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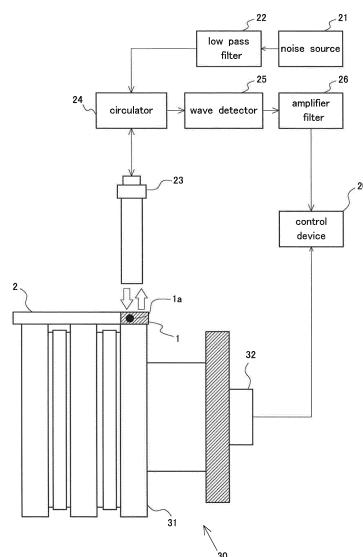
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(54) **FILTER INSPECTION APPARATUS**

(57) A filter inspection apparatus for inspecting quality related to a placement state of a predetermined object to be disposed which is to be disposed inside a filter for a smoking article, the filter inspection apparatus including: an irradiation unit that irradiates a target filter with an inspection electromagnetic wave having a predetermined frequency, the target filter being the filter for a smoking article as an object to be inspected; a receiving unit that receives a reflected electromagnetic wave from the target filter, resulting from the inspection electromagnetic wave emitted by the irradiation unit; an antenna unit that is disposed so as to face the target filter, and propagates the inspection electromagnetic wave and the reflected electromagnetic wave; an acquisition unit that acquires, on the basis of a reflected signal obtained by the receiving unit, predetermined information related to intensity of the reflected signal or phase shift of the reflected signal associated with the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the target filter; and a determination unit that determines the quality of the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed which is disposed in the target filter, on the basis of the predetermined information acquired by the acquisition unit.

Consequently, miniaturization of an inspection apparatus is attained.

FIG. 2



## Description

### Technical Field

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an inspection apparatus for inspecting quality related to a placement state of a predetermined object to be disposed which is to be disposed inside a filter for a smoking article.

### Background Art

**[0002]** Cigarettes provided with filters including liquid-filled capsules disposed therein are known. The content liquid of the liquid-filled capsule is composed of, for example, a flavoring agent, and a solvent which dissolves the flavoring agent. In a case where the cigarette provided with such a filter including the capsule therein is used, a user crushes the liquid-filled capsule prior to smoking or during smoking, so that the content liquid is leaked, and an aroma of the flavoring agent can be contained in mainstream smoke of the cigarette. In the cigarette provided with such a filter, since existence of the liquid-filled capsule greatly influences the quality, it is necessary to inspect whether or not the liquid-filled capsule is normally disposed inside the filter. For example, Patent document 1 discloses a form in which a filter of an object to be inspected is irradiated with an electromagnetic wave in a frequency band of 0.1 THz to 10 THz, and the transmission electromagnetic wave is utilized, in order to determine a placement state of a capsule to be disposed in a filter of a cigarette.

**[0003]** In a technology described in Patent document 2, an inspection apparatus is formed such that sensor transmitters are disposed on respective bottoms of a plurality of grooves provided on a drum, and sensor receivers are disposed so as to be fixed to the outside of the drum. Additionally, the inspection apparatus is formed such that during inspection, the drum is rotated in a state where a filter is placed so as to cover the sensor transmitters of a storage unit of the drum, and at this time, a plurality of the sensor receivers can receive transmission electromagnetic waves resulting from transmission of electromagnetic waves transmitted from the sensor transmitters through the filter. On the basis of reception results of these sensor receivers, a state of a capsule inside the filter is detected.

### [0004]

[Patent document 1] International Publication No. WO 2014/078290

[Patent document 2] International Publication No. WO 2014/005677

### Summary of Invention

### Technical Problem

**[0005]** In a conventional technology, in order to inspect

quality of a placement state of a predetermined object to be disposed such a capsule which is to be disposed inside a filter, a filter which is an object is irradiated with an electromagnetic wave, and a transmission electromagnetic wave obtained by transmitting the electromagnetic wave through the filter is utilized. In a determination technology of such an electromagnetic wave transmission type, when the electromagnetic wave is transmitted through the filter, the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the filter is reflected in the electromagnetic wave, so that inspection related to the placement state is possible. Therefore, an irradiation unit of the electromagnetic wave and a receiving unit of a transmission electromagnetic wave need to be disposed on respective opposite sides with the filter being an object therebetween. As a result, space volume necessary for a constitution for inspection of the placement state (hereinafter, referred to as an "inspection constitution") must be increased.

**[0006]** In filters which are mass-produced such as filters of cigarettes, when a placement state of a predetermined object to be disposed which is to be disposed inside each filter is determined, the determination is preferably performed so as not to prevent efficient production of the filters or the cigarettes. Therefore, when the filter as an object is conveyed on a production line, determination related to the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the filter is preferably performed. However, when inspection is performed by utilizing a transmission electromagnetic wave like conventional technologies, the space volume necessary for the inspection constitution is increased, and it becomes difficult to exactly dispose the inspection constitution on the production line, particularly on a line where the filter is being conveyed.

**[0007]** The present invention has been made in view of the above problem, and an object of the present invention is to attain miniaturization of an inspection apparatus that inspects a placement state of a predetermined object to be disposed inside a filter for a smoking article.

### Solution to Problem

**[0008]** In the present invention, in order to solve the above problems, a constitution in which a single antenna unit irradiates a target filter as an object to be inspected with an inspection electromagnetic wave, and receives a reflected electromagnetic wave which returns from the target filter resulting from the irradiated electromagnetic wave is adopted. With this constitution, it is possible to reduce space volume necessary for acquiring information related to the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the target filter.

**[0009]** More specifically, the present invention is an inspection apparatus for inspecting quality related to a placement state of a predetermined object to be disposed which is to be disposed inside a filter for a smoking article, the inspection apparatus including: an irradiation unit that

irradiates a target filter with an inspection electromagnetic wave having a predetermined frequency, the target filter being the filter for a smoking article as an object to be inspected; a receiving unit that receives a reflected electromagnetic wave from the target filter, resulting from the inspection electromagnetic wave emitted by the irradiation unit; an antenna unit that is disposed so as to face the target filter, and propagates the inspection electromagnetic wave and the reflected electromagnetic wave; an acquisition unit that acquires, on the basis of a reflected signal obtained by the receiving unit, predetermined information related to intensity of the reflected signal or phase shift of the reflected signal associated with the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the target filter; and a determination unit that determines the quality of the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed which is disposed in the target filter, on the basis of the predetermined information acquired by the acquisition unit.

**[0010]** The inspection apparatus according to the present invention has the antenna unit disposed so as to face the target filter. This antenna unit conveys the inspection electromagnetic wave and the reflected electromagnetic wave. Therefore, when the inspection electromagnetic wave emitted from the irradiation unit reaches the target filter through the antenna unit, at least a part of the inspection electromagnetic wave is reflected by the target filter, and is received by the receiving unit through the antenna unit. Even an electromagnetic wave transmitted through the target filter among the inspection electromagnetic wave, which is reflected on a part other than the target filter to go toward the receiving unit, is sometimes received by the receiving unit through the antenna unit. Such an electromagnetic wave obtained by reflecting the inspection electromagnetic wave is referred to as a reflected electromagnetic wave in order to distinguish this from an inspection electromagnetic wave with which the target filter is irradiated. Physical action resulting from the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed in the target filter is reflected in this reflected electromagnetic wave. That is, in a case where the target filter is irradiated with the inspection electromagnetic wave, and the irradiated inspection electromagnetic wave is reflected on the target filter, the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed such as the shape and the deformed state of the predetermined object to be disposed, and a position of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the filter is reflected in the intensity or the phase of the reflected electromagnetic wave.

**[0011]** Herein, the predetermined object to be disposed whose quality related to the placement state is inspected by the inspection apparatus of the present invention is to be disposed inside the filter, and may be any object, or any structure whose information related to the placement state can be reflected in the reflected electromagnetic wave by the inspection electromagnetic wave. A liquid-filled capsule which is filled with a prede-

termined flavoring liquid can be cited as an example of the predetermined object to be disposed. The liquid-filled capsule is a capsule which is filled with the predetermined flavoring liquid, and change of electromagnetic wave intensity by the reflection of the inspection electromagnetic wave, or phase shift is reflected in the reflected electromagnetic wave by the flavoring liquid. As the placement state, a state related to placement of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the filter, for example, a state related to the position of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the filter, which is a state where the predetermined object to be disposed is suitably disposed, a state where the predetermined object to be disposed is suitably disposed inside the filter without damage, deformation, or the like, a state where the predetermined object to be disposed exists inside the filter, or the like can be cited as an example.

**[0012]** Herein, the reflected electromagnetic wave is received by the receiving unit, and the reflected signal formed therein is a signal related to the intensity or the phase shift of the reflected electromagnetic wave reflecting the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed. The acquisition unit acquires, on the basis of the reflected signal obtained by the receiving unit, the predetermined information related to the intensity or the phase shift of the reflected signal, as information reflecting the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed. The determination unit can grasp the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed, on the basis of the predetermined information, and therefore determines the quality of the placement state. For example, when the intensity or the phase shift of the reflected signal as the predetermined information belongs to a reference range, the determination unit can determine that the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed is a suitable state, or the like.

**[0013]** Thus, the antenna unit faces the target filter, and the inspection electromagnetic wave is transmitted and the reflected electromagnetic wave is received through the antenna unit, so that inspection necessary for the quality related to the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed is performed for only a space existing between the antenna unit and the target filter, and it is possible to make the inspection space compact compared to a conventional transmission type inspection apparatus. Furthermore, in a reflection type inspection apparatus like the present invention, the inventors of this application found out that a frequency range of the inspection electromagnetic wave can be set to be relatively low. For example, an electromagnetic wave having a frequency belonging to a range of 10 GHz to 100 GHz can be suitably utilized as the inspection electromagnetic wave. More suitably, an electromagnetic wave having a frequency belonging to a range of 20 GHz to 30 GHz can be utilized as the inspection electromagnetic wave.

**[0014]** In the inspection apparatus described above, the antenna unit may be formed so as to transmit the

inspection electromagnetic wave to the target filter, and receive the reflected electromagnetic wave from the target filter, in the same antenna case. With such a configuration, it is possible to make a constitution of the antenna unit compact, and reduce space volume necessary for inspection as small as possible, and therefore it is possible to facilitate miniaturization of the inspection apparatus.

**[0015]** In the inspection apparatus of the present invention, the receiving unit can receive not only the reflected electromagnetic wave obtained by directly reflecting the inspection electromagnetic wave by the target filter, but also the electromagnetic wave that results from the inspection electromagnetic wave receiving any action from the target filter, reflects the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed, and goes toward the receiving unit from the target filter, as the reflected electromagnetic wave. Thus, a plurality of kinds of the electromagnetic waves that reflect the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed are utilized as the reflected electromagnetic wave, so that the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed is more exactly reflected in the predetermined information acquired by the acquisition unit, and it is possible to improve determination accuracy by the determination unit.

**[0016]** As an example, the above inspection apparatus may further include a reflection unit that is disposed on a rear part of the target filter, the rear part being located on a side opposite to the antenna unit, and is formed so as to reflect a transmission electromagnetic wave on a side of the target filter again, the transmission electromagnetic wave being a part of the emitted inspection electromagnetic wave and being transmitted through the target filter, and in this case, the receiving unit receives a secondary reflected electromagnetic wave which is an electromagnetic wave obtained by reflecting the transmission electromagnetic wave by the reflection unit, in addition to the reflected electromagnetic wave from the target filter. The secondary reflected electromagnetic wave is transmitted through the target filter once in a process from the irradiation unit to the reflection unit, and then transmitted through the target filter again in a process from reflection by the reflection unit to the receiving unit. Therefore, the secondary reflected electromagnetic wave relatively strongly reflects the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the target filter. Therefore, the receiving unit receives the secondary reflected electromagnetic wave in addition to the above reflected electromagnetic wave, and the predetermined information is acquired from the secondary reflected electromagnetic wave, so that the determination unit can perform more precise determination related to the quality of the placement state.

**[0017]** Herein, as the above constitution in which the receiving unit can receive the secondary reflected electromagnetic wave by the reflection unit, a form, in which the inspection apparatus of the present invention further includes a conveyance device that conveys a plurality of

the filters for smoking articles in a state where the filters for smoking articles are placed on a conveyance table, and is disposed with respect to the antenna unit such that the target filter included in the filter for a smoking article conveyed by the conveyance device is irradiated with the inspection electromagnetic wave, wherein the reflection unit is a predetermined member included in the conveyance table and made of metal, can be cited as an example. In this form, when the irradiation unit of the antenna unit irradiates the target filter in the plurality of filters with the inspection electromagnetic wave in a state where the plurality of filters are placed on the conveyance table of the conveyance device to be conveyed, the secondary reflected electromagnetic wave reflected by the predetermined member made of metal of the conveyance table is received by the receiving unit of the antenna unit, in addition to the direct reflected electromagnetic wave by the target filter. Therefore, according to this form, quality determination related to the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the filter is determined during conveyance of the filter, and therefore it is possible to implement efficient and high-accurate determination.

**[0018]** Herein, in the inspection apparatus described above, the predetermined information may be information related to intensity of the reflected signal, the inspection apparatus may further include a correction unit that corrects the predetermined information acquired by the acquisition unit, on the basis of information related to a reference signal intensity previously obtained by irradiating a reference filter with the inspection electromagnetic wave having the predetermined frequency, the reference filter being a filter for a smoking article in which the predetermined object to be disposed is not disposed. Additionally, the determination unit may determine the quality of the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed which is disposed in the target filter, on the basis of the predetermined information corrected by the correction unit.

**[0019]** It can be said that the reference signal intensity obtained by the receiving unit when the reference filter in which the predetermined object to be disposed is not disposed is irradiated with the inspection electromagnetic wave reflects information other than the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed in the filter, in other words, noise to the information related to the placement state. Therefore, the correction unit corrects the predetermined information on the basis of this information related to the reference signal intensity, so that it is said that the information related to the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed in the target filter can be exactly extracted. As a result, the determination unit performs determination related to the quality of the placement state on the basis of the corrected predetermined information, so that it is possible to improve the determination accuracy.

**[0020]** In the inspection apparatus described above, the target filter being conveyed may be irradiated with

the inspection electromagnetic wave from the irradiation unit, and in this case, while the target filter passes through a predetermined irradiation range set so as to enable irradiation of the inspection electromagnetic wave by the irradiation unit, and reception of the reflected electromagnetic wave by the receiving unit, the acquisition unit may acquire information related to intensity of the reflected signal, or information related to phase shift of the reflected signal a plurality of times, and may acquire intensity information in which change with respect to the inspection electromagnetic wave is maximum, or phase shift information in which change with respect to the inspection electromagnetic wave is maximum, as the predetermined information, from among the acquired intensity information, or the acquired phase shift information. Thus, in a case where the information related to the intensity of the reflected signal, or the information related to the phase shift of the reflected signal is acquired a plurality of times, it is said that the intensity information in which the change with respect to the inspection electromagnetic wave is maximum, or the phase shift information in which the change with respect to the inspection electromagnetic wave is maximum is information corresponding to a state where the reflected electromagnetic wave most exactly reflects the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed in the target filter. Therefore, determination by the determination unit is performed by utilizing the predetermined information which is the intensity information in which the change is maximum, or the phase shift information in which the change is maximum, so that the accuracy is improved.

#### Advantageous Effects of Invention

**[0021]** According to the present invention, it is possible to attain miniaturization of an inspection apparatus that inspects a placement state of a predetermined object to be disposed inside smoking articles.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

##### **[0022]**

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a diagram schematically illustrating application of an inspection process by an inspection apparatus according to the present invention to a manufacturing process of a filter for a smoking article and a cigarette.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating a schematic constitution of the inspection apparatus according to the present invention.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is a diagram for illustrating a correlation between a position on a drum on which a filter for a smoking article is disposed and the reception intensity of a reflected electromagnetic wave, in the inspection apparatus illustrated in Fig. 2.

[Fig. 4] Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating a correlation between a frequency of an inspection electromag-

netic wave, and the reception intensity of a reflected electromagnetic wave used in the inspection apparatus according to the present invention.

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 is a flowchart of an inspection process performed in the inspection apparatus according to the present invention.

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating a correlation between a frequency of an inspection electromagnetic wave, and phase shift of a reflected electromagnetic wave used in the inspection apparatus according to the present invention.

#### Description of Embodiment

**[0023]** Hereinafter, a specific embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings. The size, materials, shapes, and relative arrangement and the like of the components described in this embodiment are not intended to limit the technical scope of the invention thereto, unless otherwise stated.

**[0024]** Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating a flow of a manufacturing process of a filter attached to a cigarette on a capsule filter making machine 10, a manufacturing process of the cigarette on a cigarette making machine 15, and an inspection process of a liquid-filled capsule (hereinafter, simply referred to as a "capsule") disposed inside the filter, the inspection process being performed on the cigarette making machine 15. Hereinafter, the content of each process will be simply described. First, the flow on the capsule filter making machine 10 will be described. In the capsule filter making machine 10, a capsule is supplied to be inserted into a filter material that is a bundle of acetate fibers supplied by a filter material supply process 11, by a capsule supply process 12, and thereafter the filter material with the capsule inserted therein is wound in a rod shape with wrapping paper in a winding process 13. Thereafter, in a cutting process 14, the filter rod is cut for each predetermined length with a cutter (not illustrated), so that a capsule filter rod is obtained.

**[0025]** The manufactured capsule filter rod is sent to a filter tip attachment 16 in the cigarette making machine 15. In the filter tip attachment, the capsule filter rod is first integrally wound around a cigarette rod manufactured in a previous process through tipping paper, in a tip winding process 17. Generally, the capsule filter rod has a double length, and the cigarette rod is disposed on both end sides of the capsule filter rod with a double length on the drum, and the tipping paper is wound, so that a double cigarette is manufactured. This double cigarette is sent to a cutting process 18 performed on another drum, and is cut on this drum, so that cigarettes each having a length equal to one cigarette are manufactured. Then, the manufactured cigarettes are sent to an inspection process 19, effective inspection related to the capsule is performed for the filter of each cigarette on machine by a capsule inspection apparatus illustrated in Fig. 2, provided in the filter tip attachment 16. The capsule inspection apparatus is equivalent to an inspection apparatus ac-

cording to the present invention.

**[0026]** With reference to Fig. 2, a constitution of the capsule inspection apparatus will be described. As illustrated in Fig. 2, the capsule inspection apparatus has a control device 20 for performing various processes performed by the inspection apparatus, a probe antenna 23 for inspection related to quality of a placement state of a capsule 1a in a filter 1 of a cigarette 2, and a drum 30 that enables a conveyance of a plurality of the cigarettes 2 having the filters that become objects to be inspected.

**[0027]** Herein, a circulator 24 is connected to the probe antenna 23, and an inspection electromagnetic wave supplied from a noise source 21 passes through a low pass filter 22, so that an inspection electromagnetic wave in a predetermined frequency band is generated in the circulator 24. Then, the inspection electromagnetic wave is input to the circulator 24. Preferably, an electromagnetic wave having an oscillation frequency of 22 GHz to 40 GHz generated in the noise source 21 passes through the low pass filter 22, and an inspection electromagnetic wave having 20 GHz to 30 GHz is generated. As another example, the frequency of the inspection electromagnetic wave input to the circulator 24 may belong to 10 GHz to 100 GHz.

**[0028]** Furthermore, a wave detector 25 is connected to an output unit of the circulator 24. This wave detector 25 extracts an electric reflected signal corresponding to a reflected electromagnetic wave described below. Thereafter, a predetermined electric process such as amplification and filtering is performed for the reflected signal by the amplifier filter 26, and the reflected signal is delivered to the control device 20.

**[0029]** Herein, the probe antenna 23 has an oblong antenna case, and is disposed such that a tip of the probe antenna faces the filter 1 that is an object to be inspected. Then, the inspection electromagnetic wave is emitted from the tip. The emitted inspection electromagnetic wave is reflected by the filter 1 or a drum body 31 as described below, and the probe antenna 23 receives the reflected electromagnetic wave again. Therefore, in the capsule inspection apparatus illustrated in Fig. 2, both the inspection electromagnetic wave and the reflected electromagnetic wave are conveyed inside the probe antenna 23. Therefore, a transmitting part of the inspection electromagnetic wave and a receiving part of the reflected electromagnetic wave are disposed on the same side with respect to the filter 1.

**[0030]** Therefore, the transmitting part of the inspection electromagnetic wave and the receiving part of the reflected electromagnetic wave of the probe antenna 23 are installed at such a position as to face the drum 30 that rotationally drives. In this drum 30, a rotary encoder 32 is connected to the rotatably supported drum body 31 through a shaft.

**[0031]** The cigarette 2 having the filter 1 as the object to be inspected is disposed on the drum body 31 of the drum 30 as illustrated in Fig. 2. More specifically, the drum body 31 is a cylindrical object made of metal, a

storage unit formed so as to axially store the cigarette 2 is disposed along the axial direction on a surface of the cylindrical object, the cigarette 2 is stored inside the storage unit on the drum body 31 in a state where the filter 1 is located on a right end face side of the drum body 31 in Fig. 2, and a tobacco rod is located on a left end face side of the drum body 31 in Fig. 2. The placement of the cigarette 2 illustrated in Fig. 2 is a state where the one cigarette 2 stored in the storage unit is projected on a sectional surface including a shaft of the cylindrical object.

**[0032]** Then, a plurality of the cigarettes 2 are rotationally conveyed while being stored on the surface of the cylindrical object of the drum body 31 at the same time. The filters 1 of the cigarettes 2 being rotationally conveyed on the drum body 31 are disposed on the surface of the cylindrical object of the drum body 31, and therefore in a part of the rotational conveyance process, as described above, such a positional relation that the transmitting part of the inspection electromagnetic wave of the probe antenna 23, and the receiving part of the reflected electromagnetic wave are capable of facing, namely, a positional relation that belongs to an inspection region in which the probe antenna 23 can emit the inspection electromagnetic wave, and receive the reflected electromagnetic wave is formed between the probe antenna 23 and the filter 1. Therefore, in a process of rotationally conveying a plurality of the cigarettes 2 by the drum 30, the respective filters 1 of the plurality of cigarettes 2 are sequentially subjected to the inspection process by irradiation of the inspection electromagnetic wave from the probe antenna 23 by the capsule inspection apparatus illustrated in Fig. 2.

**[0033]** The rotary encoder 32 is driven by a drum driving shaft, and a pulse signal obtained from the rotary encoder 32 and a drum clock pulse (DCP) corresponding to each cigarette generated from the making machine are delivered to the control device 20 of the capsule inspection apparatus. Therefore, on the basis of the pulse signal and the DCP, the capsule inspection apparatus can grasp whether the inspection process is performed for the filters 1 of any of the cigarettes on the drum 30.

**[0034]** Herein, with reference to Fig. 3, inspection of a placement state of the capsule 1a inside the filter 1 by the capsule inspection apparatus will be described in detail. As the placement state in this embodiment, a state where the capsule 1a is normally disposed inside the filter 1 without being damaged, that is, without leaking flavoring liquid therein (hereinafter referred to as a "normal placement state"), and a state where the capsule 1a is damaged, and the flavoring liquid therein is leaked (hereinafter referred to as an "abnormal placement state") can be cited as an example. In an upper stage (a), a middle stage (b), and a lower stage (c) of Fig. 3, respective storage states of the cigarette 2 in the drum 30 are schematically illustrated, and the reception intensity of a reflected electromagnetic wave corresponding to each of the storage state is illustrated. More specifi-

cally, each of (a) to (c) illustrates a transition of the reception intensity of a reflected electromagnetic wave with respect to a conveyance distance in the width direction (in the direction perpendicular to a plane of Fig. 3) when the filter 1 is conveyed in the width direction with respect to the probe antenna 23 by the drum 30 in a state where the inspection electromagnetic wave is emitted. Specifically, a line L1 denotes a reception intensity transition in a case where the placement state of the capsule 1a in the filter 1 is the normal placement state, and the line L2 denotes a reception intensity transition in a case where the placement state of the capsule 1a in the filter 1 is the abnormal placement state.

**[0035]** The upper stage (a) of Fig. 3 corresponds to the storage state of the cigarette 2 which is a state where an end face of the filter 1 of the cigarette 2 (right end face in Fig. 3) is flush with a right end face of the drum body 31, that is, a state where a protrusion amount  $\Delta L1$  of the right end face of the filter 1 from the right end face of the drum body 31 is zero. In this storage state, a metal side face 31a of the drum body 31 is located on a side, opposite to the probe antenna 23, of the capsule 1a inside the filter 1. Additionally, the middle stage (b) of Fig. 3 illustrates the storage state of the cigarette 2 where the right end face of the filter 1 protrudes from the right end face of the drum body 31, and the protrusion amount is  $\Delta L2$ . In this storage state, while the filter 1 protrudes from the right end face of the drum body 31, the metal side face 31a of the drum body 31 is still located on the side, opposite to the probe antenna 23, of the capsule 1a inside the filter 1. Furthermore, the lower stage (c) of Fig. 3 illustrates the storage state of the cigarette 2 where the right end face of the filter 1 protrudes from the right end face of the drum body 31, and the protrusion amount is  $\Delta L3$ . In this storage state, the filter 1 protrudes from the right end face of the drum body 31, and the metal side face 31a of the drum body 31 is not located on the side, opposite to the probe antenna 23, of the capsule 1a inside the filter 1.

**[0036]** The filter 1 is irradiated with an inspection electromagnetic wave emitted from an irradiation unit 23b so as to have fixed spread, and therefore the filter 1 in each of the storage states of (a) to (c) of Fig. 3 is located in a region where the inspection electromagnetic wave from the irradiation unit 23b is emitted. Herein, a part of the emitted inspection electromagnetic wave becomes a reflected electromagnetic wave that is reflected on the filter 1 side to go toward the probe antenna 23. Then, the reflected electromagnetic wave includes electromagnetic waves reflected on various parts on the filter 1 side, and roughly the following four reflected electromagnetic waves can be cited as examples of forms.

- (1) A reflected electromagnetic wave on a surface of the filter 1
- (2) A reflected electromagnetic wave on a surface of the capsule 1a inside the filter 1 (that is, a boundary surface between the capsule 1a and the filter 1)

- (3) A reflected electromagnetic wave on the metal side face 31a of the drum body 31 by a transmission electromagnetic wave that is transmitted through the filter 1 and is not transmitted through the capsule 1a
- (4) A reflected electromagnetic wave on the metal side face 31a of the drum body 31 by a transmission electromagnetic wave that is transmitted through the filter 1 and the capsule 1a

**[0037]** In each of the reflected electromagnetic waves (1) and (3) among the above reflected electromagnetic waves (1) to (4), the inspection electromagnetic wave substantially does not act on the capsule 1a, and therefore information related to the placement state of the capsule 1a is not reflected in each of the reflected electromagnetic waves (1) and (3). On the other hand, in the reflected electromagnetic wave (2), the inspection electromagnetic wave is reflected by the capsule 1a to be filled with the flavoring liquid, and therefore a part of the inspection electromagnetic wave is absorbed or the like at the time of this reflection. As a result, existence of the flavoring liquid inside the capsule 1a is reflected in the reception intensity of the reflected electromagnetic wave. Additionally, in the reflected electromagnetic wave (4), reflection of the electromagnetic wave is performed by the metal side face 31a, and the inspection electromagnetic wave is transmitted through the capsule 1a during the process of this reflection, and therefore a part of the inspection electromagnetic wave is absorbed or the like. As a result, existence of the flavoring liquid inside the capsule 1a is reflected in the reception intensity of the reflected electromagnetic wave similarly to the reflected electromagnetic wave (2).

**[0038]** The capsule inspection apparatus according to the present invention performs an inspection process as to the quality of the placement state of the capsule 1a in the filter 1, that is, as to the normal placement state or the abnormal placement state, by utilizing the reflection of the existence of the flavoring liquid inside the capsule 1a to the reception intensity of this reflected electromagnetic wave. More specifically, in the storage state illustrated in Fig. 3(a), the metal side face 31a exists on a back face of the capsule 1a as viewed from the probe antenna 23, and therefore the above reflected electromagnetic waves (2) and (4) can be received by the probe antenna 23. When the capsule 1a is in the normal placement state, the flavoring liquid collectively exists in a fixed region inside the filter 1, and therefore the absorption degree of the inspection electromagnetic wave becomes large, and the reception intensity by the probe antenna 23 is largely lowered. In this embodiment, the capsule 1a is disposed at almost the center in the width of the filter 1, and therefore it can be understood from Fig. 3(a) that when the capsule 1a is in the normal placement state, a transition in which the reception intensity is largely lowered at almost a median value of a conveyance distance is illustrated. On the other hand, when the capsule 1a is in the abnormal placement state, the flavoring liquid is

diffused into the filter 1, and therefore the absorption degree of the inspection electromagnetic wave becomes small, and the lowering amount of the reception intensity in the reception intensity transition become small compared to the case of the normal placement state. As a result, when the lowering amount of the reception intensity in the reception intensity transition in the normal placement state is compared with the lowering amount of the reception intensity in the reception intensity transition in the abnormal placement state, a clear difference  $\Delta V1$  can be found as illustrated in Fig. 3(a). Therefore, it is possible to separately determine the normal placement state and the abnormal placement state by utilizing the difference  $\Delta V1$  in the lowering amount of the reception intensity.

**[0039]** Also in the storage state illustrated in Fig. 3(b), while the filter 1 protrudes from the end face of the drum body 31, the metal side face 31a exists on the back face of the capsule 1a as viewed from the probe antenna 23, and therefore the reflected electromagnetic waves (2) and (4) can be received by the probe antenna 23. Therefore, also in this case, when the lowering amount of the reception intensity in the reception intensity transition in the normal placement state is compared with the lowering amount of the reception intensity in the reception intensity transition in the abnormal placement state, a clear difference  $\Delta V2$  can be found as illustrated in Fig. 3(b).

**[0040]** Herein, in the storage state illustrated in Fig. 3(c), the metal side face 31a does not exist on the back face of the capsule 1a as viewed from the probe antenna 23, and therefore the above reflected electromagnetic wave (2) can be received by the probe antenna 23, but the reflected electromagnetic wave (4) is not generated and cannot be received. Therefore, in this storage state, a difference  $\Delta V3$  between the lowering amount of the reception intensity in the reception intensity transition in the normal placement state and the lowering amount of the reception intensity in the reception intensity transition in the abnormal placement state is smaller than the difference in the above state illustrated each of Figs. 3(a), and 3(b), but it is possible to grasp the difference as the clear lowering amount of the reception intensity to some extent. Therefore, even in such a storage state, it is possible to separately determine the normal placement state and the abnormal placement state by utilizing the difference  $\Delta V3$ .

**[0041]** Herein, in the capsule inspection apparatus of this embodiment, an inspection electromagnetic wave in 22 GHz to 28 GHz is emitted. In order to separate the normal placement state from the abnormal placement state by utilizing the difference in the lowering amount of the reception intensity as described above, an electromagnetic wave with a frequency, at which the difference in the lowering amount of the reception intensity between the normal placement state and the abnormal placement state is the largest, in a frequency band of 22 GHz to 28 GHz is preferably utilized. Therefore, in order to understand a correlation of the frequency of the inspection elec-

tromagnetic wave and the reception intensity, transition of the reception intensity of the reflected electromagnetic wave by the probe antenna 23 when the inspection electromagnetic wave with each frequency is utilized is illustrated in Fig. 4. More specifically, Figs. 4(a) to 4(e) correspond to respective inspection electromagnetic waves with frequencies of 22 GHz, 24 GHz, 26 GHz, 28 GHz and 30 GHz, respectively, and a line L3 denotes a reception intensity transition in a case where the placement state of the capsule 1a in the filter 1 is the normal placement state, and a line L4 denotes a reception intensity transition in a case where the placement state of the capsule 1a in the filter 1 is the abnormal placement state. A reference numeral of the reception intensity of each reception intensity transition illustrated in Fig. 4 is reverse to a reference numeral of the reception intensity of each reception intensity transition illustrated in Fig. 3.

**[0042]** As understood from Fig. 4, in this embodiment, the difference in the change amount of the reception intensity between the normal placement state and the abnormal placement state is relatively largely expressed in any frequency in a frequency band of 22 GHz to 28 GHz, and therefore it can be said that the inspection electromagnetic wave having the frequency can be suitably utilized in the inspection process related to the placement state of the capsule 1a. However, particularly, in a case where the frequency of the inspection electromagnetic wave is 24 GHz or 26 GHz, it is found that this difference is the largest, and therefore the inspection process related to the placement state of the capsule 1a is most preferably performed by utilizing the inspection electromagnetic wave with 24 GHz or 26 GHz. It is considered that the frequency of suitable inspection electromagnetic wave for this inspection process is changed depending on the shape, the size of the capsule 1a or the filter 1, components of the flavoring liquid inside the capsule 1a, the material of the filter 1, or the like, and therefore the frequency of the inspection electromagnetic wave may be appropriately set considering these factors.

**[0043]** Herein, with reference to Fig. 4, the inspection process of the filter 1 performed by the capsule inspection apparatus of the present invention, that is, the inspection process related to the placement state of the capsule 1a inside the filter 1 by utilizing the above inspection electromagnetic wave will be described in detail. In this inspection process, a predetermined control program is performed in the control device 20. The inspection process is a process performed for the filter 1 provided in the single cigarette 2. Therefore, in a case where cigarettes are sequentially sent into the capsule inspection apparatus by the drum 30 as described above, the inspection process is repeatedly performed for the filter 1 of each cigarette 2. The inspection process of this embodiment is performed when the storage state of the cigarette 2 with respect to the drum body 31 is the storage state illustrated in Fig. 3(a).

**[0044]** First, in S101, it is determined whether or not the filter 1 of the cigarette as an object to be inspected

reaches the inside of the inspection region, that is, whether or not the filter 1 reaches the inside of an irradiation region of the inspection electromagnetic wave from the probe antenna 23. As described above, the control device 20 can grasp a relative position of the cigarette to the inspection region by utilizing a pulse signal and the like from the rotary encoder 32, and therefore can determine that the filter 1 of the cigarette 2 conveyed by the drum 30 reaches the inside of the inspection region. When positive determination is performed in S101, the process advances to S102. When negative determination is performed, the process of S101 is repeatedly performed, and reaching of the filter 1 to the inspection region is waited.

**[0045]** In S102, the filter 1 that reaches the inspection region is irradiated with an inspection electromagnetic wave from the probe antenna 23. When the process of S102 is terminated, the process advances to S103. In S103, a reflected electromagnetic wave is received by the probe antenna 23. As described above, in this inspection process, the storage state of the cigarette 2 with respect to the drum body 31 is the storage state illustrated in Fig. 3(a), and therefore the reflected electromagnetic wave received by the probe antenna 23 includes all the above reflected electromagnetic waves (1) to (4). When the process of S103 is terminated, the process advances to S104.

**[0046]** In S104, the reception intensity of the reflected electromagnetic wave received in S103 is corrected. More specifically, the control device 20 previously has reception intensity by the probe antenna 23 when a non-disposed filter that is a reference filter and does not have the capsule 1a disposed therein is irradiated with the inspection electromagnetic wave from the probe antenna 23, as a reference signal intensity. Then, it can be said that reception intensity obtained by deducting the reference signal intensity from the reception intensity of the reflected electromagnetic wave received in S103 (hereinafter referred to as "corrected reception intensity") is logically reception intensity reflecting only the placement state of the capsule 1a. Therefore, accuracy of the inspection process related to the placement state of the capsule 1a can be improved by utilizing the corrected reception intensity. When the process of S104 is terminated, the process advances to S105.

**[0047]** In S105, it is determined whether or not the corrected reception intensity acquired in S104 is updated, that is, whether or not corrected reception intensity having lower intensity is acquired. As described with reference to Fig. 3, in a case where first inspection electromagnetic wave irradiation is performed after the filter 1 reaches the inside of the inspection region, no corrected reception intensity acquired in the past exists, and therefore positive determination is performed in S105 in this case. Additionally, in a case where second and subsequent inspection electromagnetic wave irradiation is performed, corrected reception intensity acquired in the past inspection electromagnetic wave irradiation (corrected

reception intensity stored in a memory of the control device 20) is compared with corrected reception intensity acquired in inspection electromagnetic wave irradiation of this time. In a case where the corrected reception intensity of this time is small, positive determination is performed in S105. Then, when the positive determination is performed in S105, the process advances to S106, data of the corrected reception intensity stored in the memory inside the control device 20 is rewritten to the corrected reception intensity obtained in the inspection electromagnetic wave irradiation of this time in S106. In a case of the first inspection electromagnetic wave irradiation, no corrected reception intensity is stored in the memory, and therefore the corrected reception intensity obtained in the first inspection electromagnetic wave irradiation is written in the memory with no change. On the other hand, when negative determination is performed in S105, the process advances to S107, and data of the past corrected reception intensity stored in the memory inside the control device 20 is maintained in S107, and the corrected reception intensity obtained in the inspection electromagnetic wave irradiation of this time is not utilized.

**[0048]** The reason why the data of the corrected reception intensity is updated is because in a case where the inspection electromagnetic wave is reflected on the surface of the capsule 1a, the reflected electromagnetic wave is received, the inspection electromagnetic wave transmitted through the capsule 1a is reflected on the metal side face 31a, and the reflected electromagnetic wave is transmitted through the capsule 1a again and thereafter received, that is, in a case where the probe antenna 23 receives the above reflected electromagnetic waves (2) and (4), it is considered the placement state of the capsule 1a is most effectively reflected in the reflected electromagnetic wave, and the corrected reception intensity or the reception intensity of the reflected electromagnetic wave at this time becomes the smallest. When the process of S106 or S107 is terminated, the process advances to S108.

**[0049]** In S108, it is determined whether or not the filter 1 leaves the inspection region. During the above processes in S102 to S106, and S107, the cigarette is rotationally conveyed by the drum 30. Therefore, the relative position of the cigarette to the inspection region at this point is grasped by utilizing the pulse signal and the like from the rotary encoder 32, and the determination process in S108 is performed. When positive determination is performed in S108, the process advances to S109. When negative determination is performed, the process of S102 and the subsequent processes are repeatedly performed, and the acquiring process of corrected reception intensity by inspection electromagnetic wave irradiation to the filter 1 is performed again.

**[0050]** In S109, the corrected reception intensity stored in the memory of the control device 20 is finally determined as peak reception intensity  $V_p$ . The peak reception intensity  $V_p$  is reception intensity which most intensely

reflects the placement state of the capsule 1a disposed inside the filter 1 as an object to be inspected. When the process of S109 is terminated, the process advances to S110. In S110, determination related to the placement state of the capsule in the filter 1 as the object to be inspected is performed on the basis of the peak reception intensity  $V_p$ . More specifically, when the peak reception intensity  $V_p$  is smaller than a predetermined threshold value  $R_v$ , it is determined that the capsule 1a is in the normal placement state inside the filter 1 (process of S111). In the normal placement state where a state where the flavoring liquid is suitably filled in the capsule 1a is maintained, the flavoring liquid locally exists in the filter 1 without being diffused. Therefore, the existence state of the flavoring liquid is reflected in the reflected electromagnetic wave, and the peak reception intensity  $V_p$  suitably becomes a small value. The determination of S110 is performed considering this point.

**[0051]** On the other hand, when the peak reception intensity  $V_p$  is not smaller than the predetermined threshold value  $R_v$ , it is determined that the capsule 1a is in the abnormal placement state inside the filter 1 (process of S112). In the abnormal placement state where the state where the flavoring liquid is suitably filled in the capsule 1a is not maintained, the flavoring liquid is diffused in the filter 1. Therefore, an absorption effect of the flavoring liquid is unlikely to be reflected in the reflected electromagnetic wave, and the peak reception intensity  $V_p$  becomes a relatively large value. The determination of S110 is performed considering this point. The cigarette 2 having the filter 1 for which abnormal determination is performed in S112 is excluded from the drum 30 in S113. In this exclusion process, a known device for exclusion (not illustrated) (for example, a device that excludes by using compressed air) is used. Thus, the cigarette for which abnormal determination is performed is excluded, so that it is possible to avoid the cigarette from being packaged to be put on the market.

**[0052]** Thus, in this inspection process, inspection related to the placement state of the capsule 1a inside the filter 1 utilizing the reflected electromagnetic wave from the filter 1 side is performed by using the probe antenna 23 that transmits the inspection electromagnetic wave and receives the reflected electromagnetic wave. Thus, in a case where reflection type inspection is performed, it is possible to reduce space volume necessary for inspection as small as possible compared to a case where transmission type inspection of conventional technology is performed, and therefore it is possible to facilitate miniaturization of the capsule inspection apparatus.

**[0053]** Furthermore, in the above capsule inspection apparatus, supply of the inspection electromagnetic wave to the probe antenna 23 and extraction of the reflected electromagnetic wave are performed through the circulator 24. Consequently, in the single probe antenna 23, the inspection electromagnetic wave and the reflected electromagnetic wave are conveyed. In a case where such a constitution is adopted, the inspection electro-

magnetic wave and the reflected electromagnetic wave passes almost the same route in an inspection space between the probe antenna 23 and the filter 1. Therefore, in a case where the inspection electromagnetic wave is transmitted through the filter 1, and is received as the reflected electromagnetic wave by the probe antenna 23, the inspection electromagnetic wave passes through the same part of the filter 1, and therefore if the inspection electromagnetic wave is transmitted through the capsule 1a, the state of the capsule 1a can be intensely reflected in the reflected electromagnetic wave, and accuracy improvement of the inspection apparatus is expected.

#### <Modification 1>

**[0054]** In the above embodiment, the inspection related to the placement state of the capsule 1a inside the filter 1 is performed on the basis of the reception intensity of the reflected electromagnetic wave. However, in place of this form, the inspection may be performed on the basis of phase shift of a reflected electromagnetic wave. This phase shift means phase shift between an inspection electromagnetic wave and a reflected electromagnetic wave. Herein, in order to understand a correlation between a frequency of the inspection electromagnetic wave and the phase shift, Fig. 6 illustrates a transition of phase shift when an inspection electromagnetic wave with each frequency is utilized. More specifically, Figs. 6(a) to 6(e) correspond to respective inspection electromagnetic waves with frequencies of 22 GHz, 24 GHz, 26 GHz, 28 GHz and 30 GHz, respectively, and a line L5 denotes a phase shift transition in a case where the placement state of a capsule 1a in a filter 1 is a normal placement state, and a line L6 denotes a phase shift transition in a case where the placement state of the capsule 1a in the filter 1 is an abnormal placement state.

**[0055]** As understood from Fig. 6, in order to separate the normal placement state from the abnormal placement state by utilizing the phase shift, in a case where the frequency of the inspection electromagnetic wave is 26 GHz or 28 GHz, it is found that a difference between phase shift corresponding to the normal placement state and phase shift corresponding to the abnormal placement state becomes large. Therefore, the inspection process related to the placement state of the capsule 1a based on the phase shift is preferably performed by utilizing the inspection electromagnetic wave with 26 GHz or 28 GHz. It is considered that the frequency of suitable inspection electromagnetic wave for this inspection process is changed depending on the shape, the size of the capsule 1a or the filter 1, components of flavoring liquid inside the capsule 1a, the material of the filter 1, or the like, and therefore the frequency of the inspection electromagnetic wave may be appropriately set considering these factors.

## Reference Signs List

## [0056]

|     |                 |
|-----|-----------------|
| 1   | Filter          |
| 1a  | Capsule         |
| 20  | Control device  |
| 23  | Probe antenna   |
| 30  | Drum            |
| 31  | Drum body       |
| 31a | Metal side face |

## Claims

1. A filter inspection apparatus for inspecting quality related to a placement state of a predetermined object to be disposed which is to be disposed inside a filter for a smoking article, the filter inspection apparatus comprising:

an irradiation unit that irradiates a target filter with an inspection electromagnetic wave having a predetermined frequency, the target filter being the filter for a smoking article as an object to be inspected;

a receiving unit that receives a reflected electromagnetic wave from the target filter, resulting from the inspection electromagnetic wave emitted by the irradiation unit;

an antenna unit that is disposed so as to face the target filter, and propagates the inspection electromagnetic wave and the reflected electromagnetic wave;

an acquisition unit that acquires, on the basis of a reflected signal obtained by the receiving unit, predetermined information related to intensity of the reflected signal or phase shift of the reflected signal associated with the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed inside the target filter; and

a determination unit that determines the quality of the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed which is disposed in the target filter, on the basis of the predetermined information acquired by the acquisition unit.

2. The filter inspection apparatus according to claim 1, wherein  
the antenna unit is formed so as to transmit the inspection electromagnetic wave to the target filter, and receive the reflected electromagnetic wave from the target filter, in the same antenna case.
3. The filter inspection apparatus according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein  
the predetermined frequency is a frequency belonging to a range of 10 GHz to 100 GHz.

4. The filter inspection apparatus according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein  
the predetermined frequency is a frequency belonging to a range of 20 GHz to 30 GHz.

5. The filter inspection apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to claim 4, further comprising  
a reflection unit that is disposed on a rear part of the target filter, the rear part being located on a side opposite to the antenna unit, and is formed so as to reflect a transmission electromagnetic wave on a side of the target filter again, the transmission electromagnetic wave being a part of the emitted inspection electromagnetic wave and being transmitted through the target filter, wherein  
the receiving unit receives a secondary reflected electromagnetic wave which is an electromagnetic wave obtained by reflecting the transmission electromagnetic wave by the reflection unit, in addition to the reflected electromagnetic wave from the target filter.

6. The filter inspection apparatus according to claim 5, further comprising  
a conveyance device that conveys a plurality of the filters for smoking articles in a state where the filters for smoking articles are placed on a conveyance table, and is disposed with respect to the antenna unit such that the target filter included in the filter for a smoking article conveyed by the conveyance device is irradiated with the inspection electromagnetic wave, wherein  
the reflection unit is a predetermined member included in the conveyance table and made of metal.

7. The filter inspection apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to claim 6, wherein  
the predetermined information is information related to intensity of the reflected signal,  
the filter inspection apparatus further comprising  
a correction unit that corrects the predetermined information acquired by the acquisition unit, on the basis of information related to a reference signal intensity previously obtained by irradiating a reference filter with the inspection electromagnetic wave having the predetermined frequency, the reference filter being a filter for a smoking article in which the predetermined object to be disposed is not disposed, wherein  
the determination unit determines the quality of the placement state of the predetermined object to be disposed which is disposed in the target filter, on the basis of the predetermined information corrected by the correction unit.

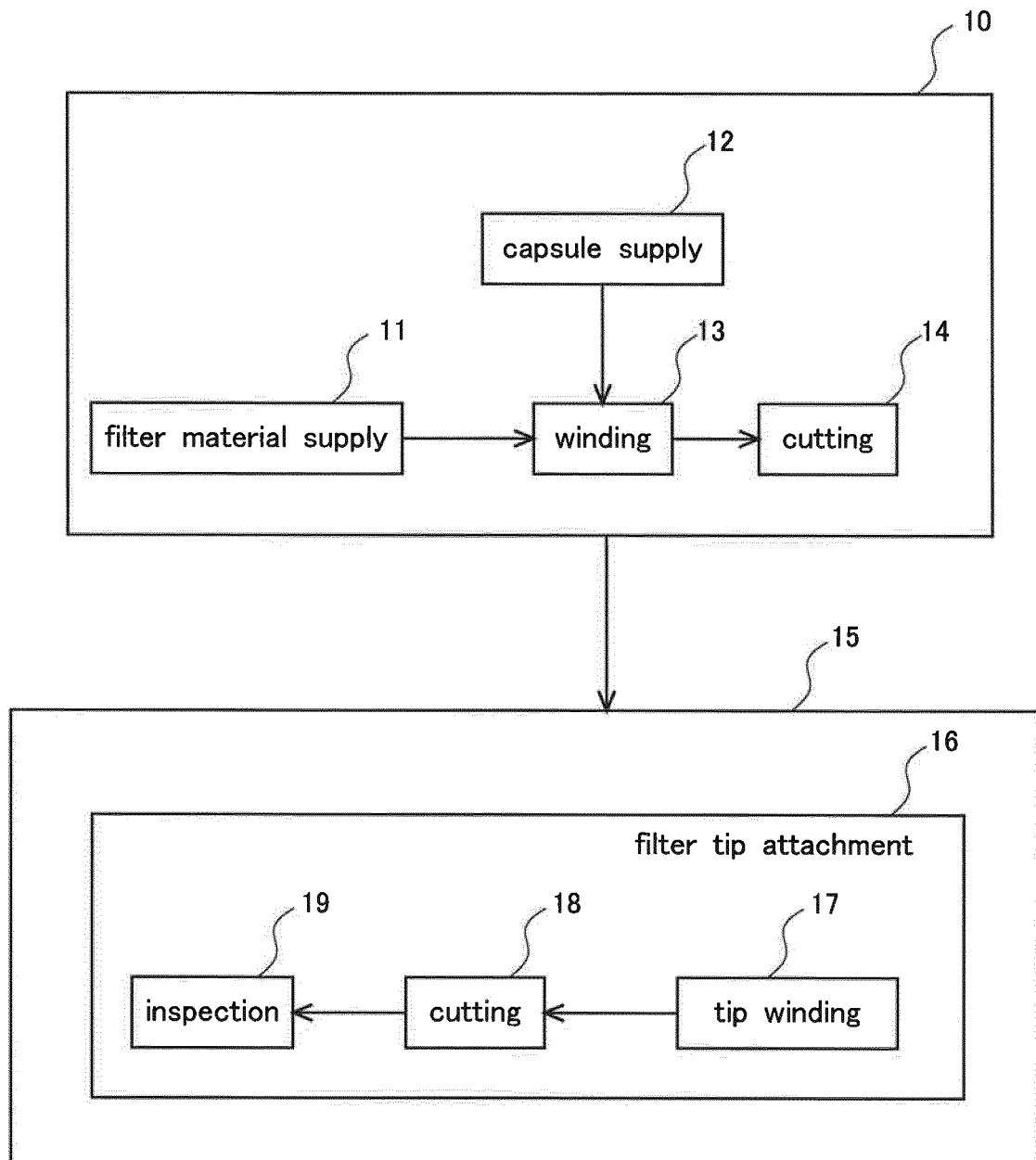
8. The filter inspection apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to claim 7, wherein  
the target filter being conveyed is irradiated with the

inspection electromagnetic wave from the irradiation unit, and

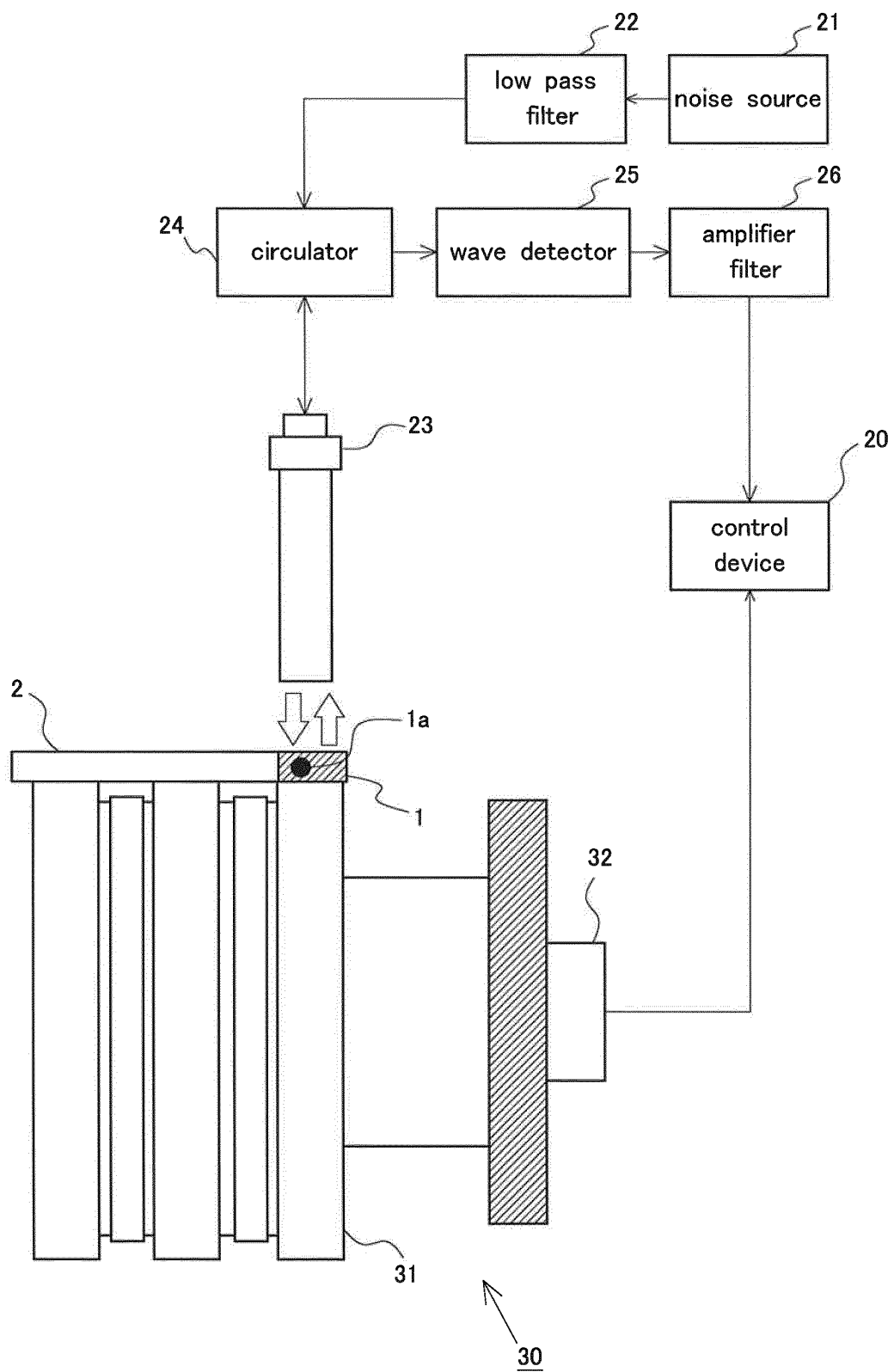
while the target filter passes through a predetermined irradiation range set so as to enable irradiation of the inspection electromagnetic wave by the irradiation unit, and reception of the reflected electromagnetic wave by the receiving unit, the acquisition unit acquires information related to intensity of the reflected signal, or information related to phase shift of the reflected signal a plurality of times, and acquires intensity information in which change with respect to the inspection electromagnetic wave is maximum, or phase shift information in which change with respect to the inspection electromagnetic wave is maximum, as the predetermined information, from among the acquired intensity information, or the acquired phase shift information.

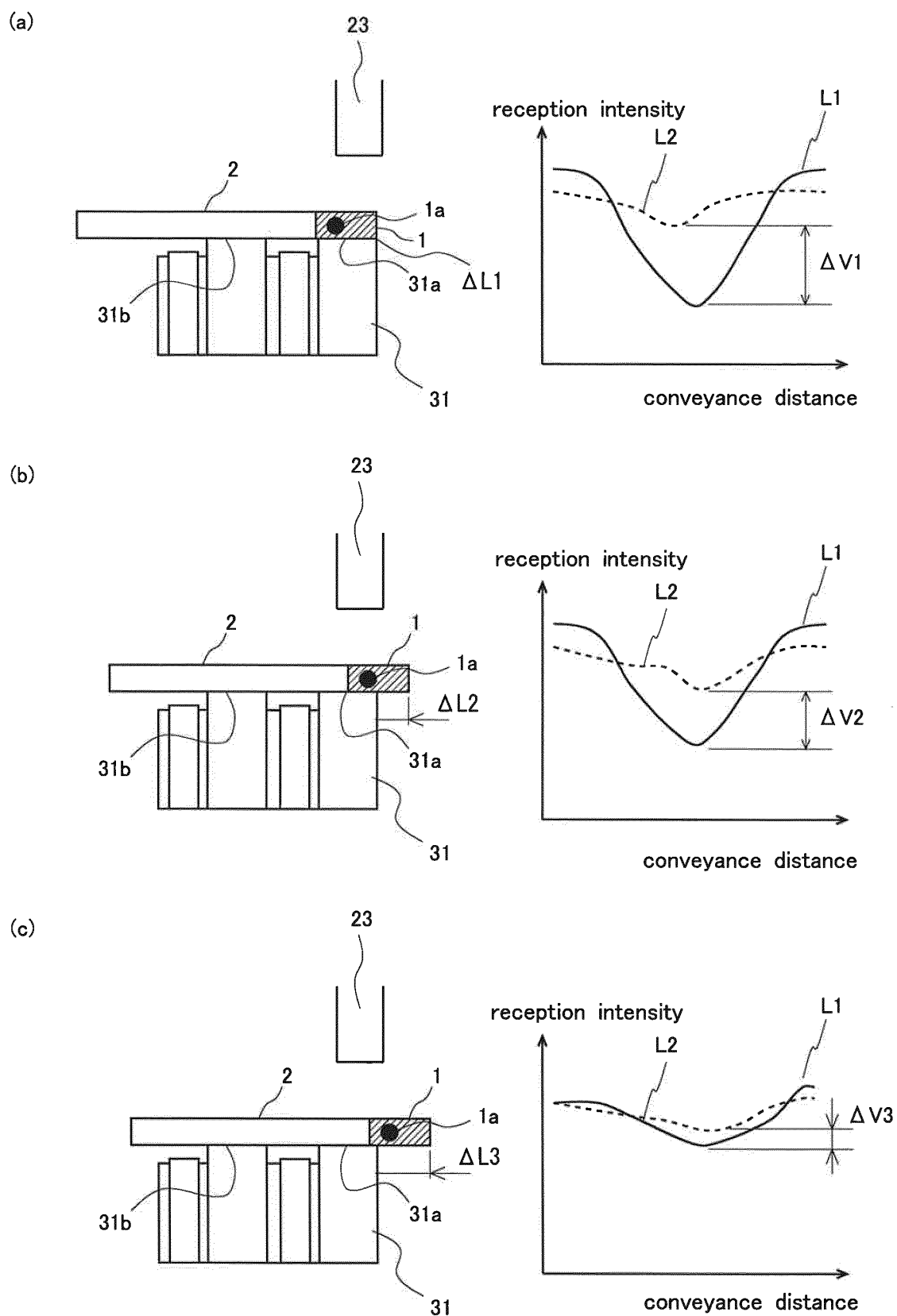
9. The filter inspection apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to claim 8, wherein the predetermined object to be disposed is a liquid-filled capsule which is filled with a predetermined flavoring liquid.

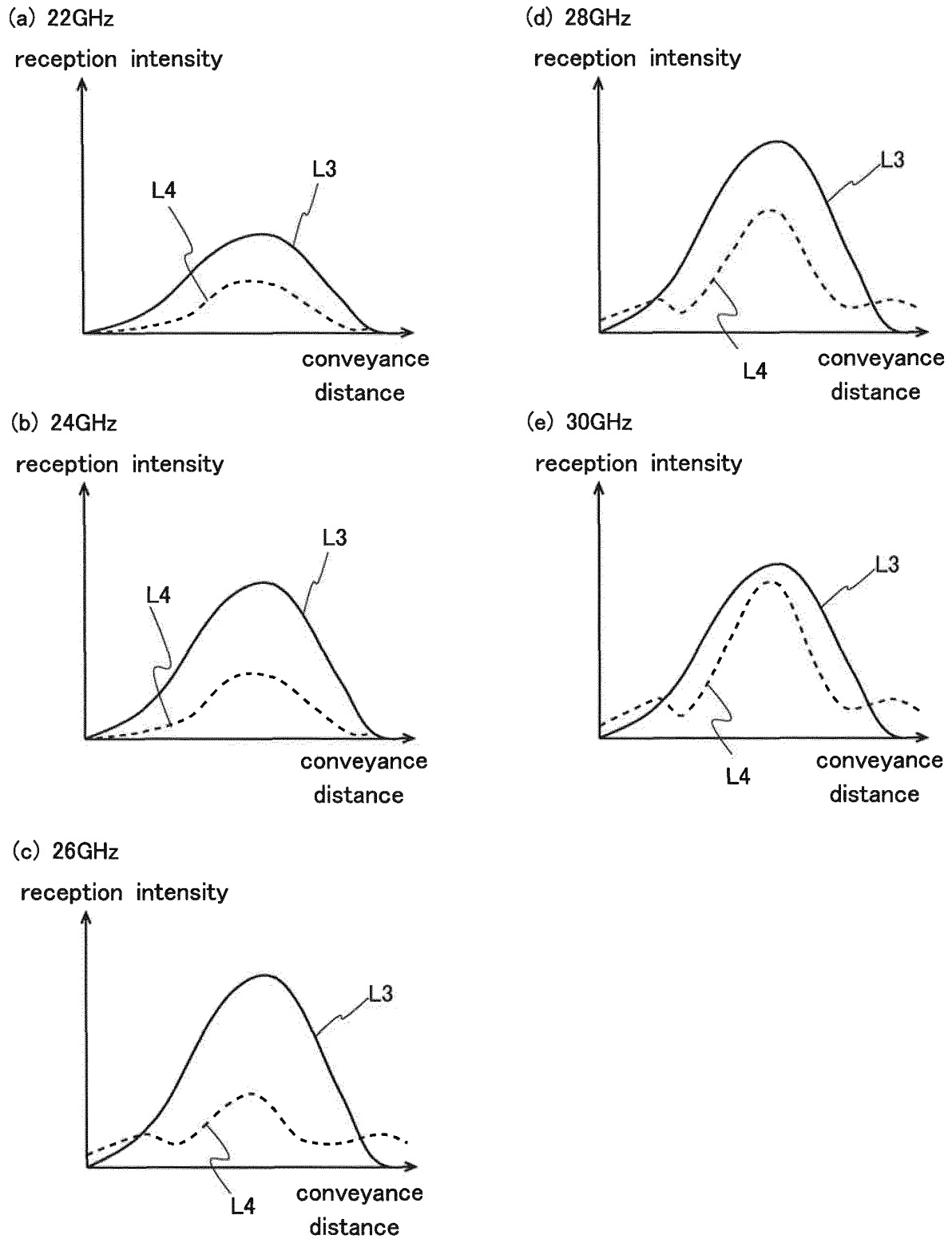
*FIG. 1*

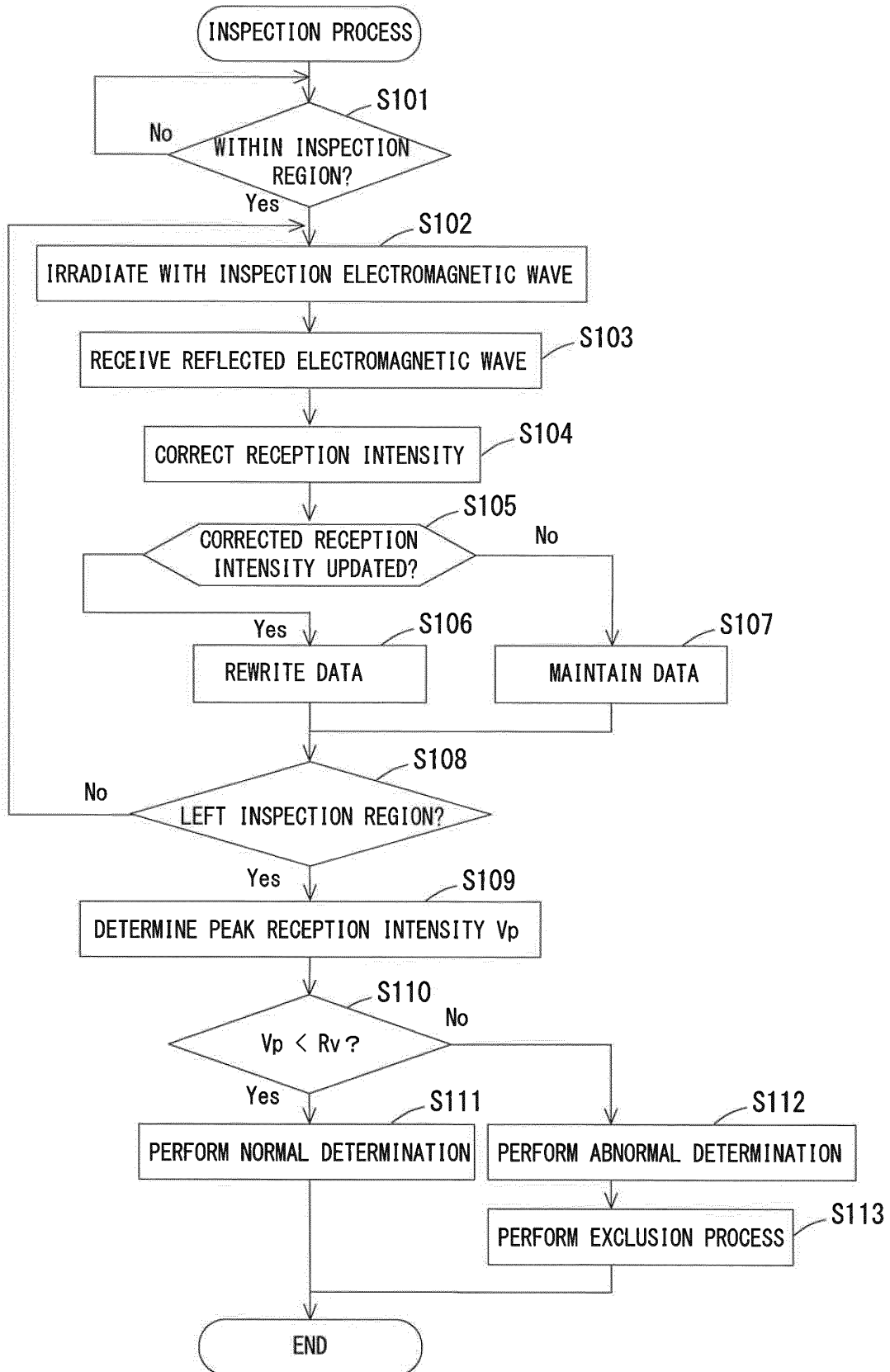


*FIG. 2*



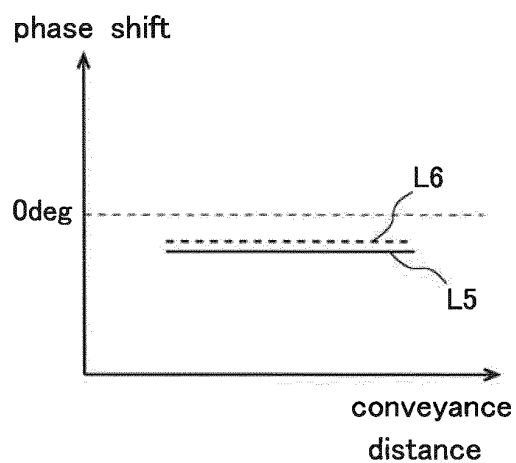
**FIG. 3**

**FIG. 4**

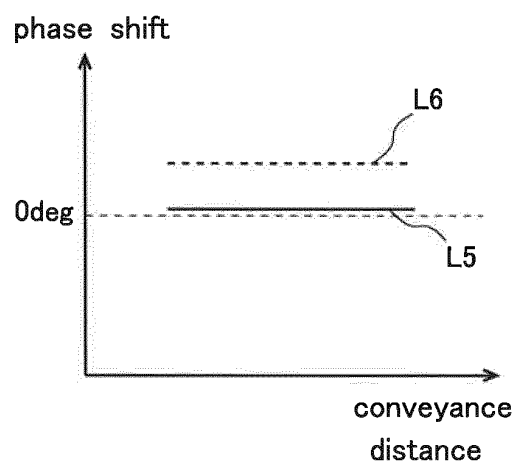
**FIG. 5**

**FIG. 6**

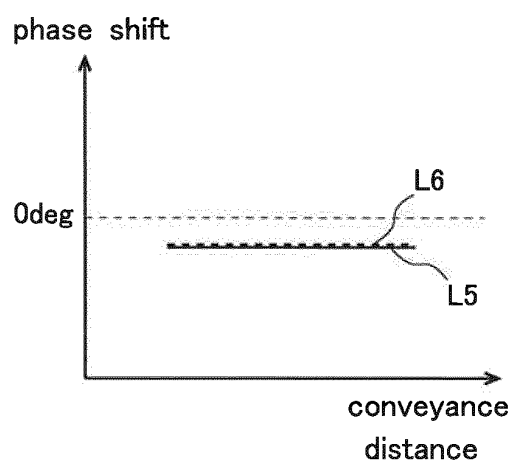
(a) 22GHz



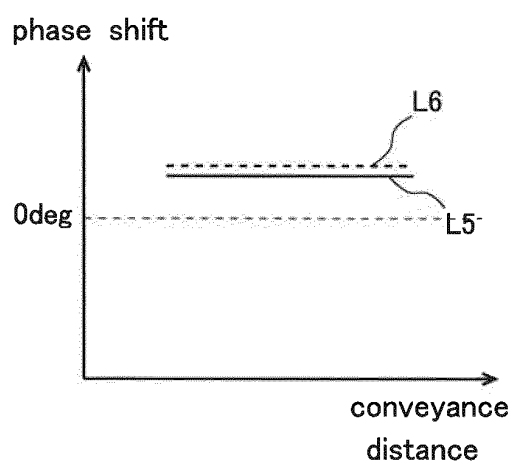
(d) 28GHz



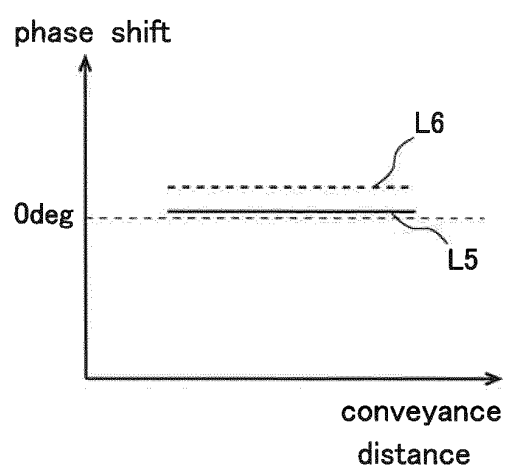
(b) 24GHz



(e) 30GHz



(c) 26GHz



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2014/084599

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A24D3/00(2006.01) i, A24C5/34(2006.01) i

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)

A24D3/00, A24C5/34

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

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2015

Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2015 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2015

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

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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| Y         | JP 2011-518544 A (R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.),<br>30 June 2011 (30.06.2011),<br>entire text; all drawings<br>& US 2009/0194118 A1 & EP 2249670 A<br>& WO 2009/099793 A2 & CN 102131409 A | 1-9                   |
| Y         | JP 2008-131856 A (Japan Tobacco Inc.),<br>12 June 2008 (12.06.2008),<br>paragraphs [0010] to [0012], [0022] to [0023];<br>fig. 3<br>& WO 2006/092962 A1                                 | 1-9                   |
| Y         | JP 2006-90802 A (JT Engineering Inc.),<br>06 April 2006 (06.04.2006),<br>paragraphs [0007] to [0034]; all drawings<br>(Family: none)                                                    | 1-9                   |

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

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search  
24 March 2015 (24.03.15)Date of mailing of the international search report  
31 March 2015 (31.03.15)Name and mailing address of the ISA/  
Japan Patent Office  
3-4-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,  
Tokyo 100-8915, Japan

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Telephone No.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2014/084599

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Y         | Microfilm of the specification and drawings annexed to the request of Japanese Utility Model Application No. 41252/1990 (Laid-open No. 1437/1992) (Sumikin Management Co., Ltd.), 08 January 1992 (08.01.1992), page 6, line 9 to page 13, line 13; fig. 1 to 3 (Family: none)                                                                     | 1-9                   |
| Y         | JP 2005-516181 A (Intelscan Orbylgjutaekni Ehf), 02 June 2005 (02.06.2005), paragraphs [0020] to [0052]; fig. 1 to 4 & US 2004/0239338 A1 & WO 2002/097411 A1 & EP 1407254 A & DE 60208374 T2 & CA 2500191 A1 & AT 314639 T & DK 1407254 T3 & ES 2256478 T3 & IS 7054 A & CN 1559004 A & KR 10-2004-0020909 A & RU 2003137895 A & AU 2002304283 B2 | 1-9                   |
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Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 2009)

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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