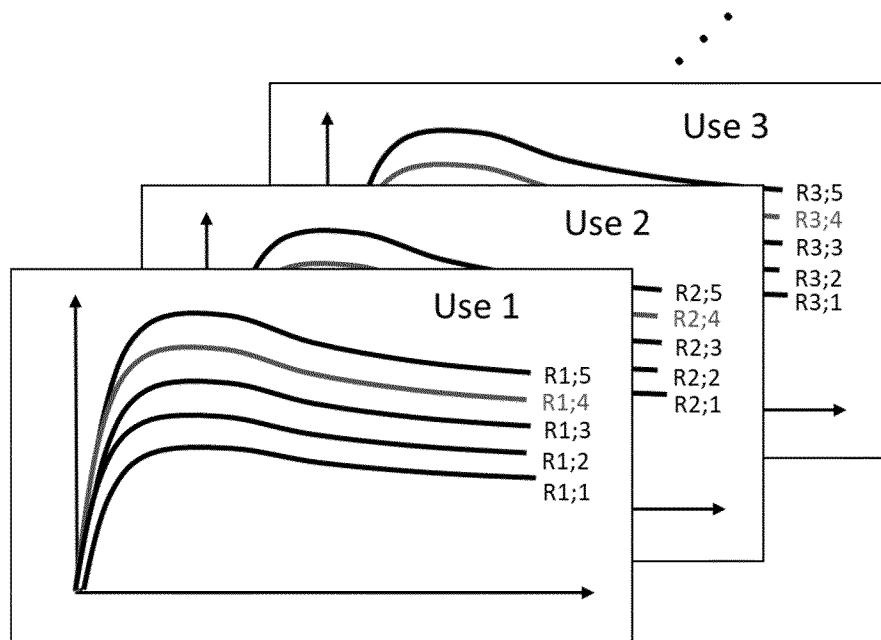


Figure 5

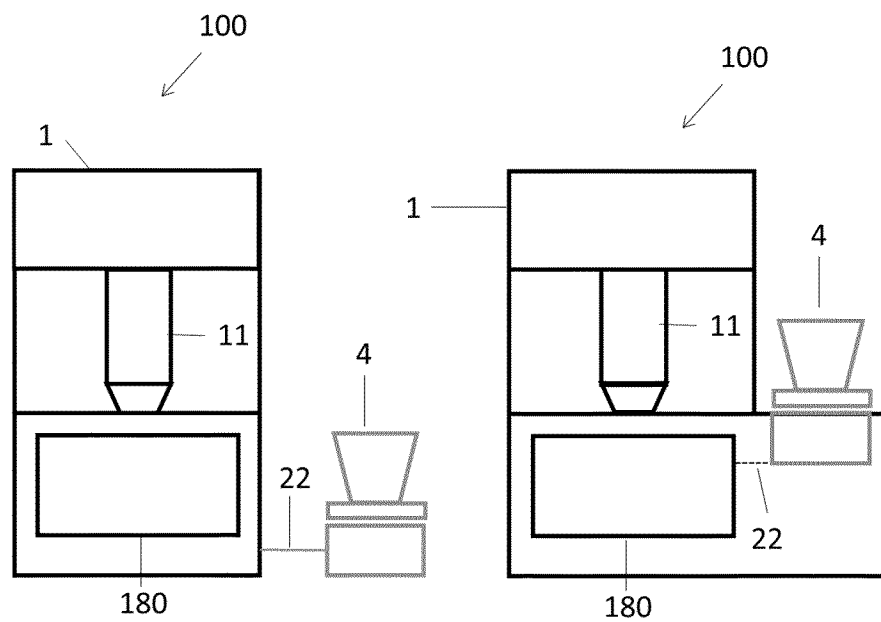


Figure 6a

Figure 6b

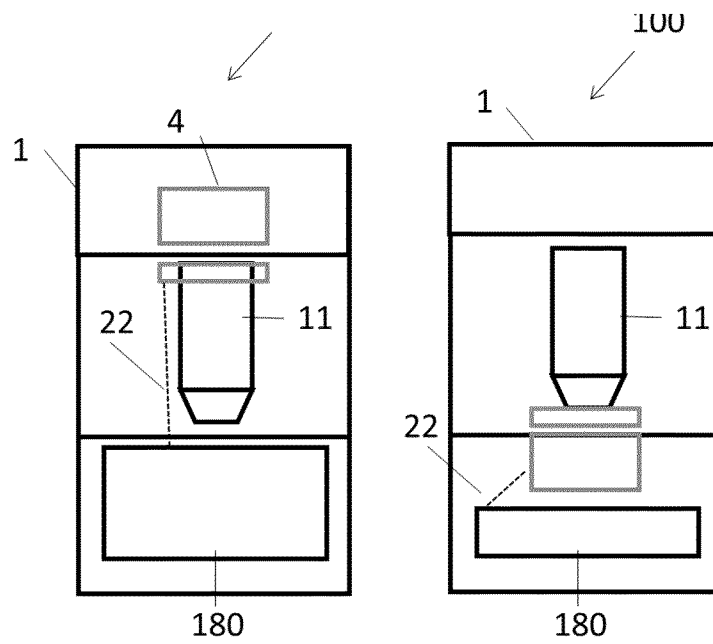


Figure 6c

Figure 6d

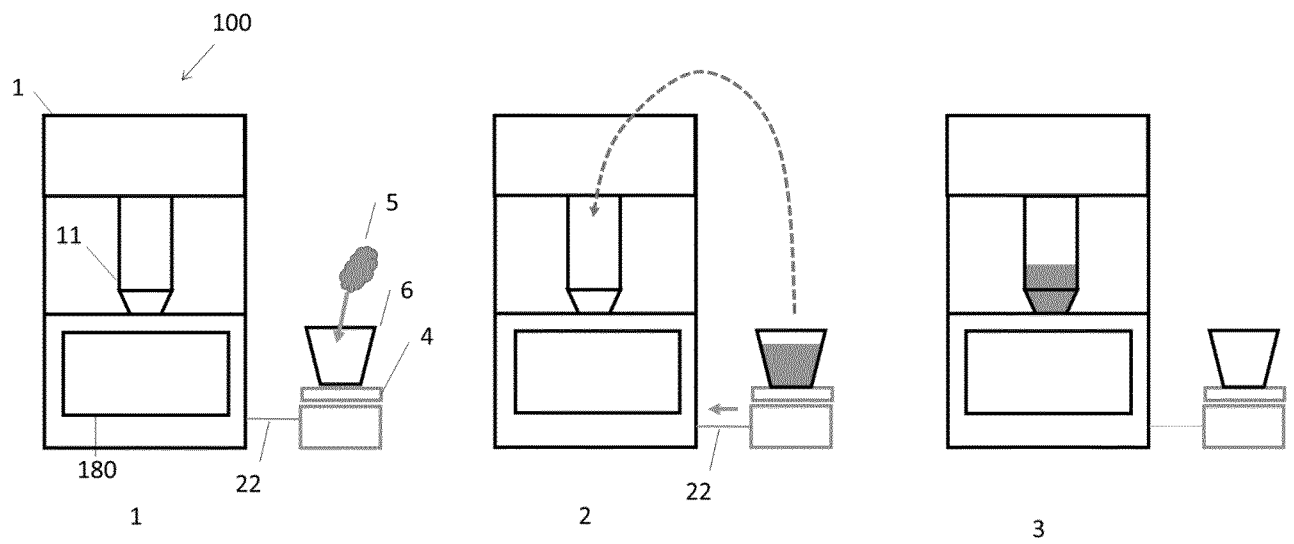


Figure 7

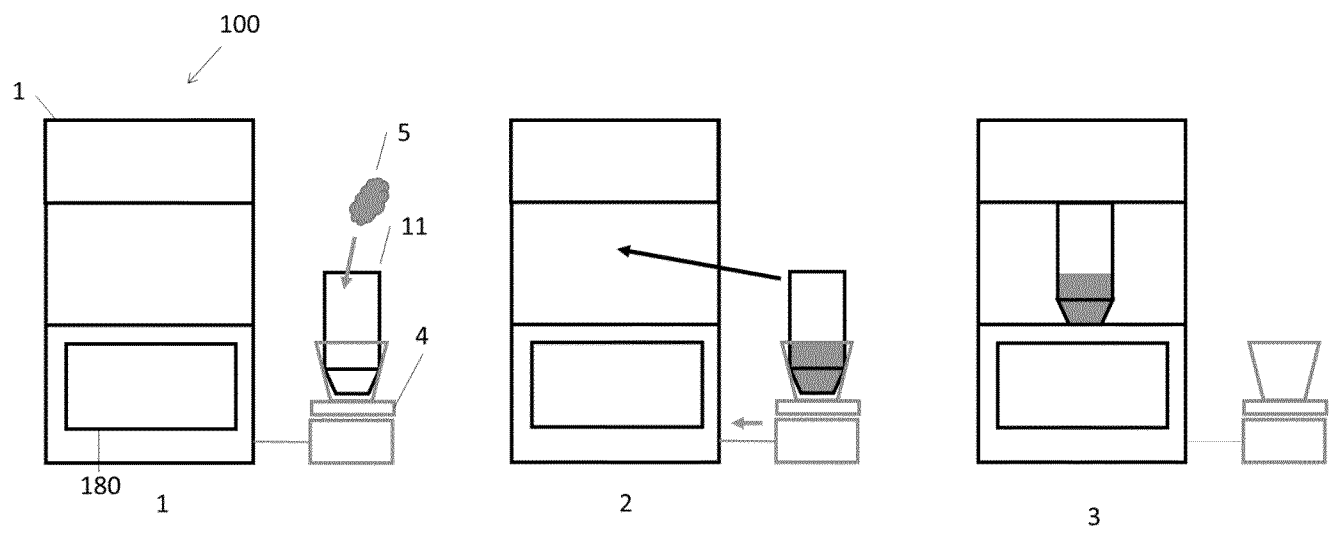


Figure 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2019/086221

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A23N12/08 A23F5/04 A23N12/12
ADD.

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A23N A23F

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

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

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2004/074400 A1 (SONG EUGENE [KR]) 22 April 2004 (2004-04-22) cited in the application abstract; claims 1,5,17; figures 3,10,12 paragraph [0063] - paragraph [0065] paragraph [0087] - paragraph [0093] -----	1,5-10, 12
X	US 2014/314923 A1 (SEWELL RICHARD C [US] ET AL) 23 October 2014 (2014-10-23) cited in the application paragraph [0034]; claims 1,5,10; figures 1,6 -----	1,5,6,9, 10,12
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2019/086221

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 99/23888 A1 (FRESH ROAST SYSTEMS INC [US]; ALLINGTON ROGER A [US] ET AL.) 20 May 1999 (1999-05-20) abstract; claims 1,5-7,20,21; figures 4,7,10 page 15, line 6 - line 21 page 17, line 33 - page 19, line 10 -----	1,5-10, 12
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A	US 6 053 093 A (GERHARDT WAYNE [US] ET AL) 25 April 2000 (2000-04-25) abstract; claims 1-4,13,14; figures 1,6 -----	1-13

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Information on patent family members

International application No

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