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DePiano et al.

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(54) **ATOMIZER FOR AN AEROSOL DELIVERY DEVICE FORMED FROM A CONTINUOUSLY EXTENDING WIRE AND RELATED INPUT, CARTRIDGE, AND METHOD**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***A24F 47/008*** (2013.01); *Y10T 29/49083* (2015.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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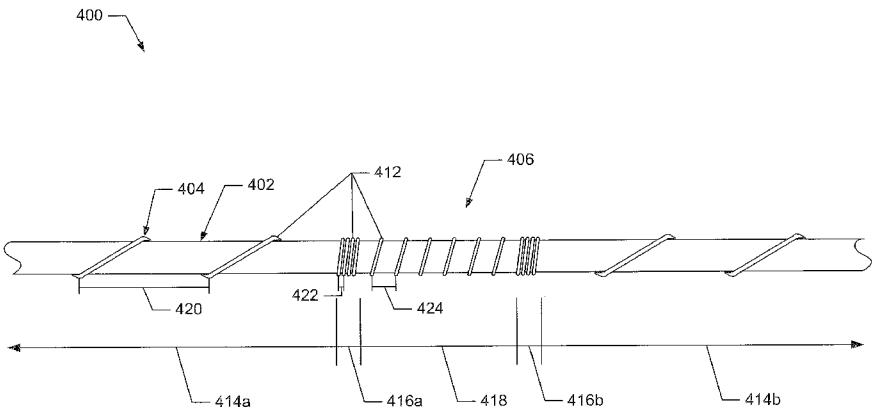
(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present disclosure relates to atomizers for an aerosol delivery device such as a smoking article. The atomizer may include a liquid transport element and a wire continuously extending along a longitudinal length thereof. The wire may define end portions, contact portions, and a heating portion. The wire may be continuously wound about the liquid transport element such that each of the portions of the wire defines coils. A related input, cartridge, and method of forming atomizers also provided.

27 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets



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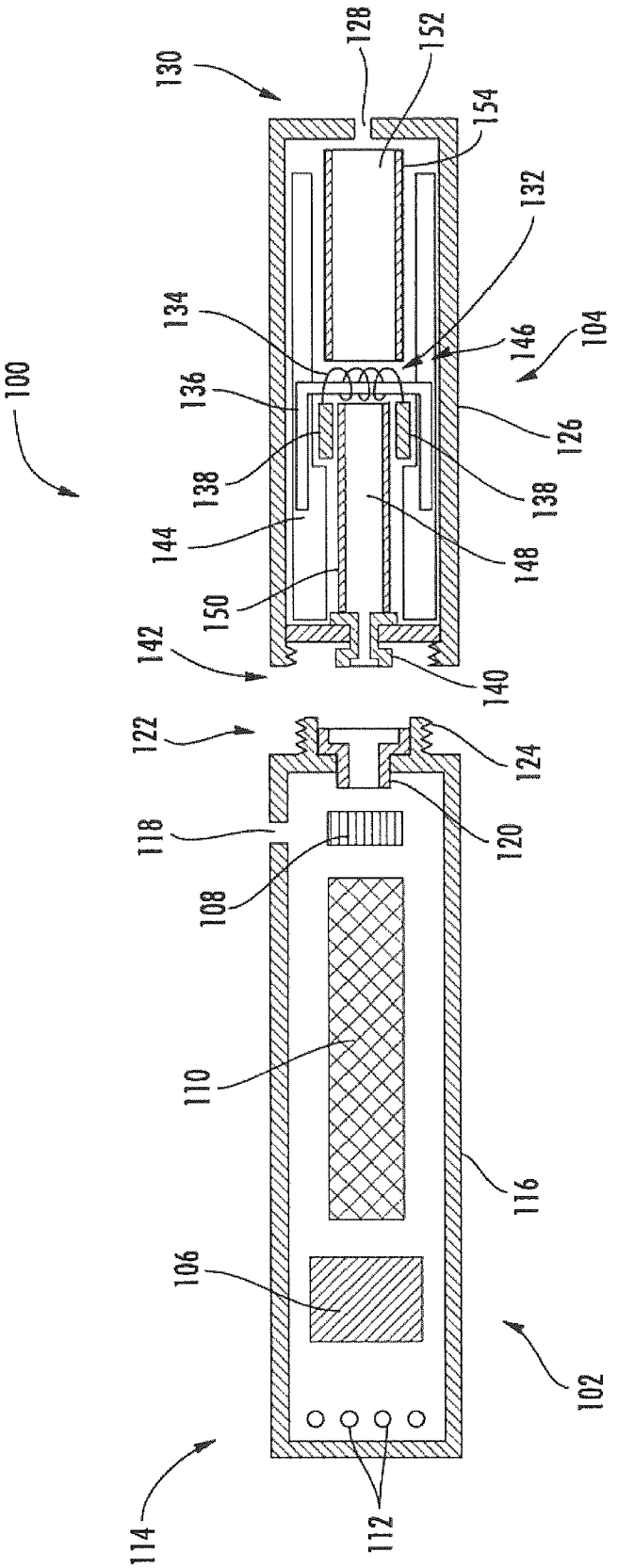
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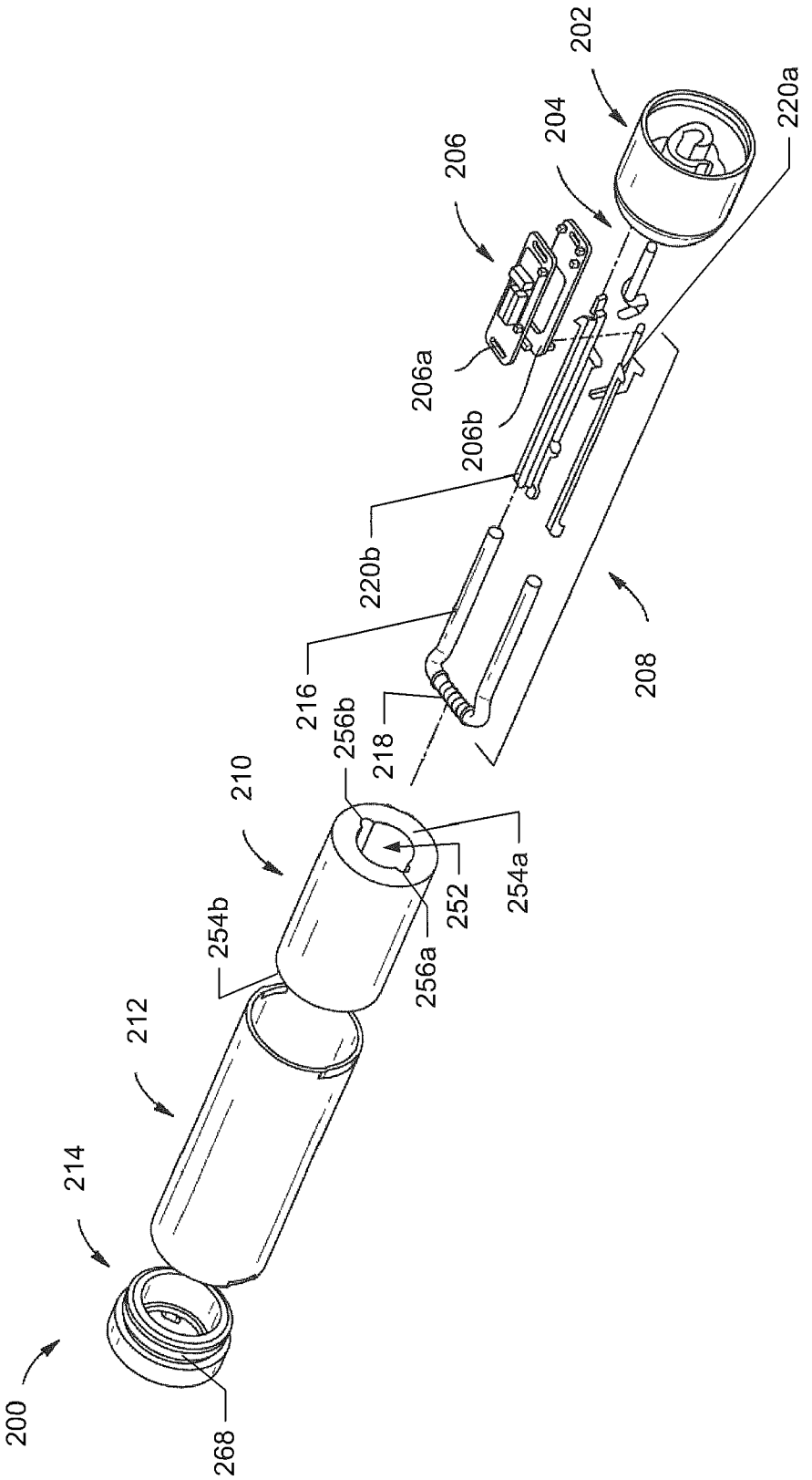
FIG. 1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208

FIG. 2

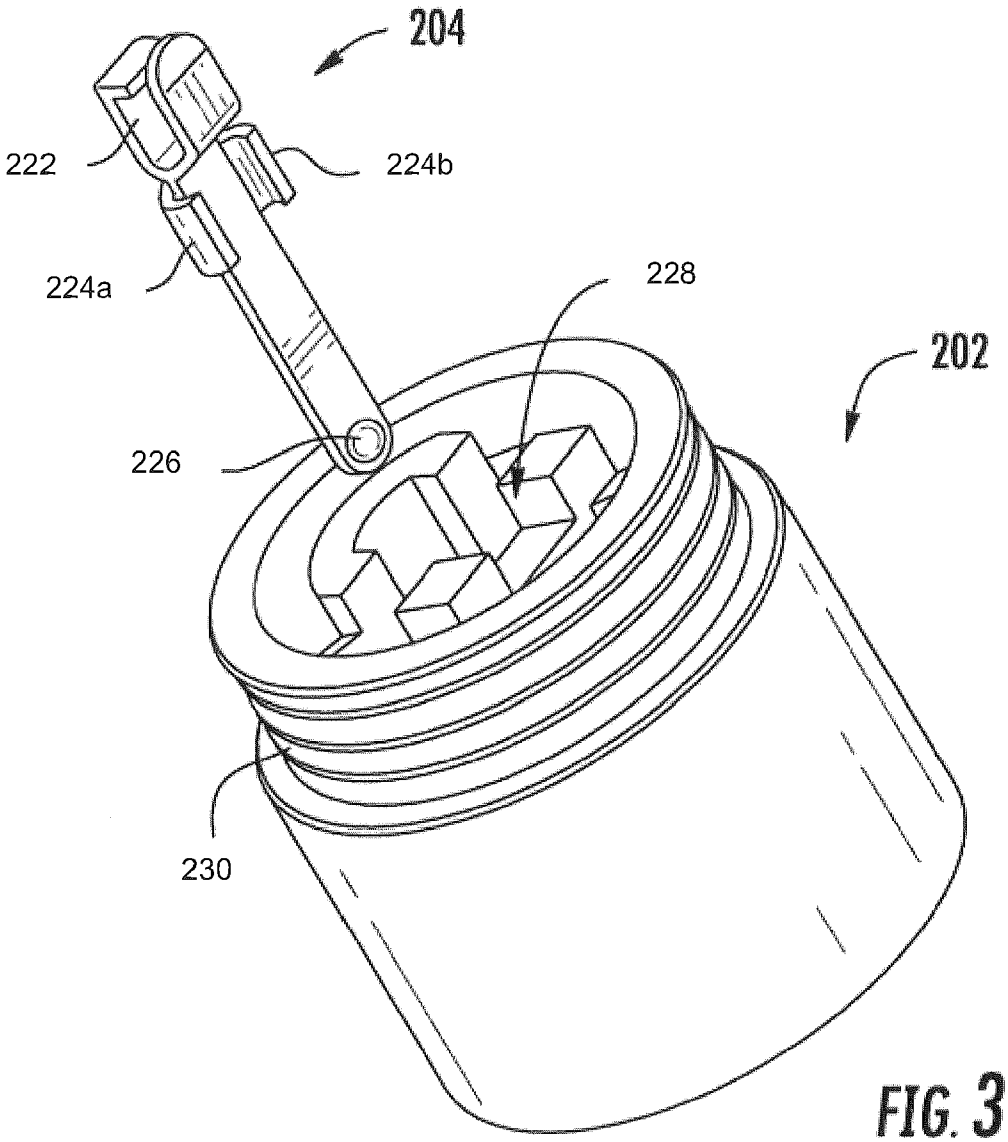


FIG. 3

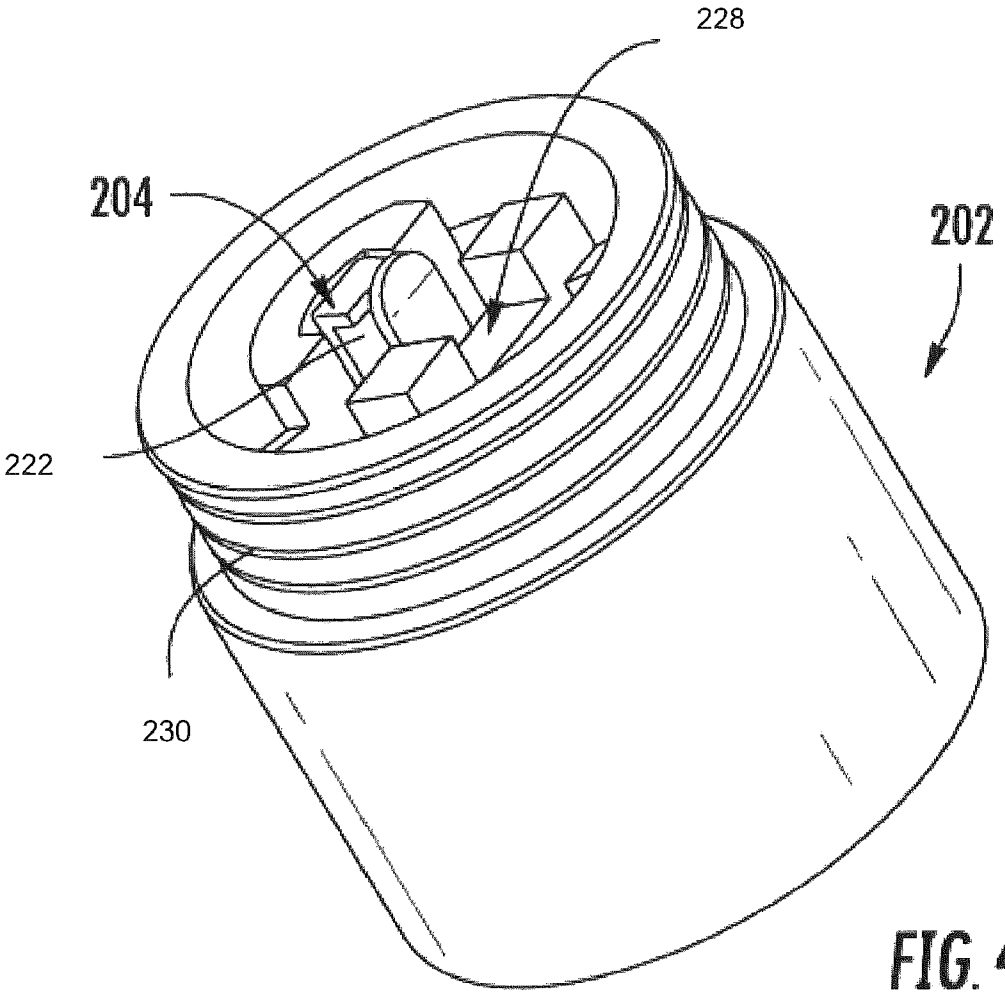


FIG. 4

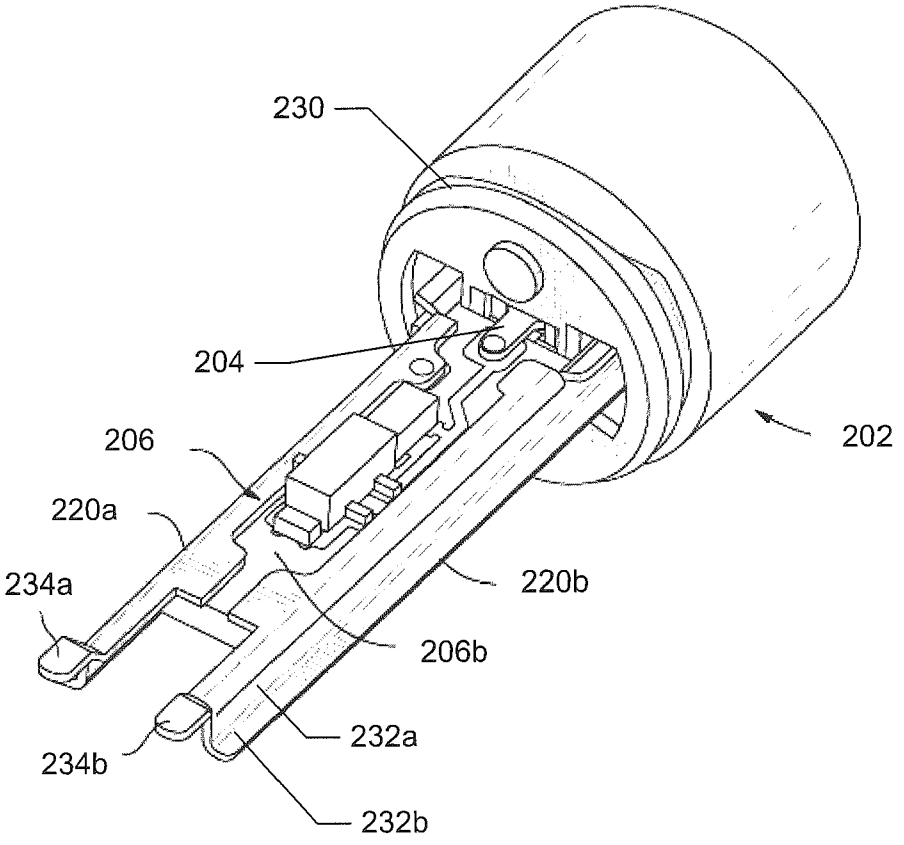
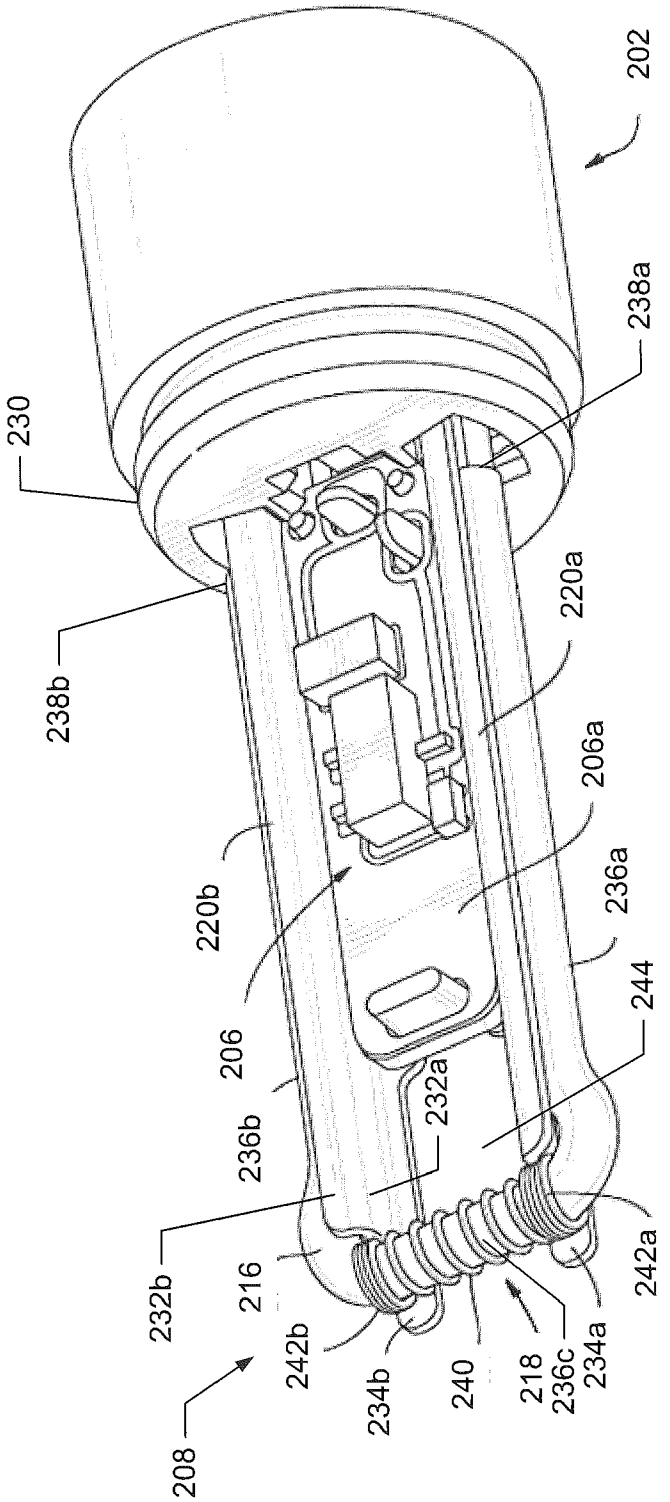


FIG. 5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234b
236c
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218
208

FIG. 6

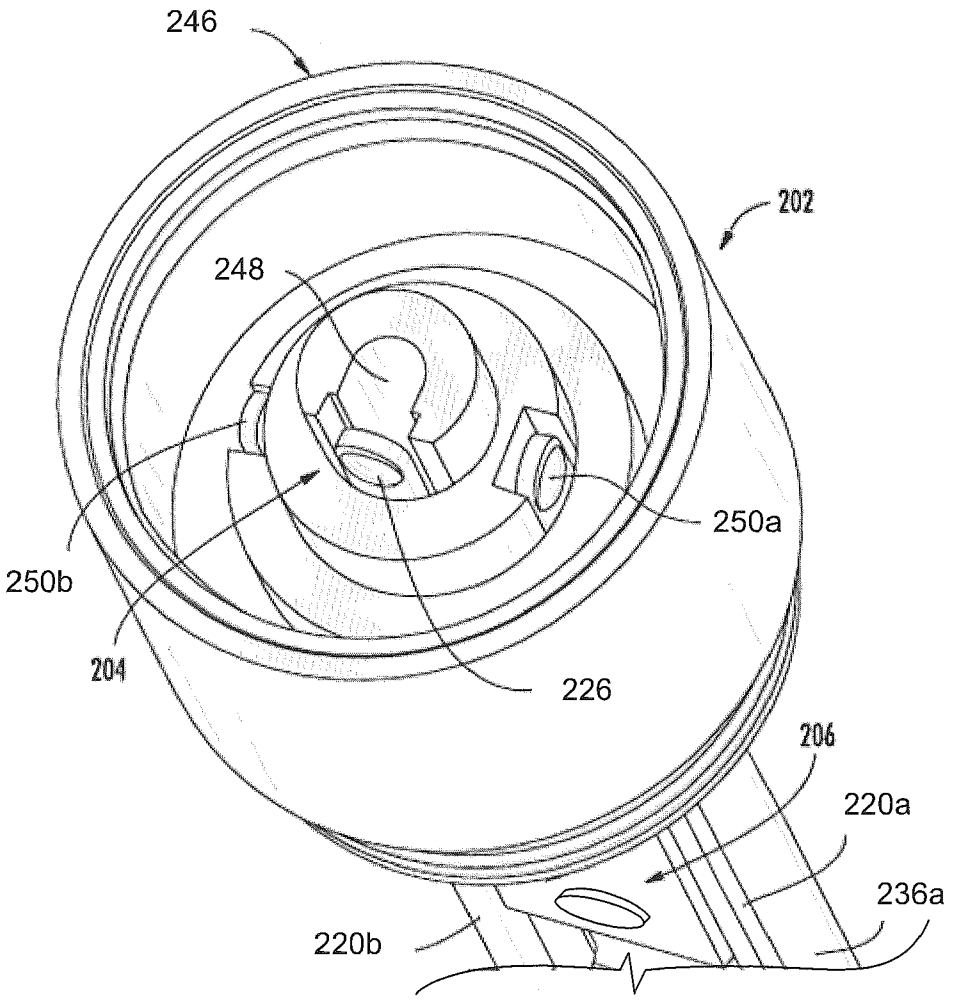

FIG. 7

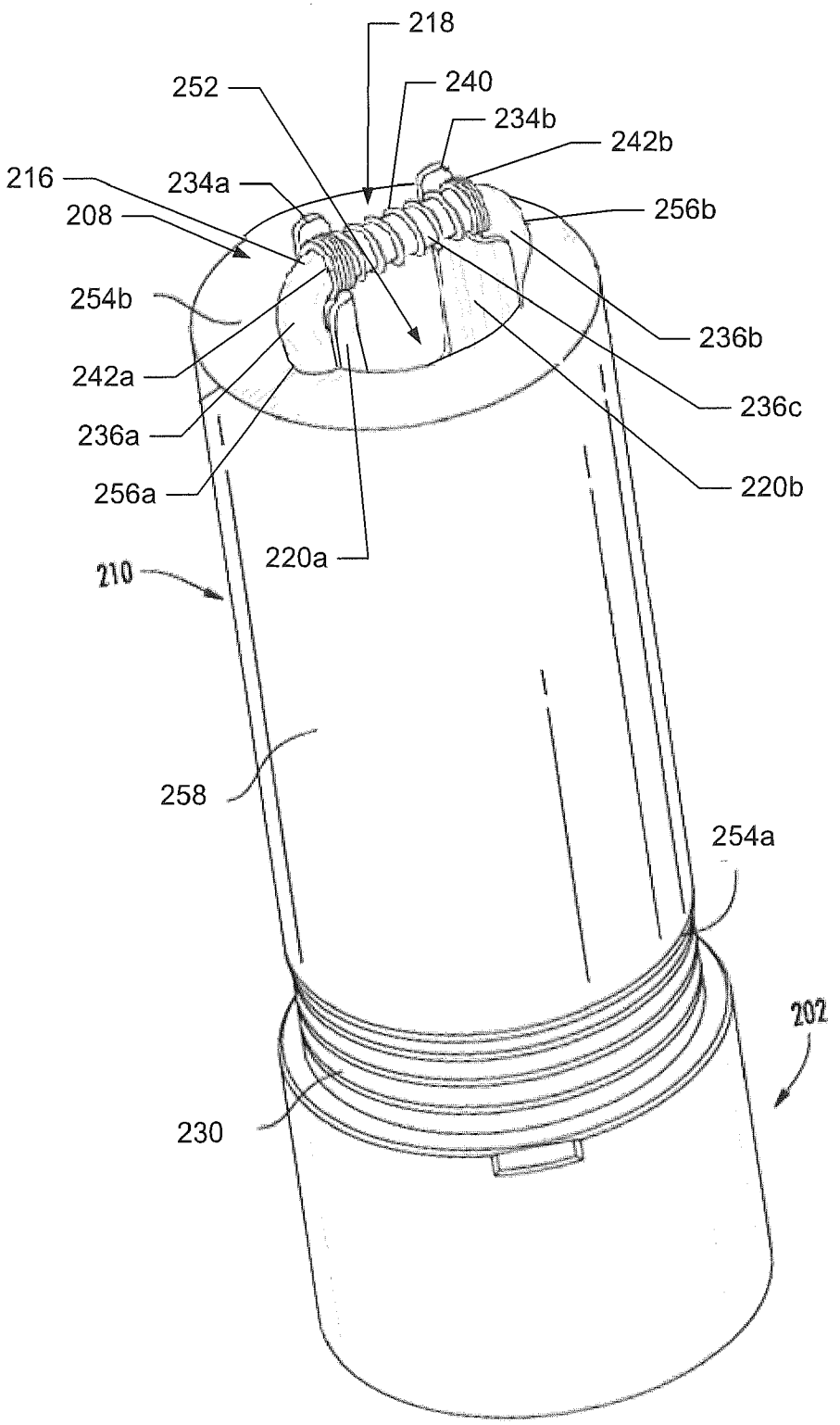
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FIG. 8

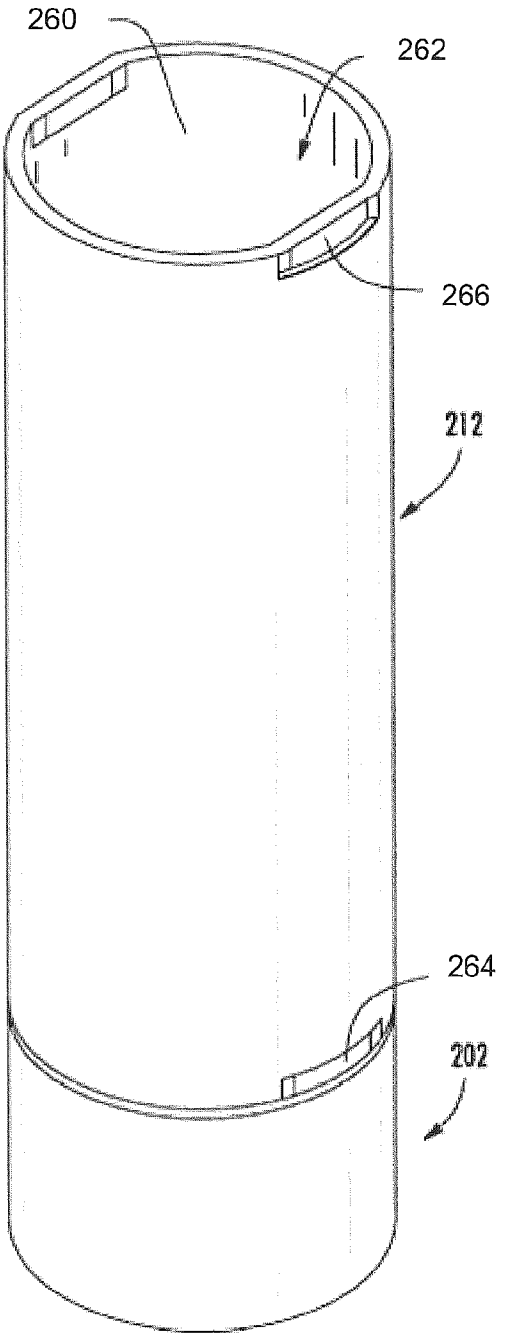


FIG. 9

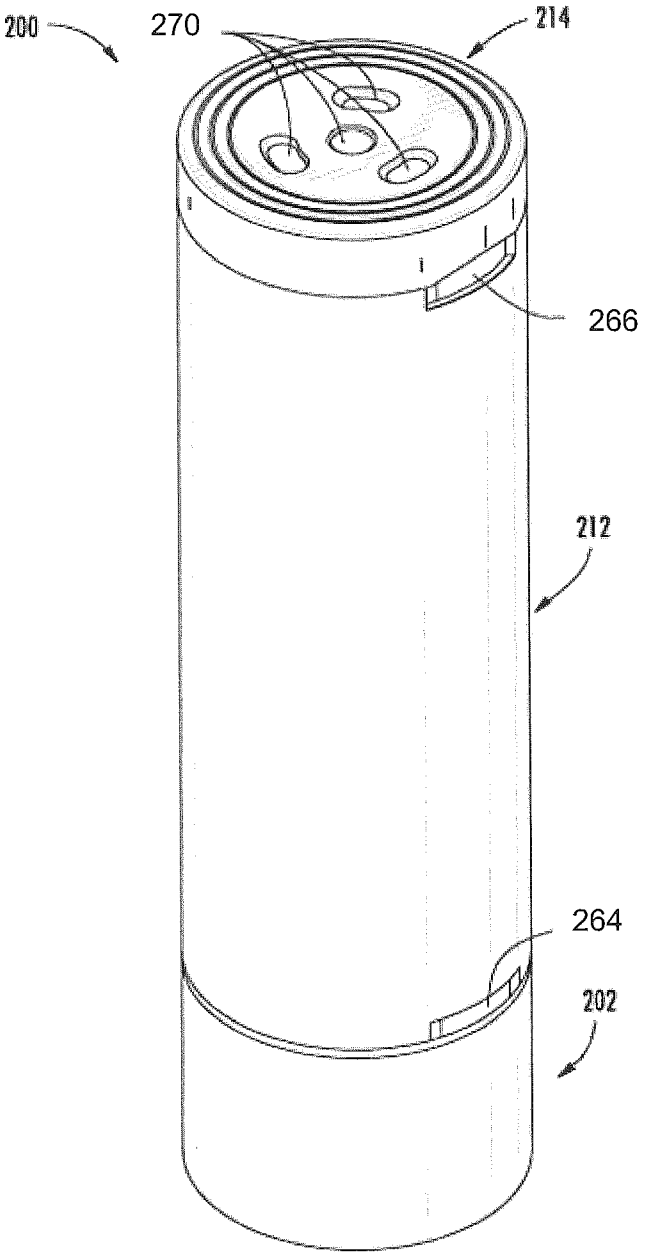


FIG. 10

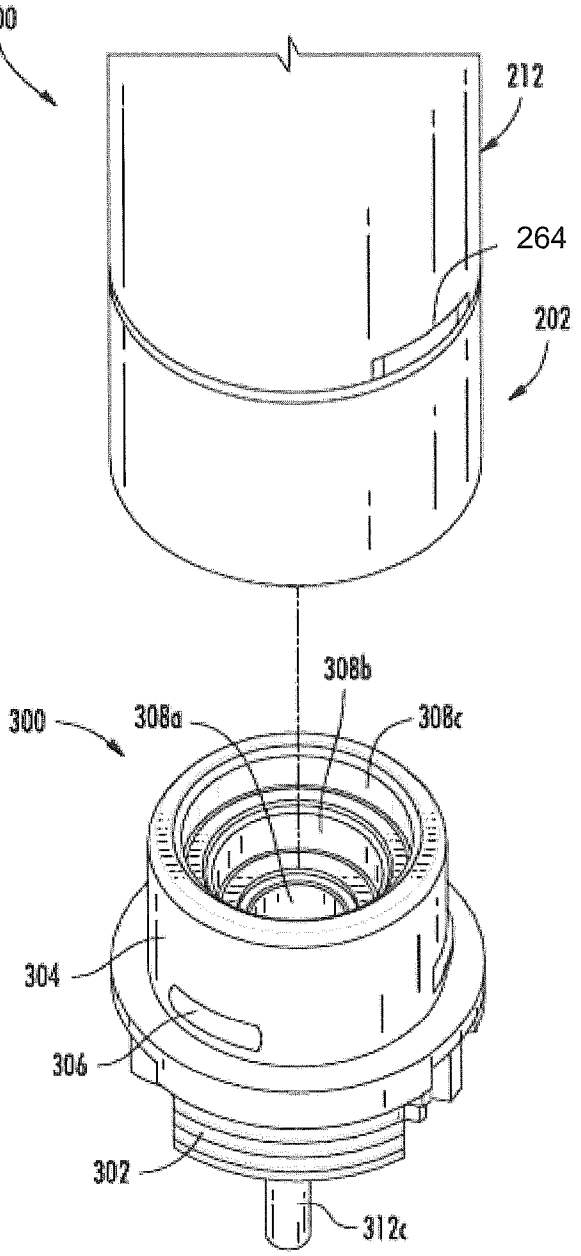
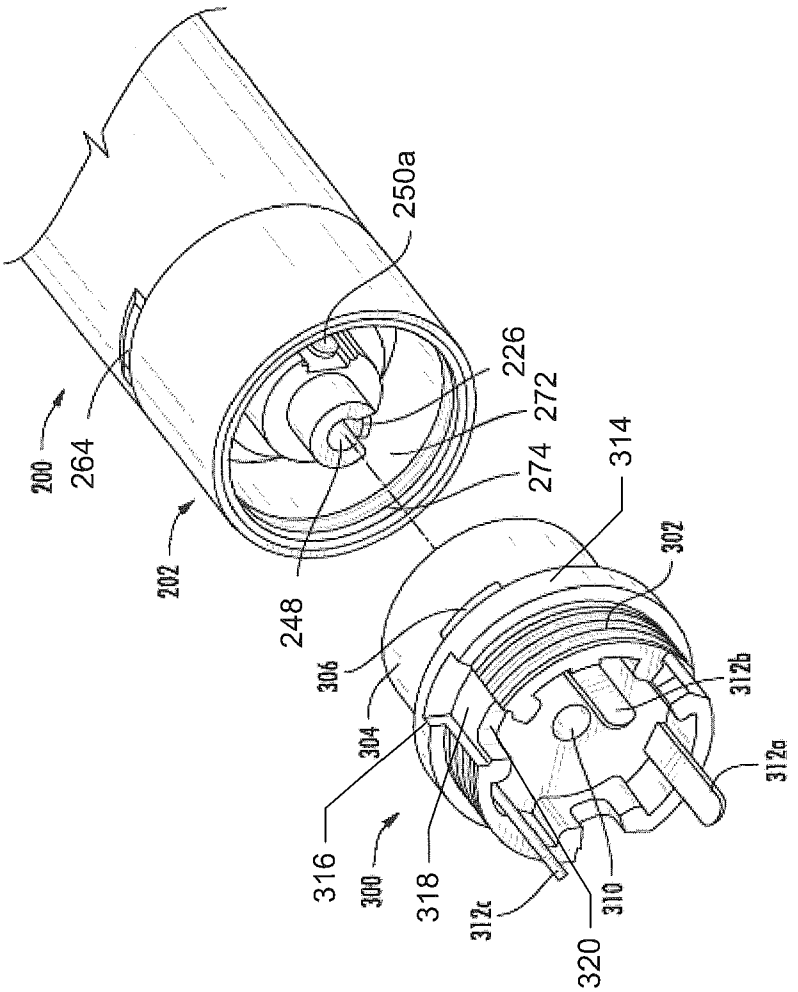


FIG. 11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318
312c
310
320
312b
312a

FIG. 12

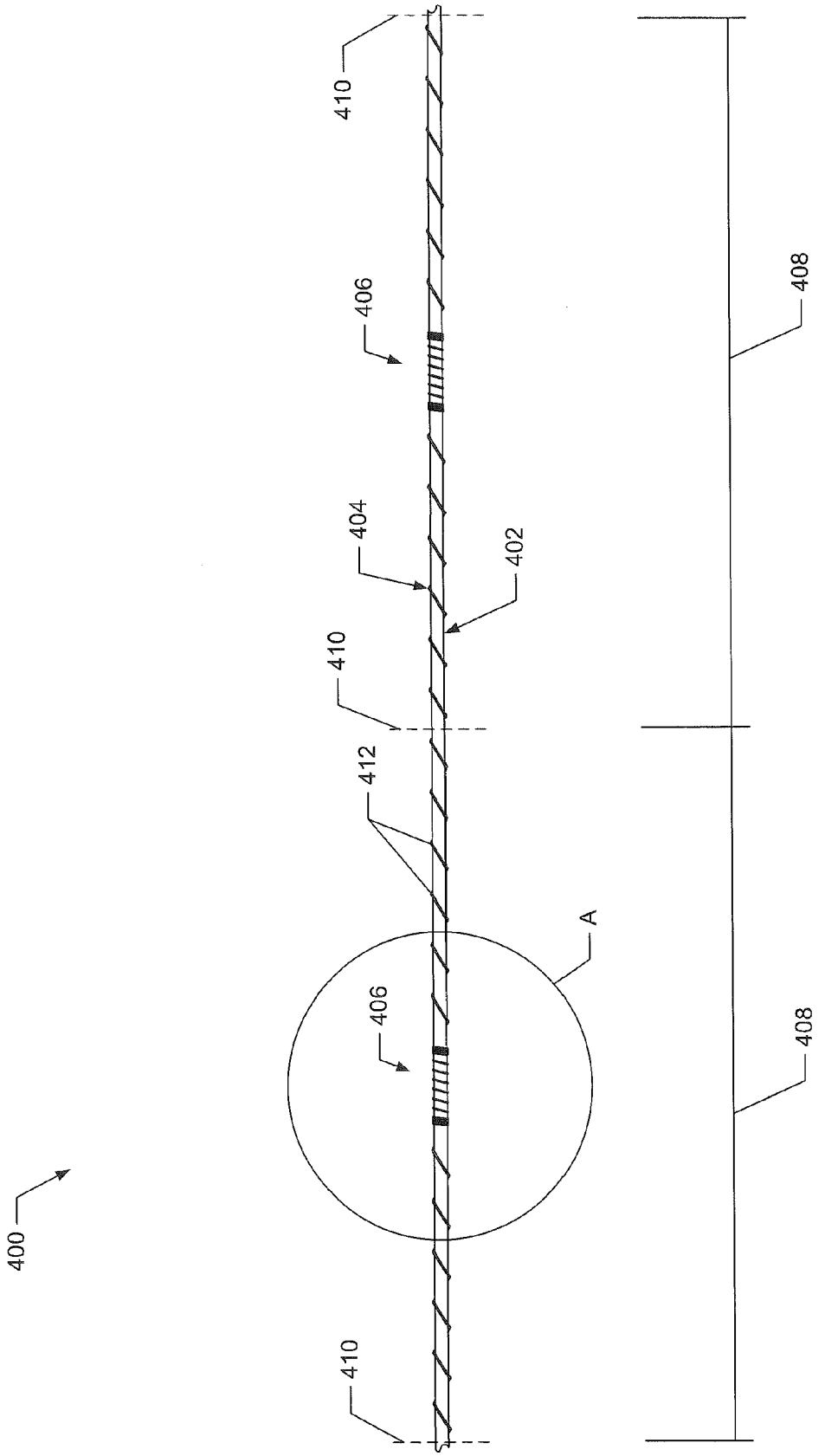


FIG. 13

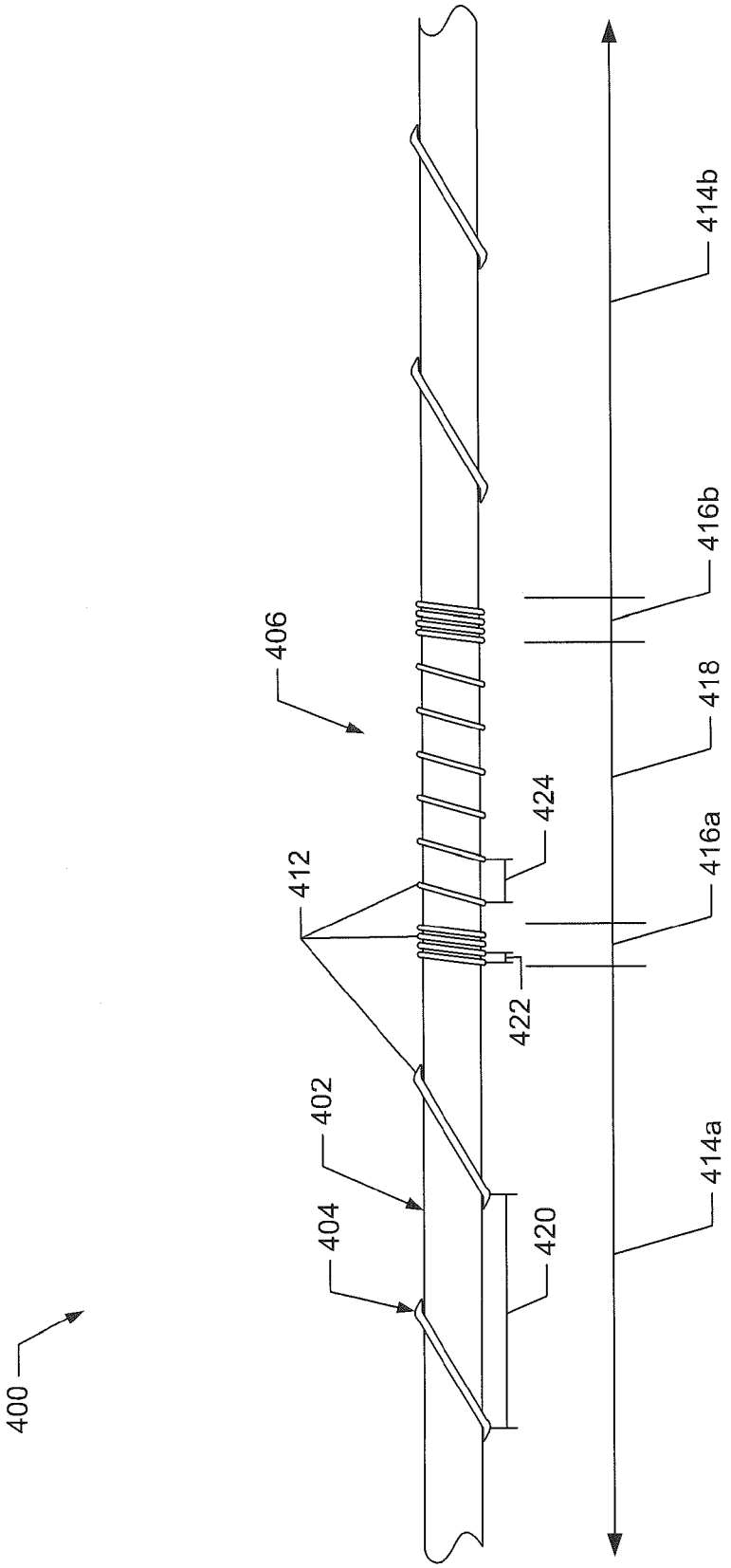
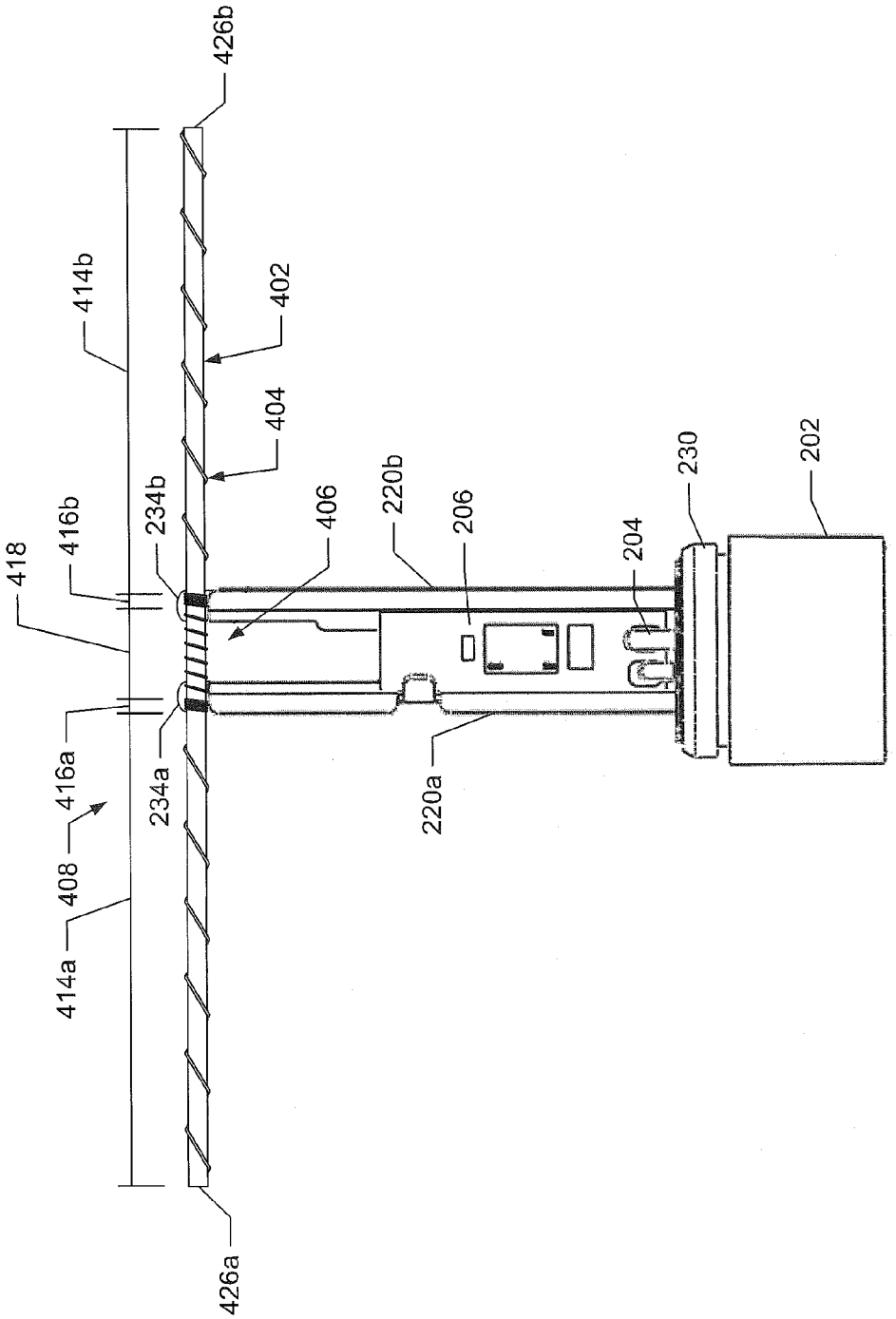


FIG. 14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414a
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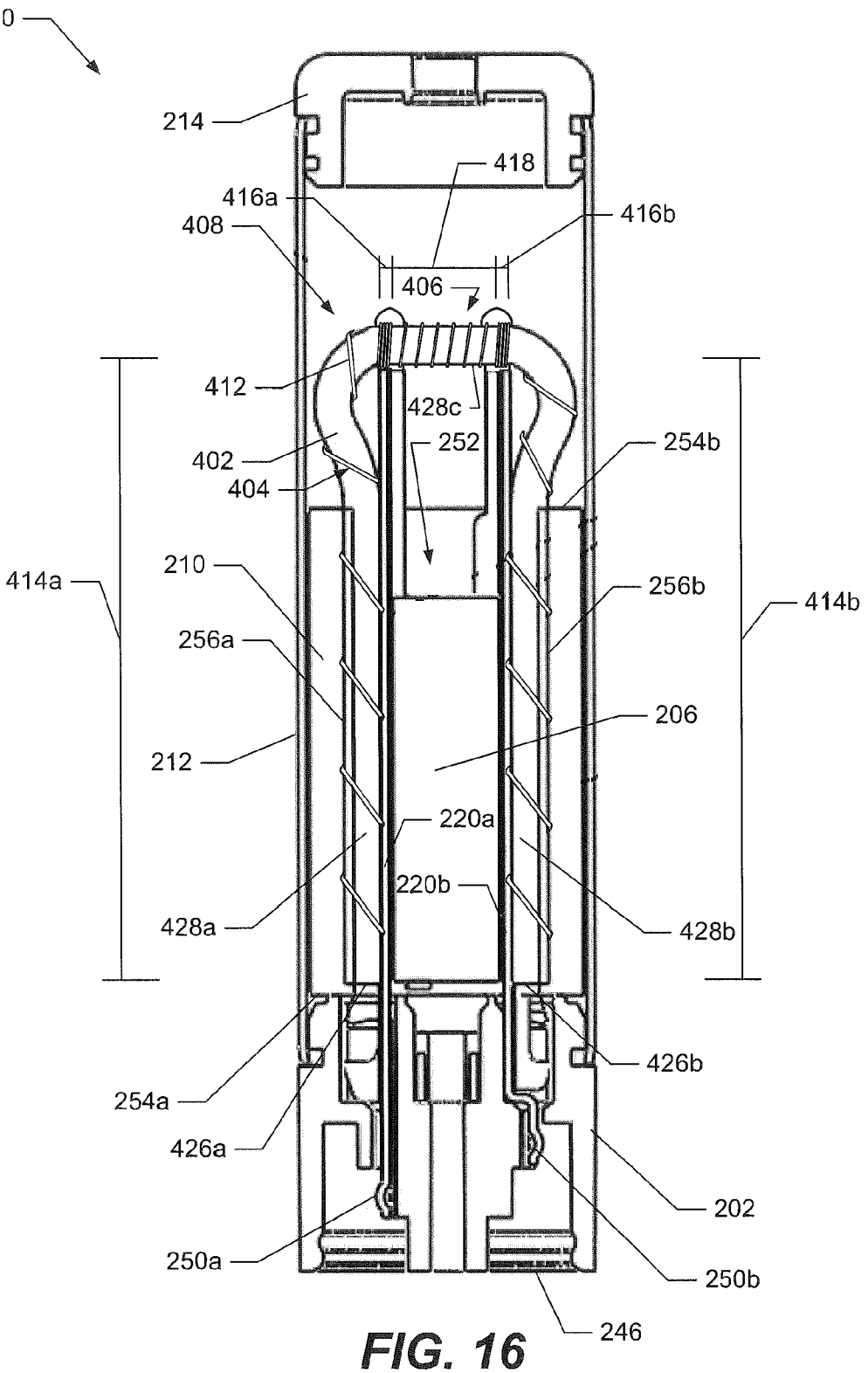
FIG. 15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426b
254a
426a
202
250a
250b
246

FIG. 16

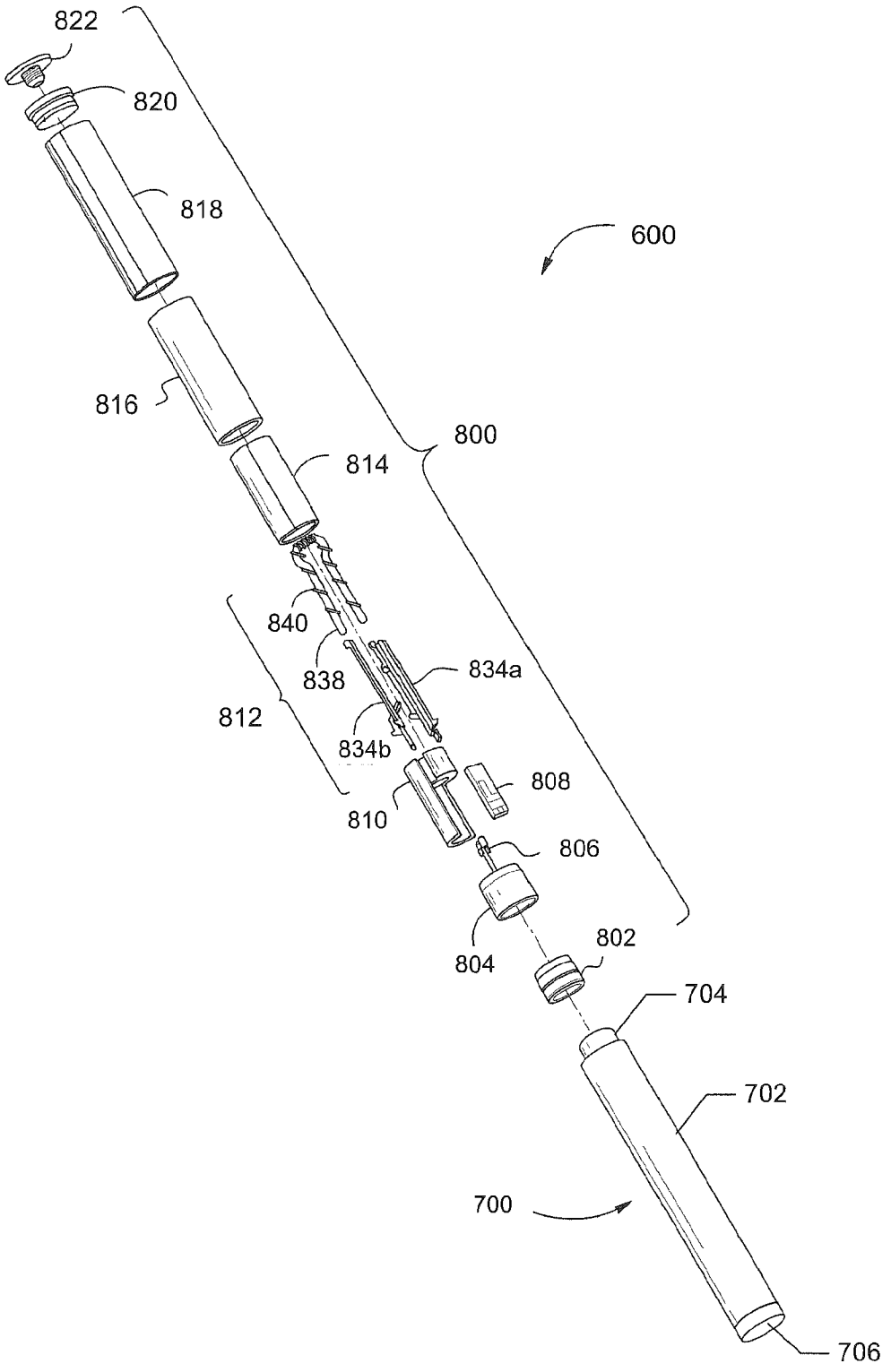
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FIG. 17

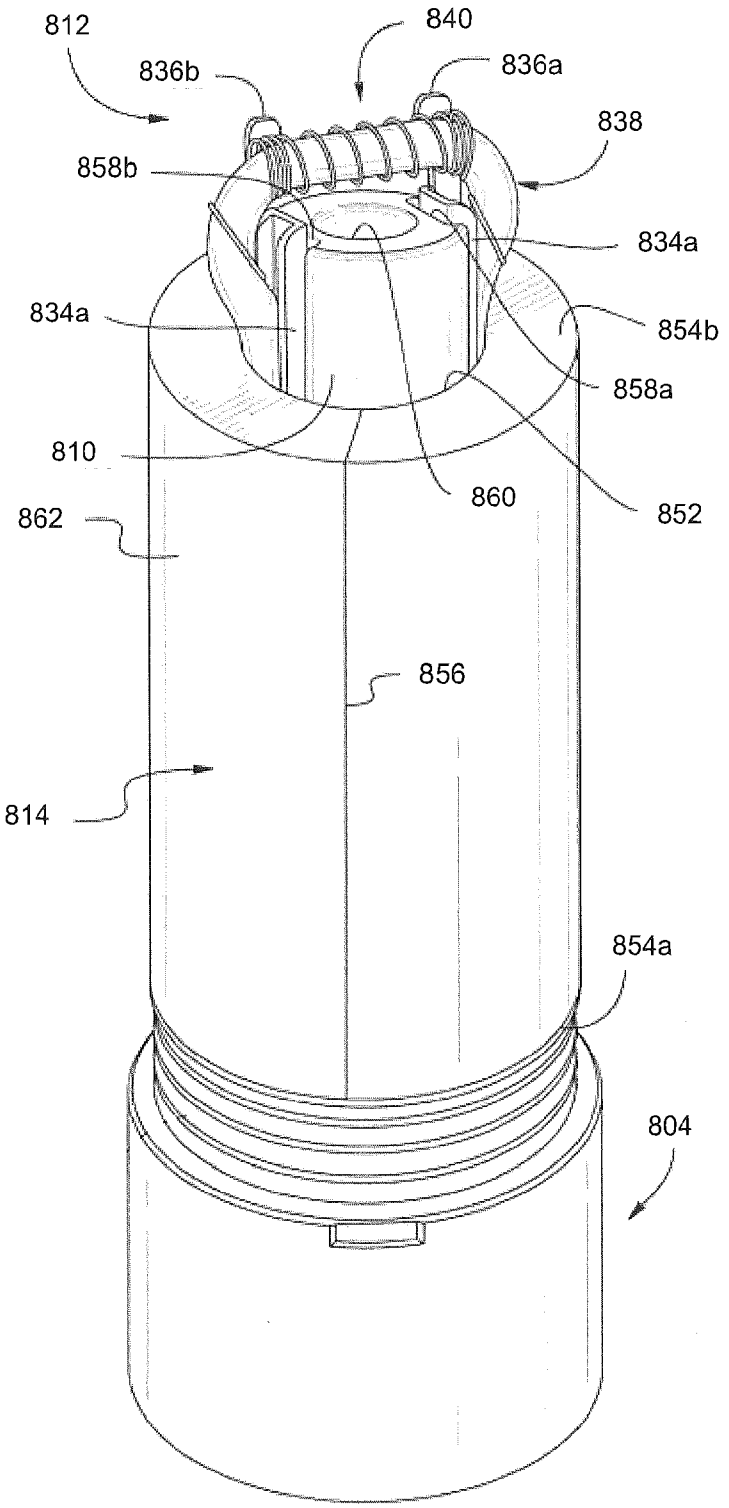
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FIG. 18

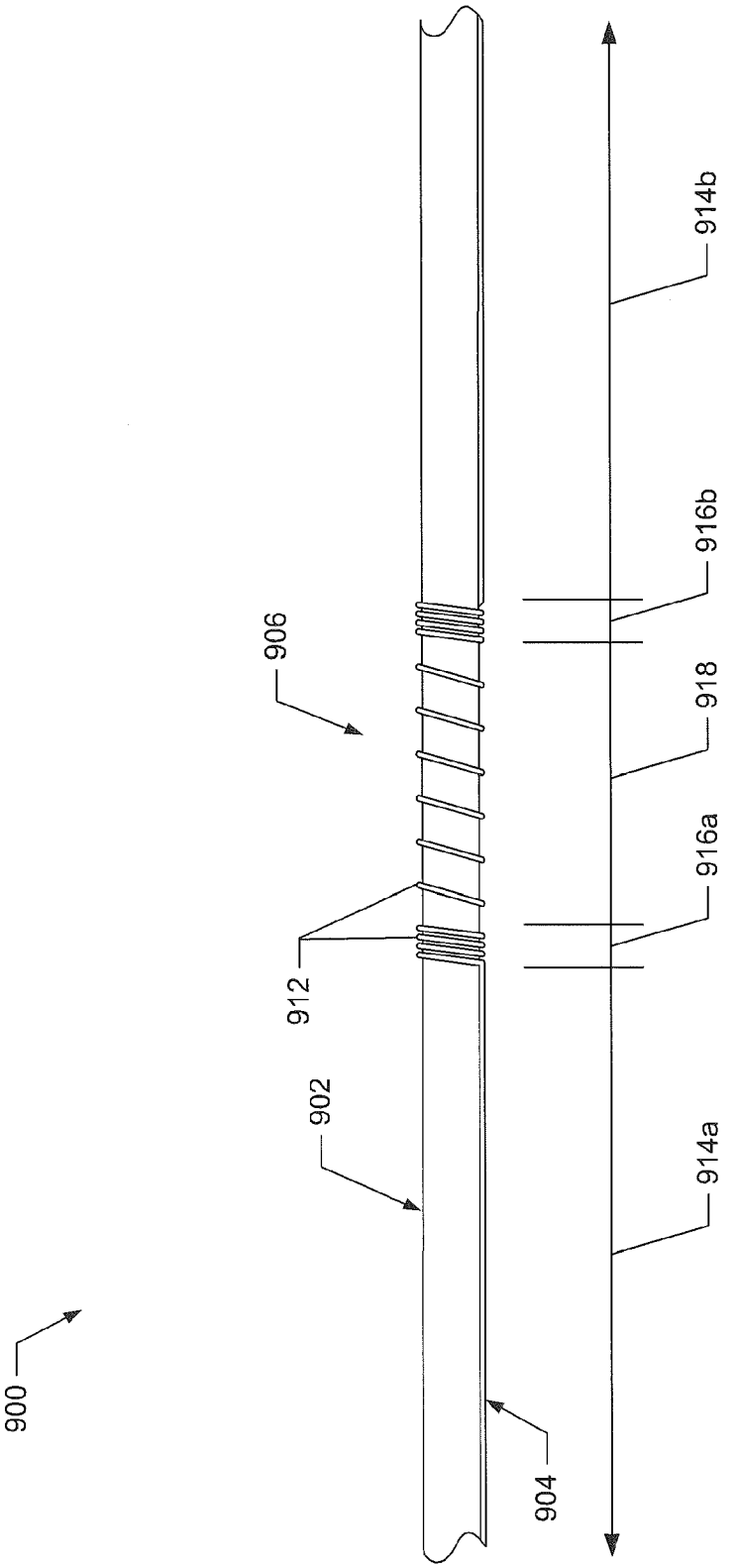

FIG. 19

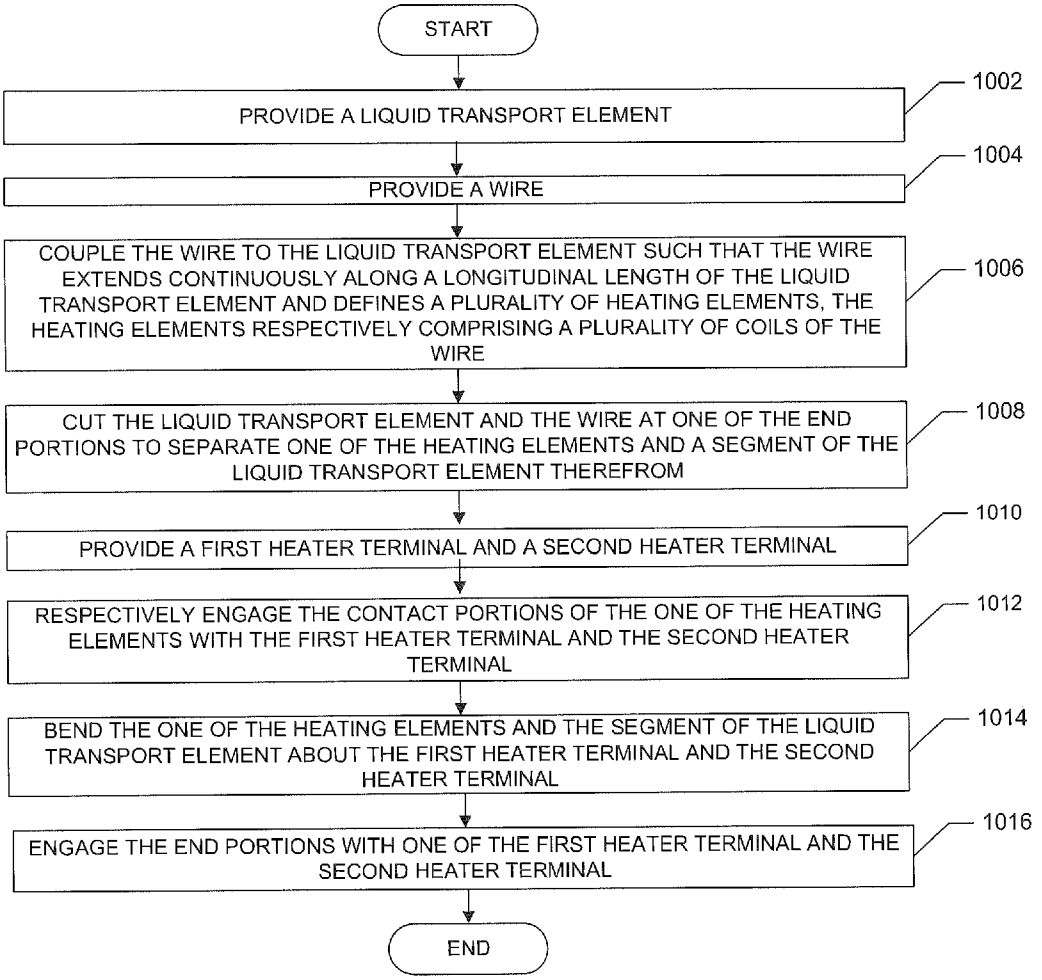
START
PROVIDE A LIQUID TRANSPORT ELEMENT
1002
PROVIDE A WIRE
1004
COUPLE THE WIRE TO THE LIQUID TRANSPORT ELEMENT SUCH THAT THE WIRE EXTENDS CONTINUOUSLY ALONG A LONGITUDINAL LENGTH OF THE LIQUID TRANSPORT ELEMENT AND DEFINES A PLURALITY OF HEATING ELEMENTS, THE HEATING ELEMENTS RESPECTIVELY COMPRISING A PLURALITY OF COILS OF THE WIRE
1006
CUT THE LIQUID TRANSPORT ELEMENT AND THE WIRE AT ONE OF THE END PORTIONS TO SEPARATE ONE OF THE HEATING ELEMENTS AND A SEGMENT OF THE LIQUID TRANSPORT ELEMENT THEREFROM
1008
PROVIDE A FIRST HEATER TERMINAL AND A SECOND HEATER TERMINAL
1010
RESPECTIVELY ENGAGE THE CONTACT PORTIONS OF THE ONE OF THE HEATING ELEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HEATER TERMINAL AND THE SECOND HEATER TERMINAL
1012
BEND THE ONE OF THE HEATING ELEMENTS AND THE SEGMENT OF THE LIQUID TRANSPORT ELEMENT ABOUT THE FIRST HEATER TERMINAL AND THE SECOND HEATER TERMINAL
1014
ENGAGE THE END PORTIONS WITH ONE OF THE FIRST HEATER TERMINAL AND THE SECOND HEATER TERMINAL
1016
END

FIG. 20

ATOMIZER FOR AN AEROSOL DELIVERY DEVICE FORMED FROM A CONTINUOUSLY EXTENDING WIRE AND RELATED INPUT, CARTRIDGE, AND METHOD

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present disclosure relates to atomizers for aerosol delivery devices such as smoking articles, and more particularly to atomizers comprising a wire and a liquid transport element. The atomizers may be configured to heat a material, which may be made or derived from tobacco or otherwise incorporate tobacco, to form an inhalable substance for human consumption.

BACKGROUND

Many smoking devices have been proposed through the years as improvements upon, or alternatives to, smoking products that require combusting tobacco for use. Many of those devices purportedly have been designed to provide the sensations associated with cigarette, cigar, or pipe smoking, but without delivering considerable quantities of incomplete combustion and pyrolysis products that result from the burning of tobacco. To this end, there have been proposed numerous smoking products, flavor generators, and medicinal inhalers that utilize electrical energy to vaporize or heat a volatile material, or attempt to provide the sensations of cigarette, cigar, or pipe smoking without burning tobacco to a significant degree. See, for example, the various alternative smoking articles, aerosol delivery devices and heat generating sources set forth in the background art described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,726,320 to Robinson et al., U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/432,406, filed Mar. 28, 2012, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/536,438, filed Jun. 28, 2012, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/602,871, filed Sep. 4, 2012, and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/647,000, filed Oct. 8, 2012, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Certain tobacco products that have employed electrical energy to produce heat for smoke or aerosol formation, and in particular, certain products that have been referred to as electronic cigarette products, have been commercially available throughout the world. Representative products that resemble many of the attributes of traditional types of cigarettes, cigars or pipes have been marketed as ACCORD® by Philip Morris Incorporated; ALPHA™, JOYE 510™ and M4™ by InnoVapor LLC; CIRRUS™ and FLING™ by White Cloud Cigarettes; COHITA™, COLIBRI™, ELITE CLASSIC™, MAGNUM™, PHANTOM™ and SENSE™ by Epuffer® International Inc.; DUOPRO™, STORM™ and VAPORKING® by Electronic Cigarettes, Inc.; EGAR™ by Egar Australia; eGo-C™ and eGo-T™ by Joyetech; ELUSION™ by Elusion UK Ltd; EONSMOKE® by Eonsmoke LLC; GREEN SMOKE® by Green Smoke Inc. USA; GREENARETTE™ by Greenarette LLC; HALLIGAN™, HENDU™ JETT™, MAXXQ™, PINK™ and PITBULL™ by Smoke Stik®; HEATBAR™ by Philip Morris International, Inc.; HYDRO IMPERIAL™ and LXE™ from Crown7; LOGIC™ and THE CUBAN™ by LOGIC Technology; LUCI® by Luciano Smokes Inc.; METRO® by Nicotek, LLC; NJOY® and ONEJOY™ by Sottera, Inc.; NO. 7™ by SS Choice LLC; PREMIUM ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE™ by PremiumEstore LLC; RAPP E-MYSTICK™ by Ruyan America, Inc.; RED DRAGON™ by Red Dragon Products, LLC; RUYAN® by Ruyan Group (Holdings) Ltd.; SMART SMOKER® by The Smart Smoking Electronic Cigarette Company Ltd.; SMOKE ASSIST® by Coastline Products LLC; SMOKING EVERYWHERE® by Smoking Everywhere, Inc.; V2CIGS™ by VMR Products LLC; VAPOR NINE™ by VaporNine LLC; VAPOR4LIFE® by Vapor 4 Life, Inc.; VEPPO™ by E-CigaretteDirect, LLC and VUSE® by R. J. Reynolds Vapor Company. Yet other electrically powered aerosol delivery devices, and in particular those devices that have been characterized as so-called electronic cigarettes, have been marketed under the tradenames BLU™; COOLER VISIONS™; DIRECT E-CIG™; DRAGONFLY™; EMIST™; EVERSMOKE™; GAMUCCI®; HYBRID FLAME™; KNIGHT STICKS™; ROYAL BLUES™; SMOKETIP® and SOUTH BEACH SMOKE™.

It would be desirable to provide a smoking article that employs heat produced by electrical energy to provide the sensations of cigarette, cigar, or pipe smoking, that does so without combusting tobacco to any significant degree, that does so without the need of a combustion heat source, and that does so without necessarily delivering considerable quantities of incomplete combustion and pyrolysis products. Further, advances with respect to manufacturing electronic smoking articles would be desirable.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present disclosure relates to aerosol delivery devices configured to produce aerosol. In one aspect an input for production of a plurality of atomizers is provided. The input may comprise a liquid transport element and a wire continuously extending along a longitudinal length of the liquid transport element and defining a plurality of heating elements. The heating elements may respectively comprise a plurality of coils of the wire.

In some embodiments the wire may be continuously wound about the liquid transport element. The wire may further define a plurality of end portions defining a first pitch. Each of the heating elements may comprise a plurality of contact portions positioned between the end portions and defining a second pitch and a heating portion positioned between the contact portions and defining a third pitch. The second pitch may be less than the first pitch, and the third pitch may be less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch. Further, the second pitch may be substantially equal to a diameter of the wire.

In an additional aspect, an atomizer for an aerosol delivery device is provided. The atomizer may comprise a liquid transport element extending between a first liquid transport element end and a second liquid transport element end and a wire continuously extending along the liquid transport element from the first liquid transport element end to the second liquid transport element end and defining a heating element comprising a plurality of coils of the wire.

In some embodiments the wire may be continuously wound about the liquid transport element. The wire may further define a plurality of end portions defining a first pitch, and the heating element may comprise a plurality of contact portions positioned between the end portions and defining a second pitch and a heating portion positioned between the contact portions and defining a third pitch. The second pitch may be less than the first pitch, and the third pitch may be less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch. The second pitch may be substantially equal to a diameter of the wire. The atomizer may further comprise a first heater terminal and a second heater terminal, and the contact portions of the heating element may respectively contact one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal. The end portions may respectively contact one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal.

In an additional aspect a cartridge for an aerosol delivery device is provided. The cartridge may comprise a base defining a connector end configured to engage a control body. Further, the cartridge may include a reservoir substrate configured to hold an aerosol precursor composition. The reservoir substrate may define a cavity extending therethrough from a first reservoir end to a second reservoir end, and the first reservoir end may be positioned proximate the base. The cartridge may additionally include an atomizer extending through the cavity of the reservoir substrate. The atomizer may comprise a liquid transport element extending between a first liquid transport element end and a second liquid transport element end and a wire continuously extending along the liquid transport element from the first liquid transport element end to the second liquid transport element end and defining a heating element comprising a plurality of coils of the wire.

In some embodiments the wire may be continuously wound about the liquid transport element. The wire may further define a plurality of end portions defining a first pitch, and the heating element may comprise a plurality of contact portions positioned between the end portions and defining a second pitch and a heating portion positioned between the contact portions and defining a third pitch. The second pitch may be less than the first pitch, and the third pitch may be less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch. The second pitch may be substantially equal to a diameter of the wire.

In some embodiments the atomizer may further comprise a first heater terminal and a second heater terminal. The contact portions of the heating element may respectively contact one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal. The end portions may also respectively contact one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal. The reservoir substrate may define a plurality of grooves at the cavity extending between the first reservoir end and the second reservoir end and configured to receive the liquid transport element and the end portions.

In an additional aspect, a method of forming atomizers is provided. The method may comprise providing a liquid transport element, providing a wire, and coupling the wire to the liquid transport element such that the wire extends continuously along a longitudinal length of the liquid transport element and defines a plurality of heating elements. The heating elements may respectively comprise a plurality of coils of the wire.

In some embodiments coupling the wire to the liquid transport element may comprise continuously winding the wire about the liquid transport element. Winding the wire about the liquid transport element may comprise winding the wire to define a plurality of end portions defining a first pitch and winding the wire such that each of the heating elements comprises a plurality of contact portions positioned between the end portions and defining a second pitch and a heating portion positioned between the contact portions and defining a third pitch. The second pitch may be less than the first pitch, and the third pitch may be less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch. In some embodiments the second pitch may be substantially equal to a diameter of the wire.

The method may further comprise cutting the liquid transport element and the wire at one of the end portions to separate one of the heating elements and a segment of the liquid transport element therefrom. Further, the method may include providing a first heater terminal and a second heater terminal and respectively engaging the contact portions of the one of the heating elements with the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal. The method may additionally include bending the one of the heating elements and the segment of the liquid transport element about the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal. The method may also include respectively engaging the end portions with one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Having thus described the disclosure in the foregoing general terms, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, and wherein:

FIG. **1** illustrates a sectional view through a smoking article comprising a control body and a cartridge including an atomizer according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. **2** illustrates an exploded view of a cartridge for a smoking article comprising a base, a control component terminal, an electronic control component, an atomizer including a liquid transport element, a wire, and heater terminals, a reservoir substrate, an external shell, and a mouthpiece according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. **3** illustrates an enlarged exploded view of the base and the control component terminal of the cartridge of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **4** illustrates an enlarged perspective view of the base and the control component terminal of FIG. **2** in an assembled configuration;

FIG. **5** illustrates an enlarged perspective view of the base, the control component terminal, the electronic control component, and the heater terminals of FIG. **2** in an assembled configuration;

FIG. **6** illustrates an enlarged perspective view of the base, the control component terminal, the electronic control component, and atomizer of FIG. **2** in an assembled configuration;

FIG. **7** illustrates an enlarged bottom perspective view of the base, the control component terminal, the electronic control component, and the atomizer of FIG. **2** in an assembled configuration;

FIG. **8** illustrates a perspective view of the base, the atomizer, and the reservoir substrate of FIG. **2** in an assembled configuration;

FIG. **9** illustrates a perspective view of the base and the external shell of FIG. **2** in an assembled configuration;

FIG. **10** illustrates a perspective view of the cartridge of FIG. **2** in an assembled configuration;

FIG. **11** illustrates a first partial perspective view of the cartridge of FIG. **2** and a receptacle for a control body according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. **12** illustrates an opposing second partial perspective view of the cartridge of FIG. **2** and the receptacle of FIG. **11**;

FIG. **13** illustrates a partial side view of an input for production of a plurality of atomizers comprising a liquid transport element and a wire continuously wound about the liquid transport element according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. **14** illustrates an enlarged view of section A from FIG. **13**;

FIG. **15** illustrates the base, electronic control component, control component terminal and heater terminals of FIG. **2** partially assembled with a segment of the input of FIG. **13** to form an atomizer;

FIG. **16** illustrates a modified cross-sectional view through a cartridge comprising the atomizer of FIG. **15**;

FIG. **17** illustrates a partially exploded view of an aerosol delivery device including a control body in a assembled configuration and a cartridge in an exploded configuration, the

cartridge comprising a base shipping plug, a base, a control component terminal, an electronic control component, a flow tube, an atomizer, a reservoir substrate, an external shell, a label, a mouthpiece, and a mouthpiece shipping plug according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. **18** illustrates an enlarged perspective view of the base, the atomizer, the flow tube, and the reservoir substrate of FIG. **17** in an assembled configuration;

FIG. **19** illustrates an enlarged partial view of an input for production of a plurality of atomizers comprising a liquid transport element and a wire according to an alternate embodiment of the present disclosure in which the wire is not continuously wound about the liquid transport element; and

FIG. **20** illustrates a schematic view of a method of forming a plurality of atomizers according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present disclosure will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof. These exemplary embodiments are described so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the disclosure to those skilled in the art. Indeed, the disclosure may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal requirements. As used in the specification, and in the appended claims, the singular forms "a", "an", "the", include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

The present disclosure provides descriptions of aerosol delivery devices that use electrical energy to heat a material (preferably without combusting the material to any significant degree) to form an inhalable substance; such articles most preferably being sufficiently compact to be considered "hand-held" devices. In certain highly preferred embodiments, the aerosol delivery devices can be characterized as smoking articles. As used herein, the term "smoking article" is intended to mean an article or device that provides some or all of the sensations (e.g., inhalation and exhalation rituals, types of tastes or flavors, organoleptic effects, physical feel, use rituals, visual cues such as those provided by visible aerosol, and the like) of smoking a cigarette, cigar, or pipe, without any substantial degree of combustion of any component of that article or device. As used herein, the term "smoking article" does not necessarily mean that, in operation, the article or device produces smoke in the sense of the aerosol resulting from by-products of combustion or pyrolysis of tobacco, but rather, that the article or device yields vapors (including, e.g., vapors within aerosols that can be considered to be visible aerosols that might be considered to be described as smoke-like) resulting from volatilization or vaporization of certain components of the article or device. In highly preferred embodiments, articles or devices characterized as smoking articles incorporate tobacco and/or components derived from tobacco.

Articles or devices of the present disclosure also can be characterized as being vapor-producing articles, aerosol delivery articles or medicament delivery articles. Thus, such articles or devices can be adapted so as to provide one or more substances (e.g., flavors and/or pharmaceutical active ingredients) in an inhalable form or state. For example, inhalable substances can be substantially in the form of a vapor (i.e., a substance that is in the gas phase at a temperature lower than its critical point). Alternatively, inhalable substances can be in the form of an aerosol (i.e., a suspension of fine solid particles or liquid droplets in a gas). For purposes of simplicity, the term "aerosol" as used herein is meant to include vapors, gases and aerosols of a form or type suitable for human inhalation, whether or not visible, and whether or not of a form that might be considered to be smoke-like.

In use, smoking articles of the present disclosure may be subjected to many of the physical actions employed by an individual in using a traditional type of smoking article (e.g., a cigarette, cigar or pipe that is employed by lighting and inhaling tobacco). For example, the user of a smoking article of the present disclosure can hold that article much like a traditional type of smoking article, draw on one end of that article for inhalation of aerosol produced by that article, take puffs at selected intervals of time, etc.

Smoking articles of the present disclosure generally include a number of components provided within an outer shell or body. The overall design of the outer shell or body can vary, and the format or configuration of the outer body defining the overall size and shape of the smoking article can vary. Typically, an elongated body resembling the shape of a cigarette or cigar can be a formed from a single, unitary shell; or the elongated body can be formed of two or more separable pieces. For example, a smoking article can comprise an elongated shell or body that can be substantially tubular in shape and, as such, resemble the shape of a conventional cigarette or cigar. In one embodiment, all of the components of the smoking article can be contained within one outer body or shell. Alternatively, a smoking article can comprise two or more shells that are joined and are separable. For example, a smoking article can possess at one end a control body comprising a shell containing one or more reusable components (e.g., a rechargeable battery and various electronics for controlling the operation of that article), and at the other end and removably attached thereto a shell containing a disposable portion (e.g., a disposable flavor-containing cartridge). More specific formats, configurations and arrangements of components within the single shell type of unit or within a multi-piece separable shell type of unit will be evident in light of the further disclosure provided herein. Additionally, various smoking article designs and component arrangements can be appreciated upon consideration of the commercially available electronic smoking articles, such as those representative products listed in the background art section of the present disclosure.

Smoking articles of the present disclosure most preferably comprise some combination of a power source (i.e., an electrical power source), at least one control component (e.g., means for actuating, controlling, regulating and ceasing power for heat generation, such as by controlling electrical current flow from the power source to other components of the article), a heater or heat generation component (e.g., an electrical resistance heating element or component commonly referred to as an "atomizer"), and an aerosol precursor composition (e.g., commonly a liquid capable of yielding an aerosol upon application of sufficient heat, such as ingredients commonly referred to as "smoke juice," "e-liquid" and "e-juice"), and a mouthend region or tip for allowing draw upon the smoking article for aerosol inhalation (e.g., a defined air flow path through the article such that aerosol generated can be withdrawn therefrom upon draw).

Alignment of the components within the article can vary. In specific embodiments, the aerosol precursor composition can be located near an end of the article (e.g., within a cartridge, which in certain circumstances can be replaceable and disposable), which may be proximal to the mouth of a user so as to maximize aerosol delivery to the user. Other configura-

tions, however, are not excluded. Generally, the heating element can be positioned sufficiently near the aerosol precursor composition so that heat from the heating element can volatilize the aerosol precursor (as well as one or more flavorants, medicaments, or the like that may likewise be provided for delivery to a user) and form an aerosol for delivery to the user. When the heating element heats the aerosol precursor composition, an aerosol is formed, released, or generated in a physical form suitable for inhalation by a consumer. It should be noted that the foregoing terms are meant to be interchangeable such that reference to release, releasing, releases, or released includes form or generate, forming or generating, forms or generates, and formed or generated. Specifically, an inhalable substance is released in the form of a vapor or aerosol or mixture thereof. Additionally, the selection of various smoking article components can be appreciated upon consideration of the commercially available electronic smoking articles, such as those representative products listed in the background art section of the present disclosure.

A smoking article incorporates a battery or other electrical power source to provide current flow sufficient to provide various functionalities to the article, such as resistive heating, powering of control systems, powering of indicators, and the like. The power source can take on various embodiments. Preferably, the power source is able to deliver sufficient power to rapidly heat the heating member to provide for aerosol formation and power the article through use for the desired duration of time. The power source preferably is sized to fit conveniently within the article so that the article can be easily handled; and additionally, a preferred power source is of a sufficiently light weight to not detract from a desirable smoking experience.

One example embodiment of a smoking article **100** is provided in FIG. **1**. As seen in the cross-section illustrated therein, the smoking article **100** can comprise a control body **102** and a cartridge **104** that can be permanently or detachably aligned in a functioning relationship. Although a threaded engagement is illustrated in FIG. **1**, it is understood that further means of engagement are encompassed, such as a press-fit engagement, interference fit, a magnetic engagement, or the like.

In specific embodiments, one or both of the control body **102** and the cartridge **104** may be referred to as being disposable or as being reusable. For example, the control body may have a replaceable battery or may be rechargeable and thus may be combined with any type of recharging technology, including connection to a typical electrical outlet, connection to a car charger (i.e., cigarette lighter receptacle), and connection to a computer, such as through a USB cable.

In the exemplified embodiment, the control body **102** includes a control component **106**, a flow sensor **108**, and a battery **110**, which can be variably aligned, and can include a plurality of indicators **112** at a distal end **114** of an external shell **116**. The indicators **112** can be provided in varying numbers and can take on different shapes and can even be an opening in the body (such as for release of sound when such indicators are present).

An air intake **118** may be positioned in the external shell **116** of the control body **102**. A receptacle **120** also is included at a proximal attachment end **122** of the control body **102** and extends into a control body projection **124** to allow for ease of electrical connection with a an atomizer or a component thereof, such as a resistive heating element (described below) when the cartridge **104** is attached to the control body.

The cartridge **104** includes an external shell **126** with a mouth opening **128** at a mouthend **130** thereof to allow passage of air and entrained vapor (i.e., the components of the aerosol precursor composition in an inhalable form) from the cartridge to a consumer during draw on the smoking article **100**. The smoking article **100** may be substantially rod-like or substantially tubular shaped or substantially cylindrically shaped in some embodiments.

The cartridge **104** further includes an atomizer **132** comprising a resistive heating element **134** comprising a wire coil in the illustrated embodiment and a liquid transport element **136** comprising a wick in the illustrated embodiment that is configured to transport a liquid. Various embodiments of materials configured to produce heat when electrical current is applied therethrough may be employed to form the wire coil. Example materials from which the wire coil may be formed include Kanthal (FeCrAl), Nichrome, Molybdenum disilicide ($MoSi_2$), molybdenum silicide (MoSi), Molybdenum disilicide doped with Aluminum ($Mo(Si,Al)_2$), and ceramic (e.g., a positive temperature coefficient ceramic). The liquid transport element may also be formed from a variety of materials configured to transport a liquid. For example, the liquid transport element may comprise cotton and/or fiberglass in some embodiments. Electrically conductive heater terminals **138** (e.g., positive and negative terminals) at the opposing ends of the heating element **134** are configured to direct current flow through the heating element and configured for attachment to the appropriate wiring or circuit (not illustrated) to form an electrical connection of the heating element with the battery **110** when the cartridge **104** is connected to the control body **102**. Specifically, a plug **140** may be positioned at a distal attachment end **142** of the cartridge **104**. When the cartridge **104** is connected to the control body **102**, the plug **140** engages the receptacle **120** to form an electrical connection such that current controllably flows from the battery **110**, through the receptacle and plug, and to the heating element **134**. The external shell **126** of the cartridge **104** can continue across the distal attachment end **142** such that this end of the cartridge is substantially closed with the plug **140** protruding therefrom.

A reservoir may utilize the liquid transport element **136** to transport an aerosol precursor composition to an aerosolization zone. One such example is shown in FIG. **1**. As seen therein, the cartridge **104** includes a reservoir layer **144** comprising layers of nonwoven fibers formed into the shape of a tube encircling the interior of the external shell **126** of the cartridge, in this embodiment. An aerosol precursor composition is retained in the reservoir layer **144**. Liquid components, for example, can be sorptively retained by the reservoir layer **144**. The reservoir layer **144** is in fluid connection with the liquid transport element **136** (the wick in this embodiment). The liquid transport element **136** transports the aerosol precursor composition stored in the reservoir layer **144** via capillary action to an aerosolization zone **146** of the cartridge **104**. As illustrated, the liquid transport element **136** may be in direct contact with the heating element **134** that is in the form of a metal wire coil in this embodiment.

In use, when a user draws on the article **100**, the heating element **134** is activated (e.g., such as via a puff sensor), and the components for the aerosol precursor composition are vaporized in the aerosolization zone **146**. Drawing upon the mouthend **130** of the article **100** causes ambient air to enter the air intake **118** and pass through the central opening in the receptacle **120** and the central opening in the plug **140**. In the cartridge **104**, the drawn air passes through an air passage **148** in an air passage tube **150** and combines with the formed vapor in the aerosolization zone **146** to form an aerosol. The aerosol may be whisked away from the aerosolization zone

146, pass through an air passage 152 in an air passage tube 154, and out the mouth opening 128 in the mouthend 130 of the article 100.

It is understood that a smoking article that can be manufactured according to the present disclosure can encompass a variety of combinations of components useful in forming an electronic smoking article. Reference is made for example to the smoking articles disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/536,438, filed Jun. 28, 2012, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/432,406, filed Mar. 28, 2012, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/602,871, filed Sep. 4, 2012, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Further to the above, representative heating elements and materials for use therein are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,060,671 to Counts et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,093,894 to Deevi et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,224,498 to Deevi et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,228,460 to Sprinkel Jr., et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,322,075 to Deevi et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,353,813 to Deevi et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,468,936 to Deevi et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,498,850 to Das; U.S. Pat. No. 5,659,656 to Das; U.S. Pat. No. 5,498,855 to Deevi et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,530,225 to Hajaligol; U.S. Pat. No. 5,665,262 to Hajaligol; U.S. Pat. No. 5,573,692 to Das et al.; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,591,368 to Fleischhauer et al., the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Further, a single-use cartridge for use with an electronic smoking article is disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/603,612, filed Sep. 5, 2012, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

The various components of a smoking article according to the present disclosure can be chosen from components described in the art and commercially available. Examples of batteries that can be used according to the disclosure are described in U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2010/0028766, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

An exemplary mechanism that can provide puff-actuation capability includes a Model 163PC01D36 silicon sensor, manufactured by the MicroSwitch division of Honeywell, Inc., Freeport, Ill. Further examples of demand-operated electrical switches that may be employed in a heating circuit according to the present disclosure are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,735,217 to Gerth et al., which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Further description of current regulating circuits and other control components, including microcontrollers that can be useful in the present smoking article, are provided in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,922,901, 4,947,874, and 4,947,875, all to Brooks et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,372,148 to McCafferty et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,040,560 to Fleischhauer et al., and U.S. Pat. No. 7,040,314 to Nguyen et al., all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

The aerosol precursor, which may also be referred to as an aerosol precursor composition or a vapor precursor composition, can comprise one or more different components. For example, the aerosol precursor can include a polyhydric alcohol (e.g., glycerin, propylene glycol, or a mixture thereof). Representative types of further aerosol precursor compositions are set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 4,793,365 to Sensabaugh, Jr. et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,101,839 to Jakob et al.; PCT WO 98/57556 to Biggs et al.; and Chemical and Biological Studies on New Cigarette Prototypes that Heat Instead of Burn Tobacco, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Monograph (1988); the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Still further components can be utilized in the smoking article of the present disclosure. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,261,424 to Sprinkel, Jr. discloses piezoelectric sensors that can be associated with the mouth-end of a device to detect user lip activity associated with taking a draw and then trigger heating; U.S. Pat. No. 5,372,148 to McCafferty et al. discloses a puff sensor for controlling energy flow into a heating load array in response to pressure drop through a mouthpiece; U.S. Pat. No. 5,967,148 to Harris et al. discloses receptacles in a smoking device that include an identifier that detects a non-uniformity in infrared transmissivity of an inserted component and a controller that executes a detection routine as the component is inserted into the receptacle; U.S. Pat. No. 6,040,560 to Fleischhauer et al. describes a defined executable power cycle with multiple differential phases; U.S. Pat. No. 5,934,289 to Watkins et al. discloses photonic-optronic components; U.S. Pat. No. 5,954,979 to Counts et al. discloses means for altering draw resistance through a smoking device; U.S. Pat. No. 6,803,545 to Blake et al. discloses specific battery configurations for use in smoking devices; U.S. Pat. No. 7,293,565 to Griffen et al. discloses various charging systems for use with smoking devices; U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2009/0320863 by Fernando et al. discloses computer interfacing means for smoking devices to facilitate charging and allow computer control of the device; U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2010/0163063 by Fernando et al. discloses identification systems for smoking devices; and WO 2010/003480 by Flick discloses a fluid flow sensing system indicative of a puff in an aerosol generating system; all of the foregoing disclosures being incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Further examples of components related to electronic aerosol delivery articles and disclosing materials or components that may be used in the present article include U.S. Pat. No. 4,735,217 to Gerth et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,249,586 to Morgan et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,666,977 to Higgins et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 6,053,176 to Adams et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 6,164,287 to White; U.S. Pat. No. 6,196,218 to Voges; U.S. Pat. No. 6,810,883 to Felter et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 6,854,461 to Nichols; U.S. Pat. No. 7,832,410 to Hon; U.S. Pat. No. 7,513,253 to Kobayashi; U.S. Pat. No. 7,896,006 to Hamano; U.S. Pat. No. 6,772,756 to Shayan; U.S. Pat. No. 8,156,944 to Hon; U.S. Pat. App. Pub. Nos. 2006/0196518, 2009/0126745, and 2009/0188490 to Hon; U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2009/0272379 to Thorens et al.; U.S. Pat. App. Pub. Nos. 2009/0260641 and 2009/0260642 to Monsees et al.; U.S. Pat. App. Pub. Nos. 2008/0149118 and 2010/0024834 to Oglesby et al.; U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2010/0307518 to Wang; and WO 2010/091593 to Hon. A variety of the materials disclosed by the foregoing documents may be incorporated into the present devices in various embodiments, and all of the foregoing disclosures are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

FIG. 2 illustrates an exploded view of an additional example embodiment of a cartridge 200 for a smoking article. The cartridge 200 may comprise a base 202, a control component terminal 204, an electronic control component 206, an atomizer 208, a reservoir substrate 210, an external shell 212, and a mouthpiece 214. As described in greater detail below, the atomizer 208 may comprise a liquid transport element 216, a heating element 218, and a first heater terminal 220*a* and a second heater terminal 220*b* (collectively, "heater terminals 220"). Note that the various embodiments of components described above in the cited references and/or included in commercially available aerosol delivery devices may be employed in embodiments of the cartridges described herein.

The cartridge 200 may be configured to couple to a control body to form a smoking article. Note that some of the above-described components of the cartridge 200 are optional. In this regard, by way of example, the cartridge 200 may exclude the control component terminal 204 and the electronic control component 206 in some embodiments.

FIG. **3** illustrates an enlarged exploded view of the base **202** and the control component terminal **204**. The control component terminal **204** may define a clip **222** configured to engage the electronic control component **206** and form an electrical connection therewith. Further, the control component terminal **204** may include one or more protrusions **224***a*, **224***b* configured to engage the base **202**, for example via interference fit, such that the control component terminal **204** is retained in engagement therewith. An end **226** of the control component terminal **204** may be configured to engage a control body, so as to establish an electrical connection therewith.

As illustrated, the base **202** may define a receptacle **228** configured to receive the control component terminal **204** therein. In this regard, as illustrated in FIG. **4**, the control component terminal **204** may couple to the base **202**. For example, the control component terminal **204** may be retained in the receptacle **228** of the base **202** via interference fit, for example due to contact between the protrusions **224***a*, **224***b* and the base. As described below, the control component terminal **204** may extend through the base **202** to a position at which it may form an electrical connection with a control body to which the cartridge **200** connects. Further, the base **202** may define threads or protrusions **230** configured to engage the external shell **212**, as will be described below.

As illustrated in FIG. **5**, the control component terminal **204** may couple to the electronic control component **206** such that an electrical connection is established therebetween. Accordingly, when the cartridge **200** is coupled to a control body, the electronic control component **206** may communicate therewith through the control component terminal **204**. The electronic control component **206** may be configured to perform one or more of a variety of functions. Further, the electronic control component **206** may be configured as purpose-specific analog and/or digital circuitry with or without a processor, or the electronic control component may comprise hardware, software, or a combination of hardware and software. Accordingly, any or all of the functions performed by or in conjunction with the electronic control component **206** may be embodied in a computer-readable storage medium having computer-readable program code portions stored therein that, in response to execution by a processor, cause an apparatus to at least perform or direct the recited functions. In one particular instance, upon establishment of communication between the electronic control component **206** and a control body, the electronic control component may be configured to provide an authentication code or other appropriate indicia to the control body. In such instances, the control body may be configured to evaluate the authentication indicia to determine whether the cartridge **200** is authorized for use with the control body. However, the electronic control component **206** may perform various other functions. Various examples of electronic control components and functions performed thereby are described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/647,000, filed Oct. 8, 2012, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Further, as illustrated in FIG. **2**, in some embodiments the electronic control component **206** may comprise two portions **206***a*, **206***b*. A first portion **206***a* of the electronic control component **206** may include hardware and/or software configured to perform one or more functions (e.g., as described above), whereas the second portion **206***b* of the electronic control component may provide structural support thereto. Accordingly, the electronic control component **206** may be provided in two-piece form in some embodiments. This form may allow for substitution of the first portion **206***a*, as may be desirable to change the functionality of the electronic control component **206**, while still employing the same second portion **206***b* for structural support.

As illustrated in FIG. **5**, heater terminals **220** may define a plurality of walls, which may extend at least partially around the electronic control component **206** in some embodiments such that the electronic control component is received therebetween. This configuration may allow the heater terminals **220** to provide support to the electronic control component **206**, for example by contact therewith, such that the electronic control component is securely retained in place. In the illustrated embodiment, each terminal **220** respectively defines a first wall **232***a*, and a second wall **232***b*, which may be substantially perpendicular to one another. Further, the heater terminals **220** may define first and second tabs **234***a*, **234***b* (collectively, "tabs **234**"). The tabs **234** may be positioned at the end of the heater terminals **220** distal to the base **202**. In some embodiments the heater terminals **220** may be stamped or otherwise formed from a sheet of a metal material. However, the heater terminals **220** may be formed in various other manners and formed from any of a variety of conductive materials.

FIG. **6** illustrates the completed atomizer **208** coupled to the base **202** via the heater terminals **220**. As illustrated in FIG. **6**, the tabs **234** may be substantially parallel to the second walls **232***b* of the terminals **220**. This configuration may assist in retaining the liquid transport element **216** in place, because the liquid transport element may be received between opposing faces defined by the second walls **232***b* and the tabs **234**.

In this regard, as further illustrated in FIG. **6**, the liquid transport element **216** may be configured in a substantially U-shaped configuration. The liquid transport element **216**, which may comprise a wick (e.g., a fiberglass wick) in some embodiments, may be either preformed in the U-shaped configuration or bent to define this configuration. A first distal arm **236***a* and a second distal arm **236***b* (collectively, "distal arms **236**") of the liquid transport element **216** may respectively extend along the first and second heater terminals **220***a*, **220***b* and respectively terminate at a first liquid transport element end **238***a* and a second liquid transport element end **238***b* (collectively, "liquid transport element ends **238**"). Further a center section **236***c* of the liquid transport element **216**, at which the heating element **218** is positioned, may extend between the heater terminals **220**.

The heating element **218** extends at least partially about the liquid transport element **216** at a position between the first liquid transport element end **238***a* and the second liquid transport element end **238***b*. In some embodiments, the heating element **218** may comprise a wire **240** defining a plurality of coils wound about the liquid transport element **216** and extending between a first wire end **242***a* and a second wire end **242***b* (collectively, "wire ends **242**"), as illustrated in FIG. **6**. The wire **240** may comprise a material configured to produce heat when electrical current is provided therethrough. For example, the wire **240** may comprise Kanthal (FeCrAl), Nichrome, Molybdenum disilicide ($MoSi_2$), molybdenum silicide (MoSi), Molybdenum disilicide doped with Aluminum ($Mo(Si,Al)_2$), or ceramic (e.g., a positive temperature coefficient ceramic) in some embodiments, although various other materials may be employed in other embodiments. In some embodiments the heating element **218** may be formed by winding the wire **240** about the liquid transport element **216** as described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/708,381, filed Dec. 7, 2012, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. However, various other embodiments of methods may be employed to form the heating element

218, and various other embodiments of heating elements may be employed in the atomizer **208**.

The tabs **234** may be configured to contact the wire ends **242** such that an electrical connection is established therebetween. In this regard, the tabs **234** may be configured to be positioned adjacent to the heating element **218** such that the tabs directly contact one or more coils of the wire **240**. Direct contact, as used herein, refers to physical contact between the wire **240** and the heater terminals **220**. However, direct contact, as used herein, also encompasses embodiments in which one or more welds couple the wire **240** and the heater terminals **220**. A weld, as used herein, refers to a solder, flux, braze, or other material that is deposited in liquid or molten form and hardens to form a connection.

In one embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. **6**, the spacing of the coils (i.e. the distance therebetween) may be less proximate the wire ends **242** than proximate a center of the heating element **218**. For example, in one embodiment the coils of the heating element **218** may touch one another at the wire ends **242**, whereas the coils may be spaced apart such that there is not contact therebetween at locations between the wire ends. By decreasing the spacing between the coils of the wire **240** at the wire ends **242**, more coils may contact the tabs **234**, such that an improved electrical connection between the heating element **218** and the heater terminals **220** may be established.

As noted above, the electronic control component **206** may be received between the heater terminals **220** and the distal arms **236** of the liquid transport element **216**. However, a gap **244** may be provided between the electronic control component **206** and the heating element **218**. The gap **244** may reduce the amount of heat transferred to the electronic control component **206** from the heating element **218**, for example by preventing direct conduction therebetween. Accordingly, the risk of damage to the electronic control component **206** from exposure to heat produced by the heating element **218** may be reduced. In some embodiments, a structure, which may be referred to as a chimney, may be employed to direct airflow through the cartridge to the heating element **218** in order to precisely regulate the flow of air therethrough.

FIG. **7** illustrates an alternative perspective view of the base **202**, the control component terminal **204**, the electronic control component **206**, and the atomizer **208** after they are coupled to one another. In particular, FIG. **7** illustrates a view of a connector end **246** of the base **202**. As illustrated, a central opening **248** may be defined in the base **202**. The central opening **248** may be configured to receive airflow therethrough from a control body and direct the airflow toward the heating element **218** of the atomizer **208**.

The heater terminals **220** may engage the base **202** and respectively extend to a first end **250***a* and a second end **250***b* (collectively, "ends **250**"), which may be configured to engage a control body, so as to establish an electrical connection therewith. In this regard, as illustrated in FIG. **7**, the end **226** of the control component terminal **204** and the ends **250** of the heater terminals **220** may be exposed at the connector end **246** of the base **202**. The end **226** of the control component terminal **204** and the ends **250** of the heater terminals **220** may be located at differing positions within the base **202** such that they make connections with components at different locations within the control body, and avoid unintended contact therebetween.

In this regard, the end **226** of the control component terminal **204** and the ends **250** of the heater terminals **220** may be located at differing radial distances from the central opening **248**. In the illustrated embodiment, the end **226** of the control component terminal **204** is located closest to the central opening **248**, the second end **250***b* of the second heater terminal **220***b* is located farthest from the central opening, and the first end **250***a* of the second heater terminal **220***a* is located at a radial distance therebetween. Further, the end **226** of the control component terminal **204** and the ends **250** of the heater terminals **220** may extend to a plurality of different depths within the base **202**. In the illustrated embodiment, the end **226** of the control component terminal **204** extends through the base **202** to a greatest depth, the second end **250***b* of the second heater terminal **220***b* extends through the base to the smallest depth, and the first end **250***a* of the first heater terminal **220***a* extends through the base to a depth therebetween.

FIG. **8** illustrates a perspective view of the assembly of FIGS. **6** and **7** after the reservoir substrate **210** is coupled thereto. The reservoir substrate **210** may be configured to hold an aerosol precursor composition. The aerosol precursor composition may comprise a variety of components including, by way of example, glycerin, nicotine, tobacco, tobacco extract, and/or flavorants. Various components that may be included in the aerosol precursor composition are described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,726,320 to Robinson et al., which is incorporated herein by reference.

The reservoir substrate **210** may define a cavity **252** extending therethrough from a first reservoir end **254***a* to a second reservoir end **254***b* (collectively, "reservoir ends **254**"), wherein the first reservoir end is positioned proximate the base **202**. In this regard, the reservoir substrate **210** may define a hollow tubular configuration. Note that although generally described herein as defining a hollow tubular configuration, the reservoir substrate **210** may define other shapes and configurations in other embodiments. The aerosol precursor composition may be retained within the material defining the reservoir substrate **210** itself, as opposed to within the cavity **252**. This configuration may allow for airflow through the base **202**, into and through the cavity **252**, and past the heating element **218**.

The reservoir substrate **210** can comprise one or more of various materials and can be formed in a variety of different manners. In one embodiment the reservoir substrate **210** can be formed from a plurality of combined layers that can be concentric or overlapping. For example, the reservoir substrate **210** can be a continuous sheet of a material that is rolled to form the hollow tubular configuration. In other embodiments, the reservoir substrate **210** can be substantially a unitary component. For example, the reservoir substrate **210** can be shaped or molded so as to be a singular preformed element in the form of a substantially hollow tube, which may be substantially continuous in composition across the length and thickness thereof.

The reservoir substrate **210** can be formed from a material that is rigid or semi-rigid in some embodiments, while retaining the ability to store a liquid product such as, for example, an aerosol precursor composition. In certain embodiments, the material of the reservoir substrate **210** can be absorbent, adsorbent, or otherwise porous so as to provide the ability to retain the aerosol precursor composition. As such, the aerosol precursor composition can be characterized as being coated on, adsorbed by, or absorbed in the material of the reservoir substrate **210**. The reservoir substrate **210** can be positioned within the cartridge **200** such that the reservoir substrate is in contact with the liquid transport element **216**. More particularly, the reservoir substrate **210** can be manufactured from any material suitable for retaining the aerosol precursor composition (e.g., through absorption, adsorption, or the like) and allowing wicking away of the precursor composition for transport to the heating element **218**.

The material of the reservoir substrate **210** may be suitable for forming and maintaining an appropriate shape. The material of the reservoir substrate **210** can be heat resistant so as to retain its structural integrity and avoid degradation at least at a temperature proximal to the heating temperature provided by the heating element **218**. However, the reservoir substrate **210** need not be heat resistant to the full temperature produced by the heating element **218** due to the reservoir substrate being out of contact therewith. The size and strength of the reservoir substrate **210** may vary according to the features and requirements of the cartridge **200**. In particular embodiments, the reservoir substrate **210** can be manufactured from a material suitable for a high-speed, automated manufacturing process. Such processes may reduce manufacturing costs compared to traditional woven or non-woven fiber mats. According to one embodiment, the reservoir can be manufactured from a cellulose acetate tow which can be processed to form a hollow acetate tube.

In certain embodiments, the reservoir substrate **210** can be provided in a form such that at least part of the cavity **252** is shaped and dimensioned to accommodate one or more other components of the cartridge **200**. In some embodiments, the term "shaped and dimensioned" can indicate that a wall of the reservoir substrate **210** at the cavity **252** includes one or more indentations or protrusions that cause the interior of the reservoir substrate to have a shape that is other than substantially smooth and continuous. In other embodiments, the hollow nature of the reservoir substrate **210** can be sufficient to allow for accommodation of further components of the cartridge **200** without the need for formation of cavities or protrusions. Thus, the cartridge **200** can be particularly beneficial in that the reservoir substrate **210** can be pre-formed and can have a hollow interior defining the cavity **252** with a wall that is shaped and dimensioned to accommodate a further component of the cartridge in a mating arrangement. This particularly can facilitate ease of assembly of the cartridge **200** and can maximize the volume of the reservoir substrate **210** while also providing sufficient space for aerosol formation.

In the illustrated embodiment, the cavity **252** extending through the reservoir substrate **210** is shaped and dimensioned to accommodate at least a portion of the atomizer **208**. Specifically, the reservoir substrate **210** includes two diametrically opposed grooves **256***a*, **256***b* (collectively, "grooves **256**") at the cavity **252**. As illustrated, the grooves **256** may extend substantially the entire length of the reservoir substrate **210** from the first end **254***a* to the second end **254***b* thereof. In light of the reservoir substrate **210** defining the cavity **252** therethrough, the atomizer **208** can be easily positioned interior to the reservoir substrate during assembly of the smoking article. Likewise, since the cavity **252** is shaped and dimensioned to mate with the atomizer **208**, the combination can be easily assembled, and the atomizer can snugly mate with the reservoir substrate **210** while simultaneously placing the liquid transport element **216** in fluid connection with the reservoir substrate.

In this regard, the grooves **256** may be configured to receive the liquid transport element **216** at least partially therein. More particularly, the distal arms **236** of the liquid transport element **216** may be received in the grooves **256**. Thus, the liquid transport element **216** may extend substantially entirely through the reservoir substrate **210** such that the liquid transport element ends **238** are positioned proximate the first reservoir end **254***a*. Further, the heater terminals **220** may extend through the cavity **252** through the reservoir substrate **210**. In some embodiments the heater terminals **220** may be partially or fully received in the grooves **256**. Additionally, the electronic control component **206** may be at least partially received in the cavity **252** through the reservoir substrate **210**.

By adapting the cavity **252** of the reservoir substrate **210** to accommodate the atomizer **208**, and/or various other components of the cartridge **200**, available open space in the cartridge can be fully maximized by extending the reservoir substrate into the previously open spaces. As a result, the overall size and capacity of the reservoir substrate **210** can be increased in comparison to traditional woven or non-woven fiber mats that are typically utilized in electronic smoking articles. The increased capacity allows the reservoir substrate **210** to hold an increased amount of the aerosol precursor composition which may, in turn, result in longer use and enjoyment of the cartridge **200** by the end user.

As illustrated in FIG. **8**, the atomizer **208** may extend through the cavity **252** of the reservoir substrate **210** such that the heating element **218** is positioned proximate the second reservoir end **254***b*. More particularly, the atomizer **208** may extend through the cavity **252** such that the heating element **218** is positioned past the second reservoir end **254***b* and is positioned outside of the cavity. This embodiment may reduce the heat directly applied by the heating element **218** to the reservoir substrate **210** such that the amount of the aerosol precursor composition vaporized by the heating element is controlled in part by the flow of the aerosol precursor composition through the liquid transport element **216** to the heating element. Accordingly, the amount of aerosol precursor composition vaporized may be more precisely controlled. However, in other embodiments, it is not necessary for the atomizer to extend beyond the second reservoir end, and the atomizer can be positioned relative to the reservoir substrate such that the heating element is received within the cavity of the reservoir substrate.

The reservoir substrate **210** includes an exterior surface **258** that can be substantially shaped and adapted to conform to an interior surface **260** of the external shell **212**. In this regard, the external shell **212** may define a tubular shape with a cavity **262** therethrough sized to receive the reservoir substrate **210**. For example, an inner radius of the external shell **212** may substantially correspond to, or may be slightly larger than, an outer radius of the reservoir substrate **210**. Accordingly, the external shell **212** may be received over the reservoir substrate **210** and coupled to the base **202**, as illustrated in FIG. **9**. In this regard, one or more indentations **264** may engage the threads or protrusions **230** on the base **202** such that coupling is retained therebetween.

As illustrated in FIG. **10**, the external shell **212** may couple to the mouthpiece **214** such that the cavity **262** defined by the external shell is at least partially enclosed. More particularly, in one embodiment one or more indentations **266** may engage threads or protrusions **268** on the mouthpiece **214** (see, e.g., FIG. **2**) such that coupling therebetween is retained. The mouthpiece **214** defines one or more openings **270** through which air mixed with aerosol produced by the atomizer **208** may be directed when a user draws on the mouthpiece, as described in accordance with the above-noted example embodiments of smoking articles.

FIGS. **11** and **12** illustrate a receptacle **300** that may be included in a control body configured to engage the cartridge **200** and the various other embodiments of cartridges described below. As illustrated, the receptacle **300** may comprise protrusions or threads **302** that are configured to engage an external shell of the control body such that a mechanical connection is formed therebetween. The receptacle **300** may define an outer surface **304** configured to mate with an inner surface **272** of the base **202**. In one embodiment the inner

surface **272** of the base **202** may define a radius that is substantially equal to, or slightly greater than, a radius of the outer surface **304** of the receptacle **300**. Further, the receptacle **300** may define one or more protrusions **306** at the outer surface **304** configured to engage one or more recesses **274** defined at the inner surface **272** of the base **202**. However, various other embodiments of structures, shapes, and components may be employed to couple the base **202** to the receptacle **300**. In some embodiments the connection between the base **202** and the receptacle **300** of the control body may be substantially permanent, whereas in other embodiments the connection therebetween may be releasable such that, for example, the control body may be reused with one or more additional cartridges.

The receptacle **300** may further comprise a plurality of electrical contacts **308***a-c* respectively configured to contact the end **226** of the control component terminal **204** and the ends **250** of the heater terminals **220**. The electrical contacts **308***a-c* may be positioned at differing radial distances from a central opening **310** through the receptacle **300** and positioned at differing depths within the receptacle **300**. The depth and radius of each of the electrical contacts **308***a-c* is configured such that the end **226** of the control component terminal **204** and the ends **250** of the heater terminals **220** respectively come into contact therewith when the base **202** and the receptacle **300** are joined together to establish an electrical connection therebetween.

In the illustrated embodiment the electrical contacts **308***a-c* comprise circular metal bands of varying radii positioned at differing depths within the receptacle **300**. When the electrical contacts **308***a-c* comprise circular bands and the end **226** of the control component terminal **204** and the ends **250** of the heater terminals **220** extend to corresponding depths and radii within the base **202**, electrical connections between the base and the receptacle **300** may be established regardless of the rotational orientation of the base with respect to the receptacle. Accordingly, connection between the base **202** of the cartridge **200** and the receptacle **300** of the control body may be facilitated. The electrical contacts **308***a-c* may be respectively coupled to a plurality of control body terminals **312***a-c* that connect to a plurality of components within the control body such as a battery and a controller therefor.

Further, when the base **202** of the cartridge **200** and the receptacle **300** of the control body are coupled together, a fluid connection may also be established. In this regard, the receptacle **300** may define a fluid pathway configured to receive air from an ambient environment and direct the air to the cartridge **200** when a user draws thereon. More particularly, in one embodiment the receptacle **300** may define a rim **314** with a radially extending notch **316** defined therein. Further a longitudinally extending recessed slot **318** may extend from the notch **316** to an opening **320**. The opening **320** may define a cutout or a hole through a portion of the receptacle in some embodiments. Thus, when the receptacle **300** is engaged with the end of an external shell or body of a corresponding control body, the fluid pathway through the notch **316**, the slot **318**, and the opening **320** may remain open. Air drawn through this path may then be directed through the central opening **310** of the receptacle **300** and the central opening **248** of the base **202** when the receptacle and the base are connected to one another. Thus, air may be directed from the control body through the cartridge **200** in the manner described above when a user draws on the mouthpiece **214** of the cartridge.

Accordingly, the above-described cartridge **200** may provide benefits in terms of ease of assembly and ease of attachment to the receptacle **300** of a control body. In particular, with respect to the cartridge **200**, assembly thereof may be simplified in that the components thereof may be generally axially assembled. More specifically, in one embodiment the control component terminal **204** may be coupled to the base **202**, the electronic control component **206** may be coupled to the control component terminal, the heater terminals **220** may be coupled to the base, the heating element **218** may be coupled to the liquid transport element **216** and the combination thereof may be coupled to the heater terminals to form the atomizer, the reservoir substrate **210** may be coupled to the atomizer, the external shell **212** may be coupled to the base, and the mouthpiece **214** may be coupled to the external shell.

As described above, embodiments of smoking articles may employ an atomizer comprising a heating element formed from a wire coil. In the example embodiment illustrated in FIG. **6**, the heating element **218** is wound about a center section **236***c* of the liquid transport element **216**. The heating element **218** does not extend to the distal arms **236***a*, **236***b* of the liquid transport element **216**. In this regard, production of atomizers comprising a heating element that is formed on only a portion of the length of a liquid transport element may present certain challenges that may make economical production thereof difficult. In this regard, production of heating elements that only extend along a portion of the length of the liquid transport element may require usage of a "start and stop" winding process, wherein a wire is brought into contact with and wound about the liquid transport element, extends along a section, and then stops at the desired end of the heating element, at which the wire is removed from contact with the liquid transport element. This process may then be repeated at additional spaced locations along the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element, or the process may be conducted once for an individual liquid transport element segment sized for use in the atomizer. Regardless of the particular details of the process employed, discrete production of individual heating elements may involve repeatedly starting and stopping the supply of wire to the liquid transport element and winding the wire thereon. Thus, the production of heating elements may be relatively expensive and/or slow due to the repeated starting and stopping involved during the production process.

Accordingly, the present disclosure provides embodiments of methods of forming atomizers and related structures and atomizers produced thereby, which are configured to avoid the problems associated with the above-noted start and stop winding process. The heating elements produced in accordance with the description provided below may be employed with a variety of smoking articles. However, the heating elements may, by way of example, may be employed in embodiments of the above-described smoking articles.

FIG. **13** illustrates an input **400** for production of a plurality of atomizers. As illustrated, the input **400** comprises a liquid transport element **402** and a wire **404**. The liquid transport element **402** and the wire **404** may comprise any suitable material, such as one of the example embodiments of materials described above. Further, the particular cross-sectional shape of the liquid transport element **402** and the wire **404** may vary, and the cross-sectional areas thereof may be constant or vary along the length thereof. In this regard, the liquid transport element **402** and the wire **404** are generally described herein and illustrated as defining round cross-sectional shapes having constant cross-sectional areas along the longitudinal lengths thereof. However, various other embodiments of cross-sectional shapes may be employed, such as square, rectangular, or triangular.

As illustrated, the wire **404** continuously extends along a longitudinal length of the liquid transport element **402**. As used herein, the term continuously extending refers to a relationship between the liquid transport element **402** and the wire **404** in which the wire is coextensive along the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element. By contrast, the term continuously extending excludes the above-described embodiments of heating elements produced by start and stop winding methods and which extend along only a portion of the longitudinal length of the atomizer.

Thus, the wire **404** according to the present disclosure defines a plurality of heating elements **406** along the longitudinal length of the input **400**. The input **400** may be cut at spaced intervals to define a plurality of atomizers **408** respectively comprising a segment of the liquid transport element **402** and one of the heating elements **406** defined by the wire **404**. In this regard, the input **400** may be cut along the lines **410** to separate the input **400** into the atomizers **408**. Due to the wire **400** continuously extending along the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element **402** in the input **400**, the wire will also continuously extend along the longitudinal length of the segment of the liquid transport element when divided into individual atomizers **408**.

As further illustrated in FIG. **13**, the wire **404** may define a plurality of coils **412**. In some embodiments, as illustrated in FIG. **13**, the wire **404** may be continuously wound about the liquid transport element **402**. The term continuously wound, as used herein, refers to a wound configuration in which the angular position of the wire **404** about the liquid transport element **402** continuously changes along the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element. Thus, the wire **404** may repeatedly wrap about the perimeter of the liquid transport element **402**, as illustrated in FIG. **13** with the coils **412** continuously extending along the longitudinal length thereof. Thus, a plurality of interconnected heating elements may be formed by a single wire. In other words, a single wire may extend along and define a plurality of heating elements, each respectively useable as an atomizer.

FIG. **14** illustrates an enlarged view of the input **400** at section A from FIG. **13**, including a view of one of the heating elements **406**. As illustrated, in addition to the heating element **406**, the wire **404** may define a first end portion **414***a* and a second end portion **414***b* (collectively, "end portions **414**"). Further, the heating element **406** may comprise a first contact portion **416***a* and a second end portion **416***a* (collectively, "contact portions **416**") and a heating portion **418**. The contact portions **416** may be positioned between the end portions **414** and the heating portion **418** may be positioned between the contact portions.

The coils **412** may define a pitch that varies along the longitudinal length of each atomizer **408**. Pitch refers to a distance from a center of one coil **412** to a center of an adjacent coil. The coils **412** of the end portions **414** may define a first pitch **420**, the coils of the contact portions **416** may define a second pitch **422**, and the coils of the heating portion **418** may define a third pitch **424**.

Thus, although not required, in some embodiments the pitch **420** of the first end portion **414***a* may be substantially equal to the pitch of the second end portion **414***b*. Similarly, although not required, the pitch **422** of the first contact portion **416**A may be substantially equal to the pitch of the second contact portion **416**B. Further, it should be noted that transitions between the end portions **414** and the contact portions **416** and between the contact portions and the heating portion **418** may result in the pitch of the coils **412** varying over the length of the individual portions. In this regard, the pitch of the coils of a particular portion of the wire **404**, as used herein, refers to an average pitch of the coils over the length of the referenced portion.

In some embodiments the second pitch **422** may be less than the first pitch **420**, and the third pitch **424** may be less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch. As described below, this configuration of the pitches **420**, **422**, **424** of the end portions **414**, the contact portions **416**, and the heating portion **418** may provide particular benefits in terms of the functionality and cost of the atomizers **408**. In one embodiment the second pitch **422** of the contact portions **416** may be substantially equal to a cross-sectional width of the wire **404**. For example, in embodiments in which the wire **404** defines a round cross-section, the second pitch **422** may be substantially equal to a diameter of the wire. This pitch corresponds to a configuration in which the coils **412** of the wire **404** are substantially in contact with one another. As described below, this configuration may have certain advantages. However, various other embodiments of pitches of the coils may be employed in other embodiments.

In one embodiment a ratio of the third pitch **424** to the second pitch **422** may be from about two though eight to one, and in one embodiment about four to one. The ratio of the first pitch **420** to the second pitch **422** may be from about eight through thirty-two to one, and in one embodiment about sixteen to one. The ratio of the first pitch **420** to the third pitch **424** may be from about one through sixteen to one, and in one embodiment about four to one.

The input **400** may be employed to relatively inexpensively and rapidly produce atomizers **408**. In this regard, by coupling the wire **404** to the liquid transport element **402** in a manner by which the wire continuously extends along the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element, the input **400** may be produced continuously to the extent of the length of the material defining the wire and the liquid transport element. Thereafter, or concurrently therewith, the input **400** may be divided into the plurality of atomizers **408**. Thus, the atomizers **408** may be more efficiently produced as compared to the above-described stop and start winding process or other embodiments of processes that require discrete production of heating elements.

As noted above, the input **400** may be divided into a plurality of atomizers **408**. As illustrated in FIG. **15**, when the input **400** is divided into a plurality of atomizers **408**, the wire **404** extends from a first liquid transport element end **426***a* to a second liquid transport element end **426***b* (collectively, "liquid transport element ends **426**"). In this regard, the wire **404** continuously extends along the entirety of the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element **402**.

More particularly, FIG. **15** illustrates attachment of the atomizer **408** to certain components of the above-described cartridge **200**. In this regard, the atomizer **408** may be employed in use in a variety of aerosol delivery devices, such as cartridges for smoking articles. Thus, use of the atomizer **408** with components previously described and included in the cartridge **200** is illustrated by way of example, and it should be understood that the atomizers **408** produced from the input **400** may be employed in a variety of other aerosol delivery devices.

As illustrated in FIG. **15**, during assembly of a cartridge, in some embodiments the heater terminals **220** may be coupled to the base **202** prior to coupling the atomizer **408** to the heater terminals. In this regard, the base **202** may be employed to hold the heater terminals **220** in place so as to facilitate attachment of the atomizer **408** to the heater terminals. However, in other embodiments the heater terminals **220** may be coupled to the atomizer **408** prior to coupling the heater

terminals to the base **202**. As further illustrated in FIG. **15**, the contact portions **416** of the heating element **406** may respectively contact one of the heater terminals **220**. More particularly, the contact portions **416** of the heating element **406** may respectively contact one of the tabs **234** of the heater terminals **220**. The tabs **234** may be connected to the connector portions **416** of the heater element **406** by crimping, welding, or any other method or mechanism.

The contact portions **416** may define a plurality of coils **412**. In the illustrated embodiment (see, e.g., FIG. **14**), the contact portions **416** respectively comprise 4 coils. However, various other numbers of coils **412** may be employed in other embodiments. By way of example, in some embodiments the contact portions **416** may comprise about 3 coils to about 5 coils. Use of a plurality of coils **412** may assist in forming a connection with the tabs **234** of the heater terminals **220**. Further, providing the contact portions **416** with a relatively small pitch **422**, for example in which the coils **412** thereof touch one another, may further facilitate establishing an electrical connection between the contact portions and the heater terminals **220**. In this regard, the wire **404** may define a relatively greater surface area at the contact portions **416**, which may facilitate connection to the tabs **234**.

Further, the liquid transport element **402** may be bent about the heater terminals **220** such that the liquid transport element ends **426** are positioned proximate the base **202**. As the liquid transport element **402** is bent about the heater terminals **220**, the end portions **414** of the wire **404** may also bend and come into contact with the heater terminals. Since the wire **404** extends from the first liquid transport element end **426***a* to the second liquid transport element end **426***b*, the wire may assist in maintaining the liquid transport element **402** in the bent configuration. In this regard, as the liquid transport element **402** is bent, the wire **404** may plastically deform and retain the bent configuration. Thus, coupling between the liquid transport element **402** and the heater terminals **220** may be improved.

FIG. **16** illustrates a modified cross-sectional view through a cartridge **500** comprising the components of the cartridge **200** illustrated in FIG. **2**, with the atomizer **208** replaced with the atomizer **408** produced from the input **400**. Thus, as illustrated, the cartridge **500** includes the base **202** defining the connector end **246** configured to engage a control body. Further, the cartridge **500** includes the reservoir substrate **210** configured to hold an aerosol precursor composition. The reservoir substrate **210** defines the cavity **252** extending between the first reservoir end **254***a* and the second reservoir end **254***b*, wherein the first reservoir end is positioned proximate the base **202**.

The atomizer **408** may extend through the cavity **252** of the reservoir substrate **210**. The reservoir substrate **210** may define the grooves **256** at the cavity **252** extending from the first reservoir end **254***a* to the second reservoir end **254***b*. In this regard, the atomizer **408** may define the above-described bent configuration in which the liquid transport element **402** and the wire **404** are bent about the heater terminals **220**. As illustrated, the liquid transport element **402** may define a first distal arm **428***a* and a second distal arm **428***b* (collectively, "distal arms **428**") and a center section **428***c*.

The distal arms **428** of the liquid transport element **402** may be received in the grooves **256** at the cavity **252**. As further illustrated in FIG. **16**, the end portions **414** of the wire **404** may also be respectively received in the grooves **256**. In this regard, the end portions **414** of the wire **404** may be at least partially positioned between the liquid transport element **402** and the reservoir substrate **210**. However, as a result of employing a relatively coarse wind at the end portions **414**, in which the pitch **420** is relatively large, the reduction in fluid transfer from the reservoir substrate **210** to the liquid transport element **402** may be relatively small. In this regard, in the illustrated embodiment, each of the end portions **414** defines six coils **412**, which are spread across a relatively greater longitudinal length of the liquid transport element **404** than the contact portions **416**. However, in other embodiments the end portions may define a smaller number or a larger number of the coils. By way of example, the end portions may comprise from about three coils to about seven coils in some embodiments. It is further of note that employing a relatively large pitch **420** of the coils **412** at the end portion **414** may reduce the material costs associated with the atomizer **408** by reducing the amount of the wire **404** employed to produce the atomizers.

Further, as a result of the end portions **414** of the wire **404** being in contact with the heater terminals **220**, an electrical connection is formed therebetween. However, the end portions **414** of the wire **404** will be at substantially the same electrical potential as the heater terminals **220**, and hence the end portions of the wire will substantially avoid producing any heat. In this regard, the first end portion **414***a* will be at substantially the same electrical potential as the first contact portion **416***a*, and the second end portion **414***b* will be at substantially the same electrical potential as the second contact portion **416***b* because the contact portions **416** are also in contact with the heater terminals **220**. Accordingly, despite the wire **404** extending to the liquid transport element ends **426**, heat may only be produced at the heating portion **418**. Accordingly, the heating element **406** may directly heat only the center section **428***c* of the liquid transport element **402**, which may be desirable to control the production of aerosol by controlling the amount of aerosol precursor exposed to the heat produced by the heating element **406**.

Further, the amount of heat directed to the center section **428***c* of the liquid transport element **402** may be controlled by the pitch **424** of the coils **412** at the heating portion **418** of the wire. In this regard, the pitch **424** of the coils **412** may be relatively less than the pitch **420** of the coils at the end sections **414** but less than the pitch **422** of the coils at the contact portions **416**. By ensuring that the coils **412** are not spaced too far apart, the liquid transport element **402** may be heated to a sufficient degree to produce aerosol vapors. Further, by providing gaps between the coils **412** at the heating portion **418**, the vaporized aerosol may be able to escape from the liquid transport element **402**. In the illustrated embodiment the heating portion **418** comprises six coils **412**. However, a larger or smaller number of coils may be provided in other embodiments. For example, the heating portion may comprise from about 4 coils to about 9 coils in other embodiments.

Note that the above-described atomizer comprising a heating element with a variable spacing of coils thereof may be employed in a variety of embodiments of cartridges for aerosol delivery devices. In this regard, FIG. **17** illustrates a partially exploded view of an aerosol delivery device **600** including a control body **700**, which is illustrated in an assembled configuration, and a cartridge **800**, which is illustrated in an exploded configuration. The control body **700** may include various components as described above. For example, the control body **700** may include an outer tube **702** and a receptacle or coupler **704** and an end cap **706** coupled to opposing ends of the outer tube. Various internal components inside the outer tube **702** may include, by way of example, a flow sensor, a control component, and an electrical power source (e.g., a battery), and a light emitting diode (LED) element. However, the control body **700** may include additional or alternative components in other embodiments.

As illustrated, the cartridge **800** may comprise a base shipping plug **802**, a base **804**, a control component terminal **806**, an electronic control component **808**, a flow tube **810**, an atomizer **812**, a reservoir substrate **814**, an external shell **816**, a label **818**, a mouthpiece **820**, and a mouthpiece shipping plug **822** according to an example embodiment of the present disclosure. Many of these components are substantially similar to the components of the cartridges described above. Accordingly, only differences with respect to the previously-described embodiments of cartridges will be described below.

In this regard, in one embodiment the electronic control component **808** may comprise a single-piece printed circuit board assembly. The electronic control component **808** may include a ceramic substrate, which may comprise about 96% alumina ceramic in one embodiment. This material is inorganic, non-reactive, non-degrading, and non-porous. Use of such a ceramic material may be preferable in that it may define a robust, dimensionally-stable part without requiring a separate supporting structure. Further, such a ceramic material may allow for adhesion of a coating thereto. For example, a component side of the electronic control component **808** may comprise a coating material such as a chloro-substituted poly (para-xylylene) commercially available as Parylene C from Specialty Coating Systems, Inc., or any other coating or other sealant/barrier coating configured to protect components of the circuit board from liquid and moisture. The sealant/barrier coating may also provide the electronic control component **808** with a decreased coefficient of friction, which may facilitate an axial assembly process of the cartridge **800**.

Further, the mouthpiece shipping plug **822** is configured to engage openings in the mouthpiece **820** prior to use of the cartridge **800** in order to prevent entry of contaminants through the openings in the mouthpiece. Similarly, the base shipping plug **802** is configured to couple to an inner periphery of the base **804** to protect the base from damage or contamination during transport and storage. Further, the label **818** may serve as an exterior member providing the cartridge **800** with identifying information.

FIG. **18** illustrates a perspective view of the cartridge **800** in a partially assembled configuration. More particularly, FIG. **18** illustrates components of the cartridge **800** in a partially assembled configuration corresponding to the configuration illustrated in FIG. **8**. Thus, briefly, FIG. **18** illustrates a configuration in which the control component terminal **806** has been coupled to the base **804**, the electronic control component **808** has been coupled to the electronic control component terminal, a first heater terminal **834***a* and a second heater terminal **834***b* (collectively, "heater terminals **834**") has been coupled to the base, the flow tube **810** is received between the heater terminals, a heating element **840** is wound about a liquid transport element **838** and extends along the length thereof, the heating element is coupled to first and second tabs **836***a*, **836***b* of the heater terminals to complete the atomizer **812**, and the reservoir substrate **814** is received around the atomizer.

The reservoir substrate **814** may define a cavity **852** extending therethrough from a first reservoir end **854***a* to a second reservoir end **854***b* (collectively, "reservoir ends **854**"), wherein the first reservoir end is positioned proximate the base **804**. In this regard, the reservoir substrate **814** may define a hollow tubular configuration. The reservoir substrate **814** can comprise one or more of various materials and can be formed in a variety of different manners. In one embodiment the reservoir substrate **814** can be formed from a plurality of combined layers that can be concentric or overlapping. For example, the reservoir substrate **814** can be a continuous sheet of a material that is rolled such that the ends thereof meet along a joint **856** to form the hollow tubular configuration, or multiple layers of the material may be wrapped thereabout. Thus, the reservoir substrate **814** may conform to the shape of the components received in the cavity **852** such as the atomizer **812**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **17** and **18**, in some embodiments the cartridge **800** may additionally include the flow tube **810**. As illustrated in FIG. **18**, the flow tube **810** may be positioned between, and held in place by, the terminals **834**. More particularly, the flow tube **810** may define first **858***a* and second **858***b* opposing grooves (collectively, "grooves **858**"). The grooves **858** may be sized and shaped to respectively receive one of the terminals **834** therein. In this regard, in some embodiments the flow tube **810** may define a generally round outer perimeter, with the exception of the grooves **858**. Thus, the flow tube **810** may be received inside the cavity **852** defined through the reservoir substrate **814**. Accordingly, the flow tube **810** may additionally or alternatively be held in place by the reservoir substrate **814**. The flow tube **810** may also be held in place via contact with the electronic control component **808** in some embodiments.

The flow tube **810** may be configured to direct a flow of air received from the base **804** to the heating element **840** of the atomizer **812**. More particularly, as illustrated in FIG. **18**, the flow tube **810** may define a through hole **860** extending along the length of the center of the flow tube configured to receive air from the base **804** and direct it to the heating element **840**. Accordingly, the size of the through hole **860** may be selected to define a desired velocity of air directed to the heating element **840**. Accordingly, a desired amount of aerosol may be delivered to the air as the air passes the heating element **840**. For example, the through hole **860** may taper from a relatively larger diameter to a relatively smaller diameter proximate the heating element **840**. However, in other embodiments the through hole **860** may define a substantially constant or increasing diameter.

In some embodiments the flow tube **810** may comprise a ceramic material. For example, the flow tube **810** may comprise 96.5% aluminum tri oxide in one embodiment. This material may provide heat resistance which may be desirable due to proximity to the heating element **840**. However, the flow tube **810** may be formed from various other materials in other embodiments.

The reservoir substrate **814** includes an exterior surface **862** that can be substantially shaped and adapted to conform to an interior surface of the external shell **816** (see, FIG. **17**). Accordingly, the external shell **816** may be received over the reservoir substrate **814** and coupled to the base **804**. In a fully assembled configuration the cartridge may appear substantially similar to the cartridge **200** illustrated in FIG. **10** with the base shipping plug, the mouthpiece shipping plug, and the label coupled thereto.

Although a wire is generally described above as being continuously wound about a liquid transport element, the wire may be configured in various other manners in which the wire continuously extends along the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element in other embodiments. In this regard, FIG. **19** illustrates an enlarged view of a portion of an input **900** comprising a liquid transport element **902** and a wire **904** extending along the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element. As illustrated, the wire **904** may be wound about the liquid transport element **902** to define a heating element **906**. The wire **904** may define a plurality of coils **912** wound about the liquid transport element **902** at the heating element **906**.

In addition to the heating element **906**, the wire **904** may define a first end portion **914***a* and a second end portion **914***b* (collectively, "end portions **914**"). Further, the heating element **906** may comprise a first contact portion **916***a* and a second end portion **916***a* (collectively, "contact portions **916**") and a heating portion **918**. The contact portions **916** may be positioned between the end portions **914** and the heating portion **918** may be positioned between the contact portions.

Thus, the liquid transport element **902** and the contact portions **916** and the heating portion **918** of the input **900** may be substantially similar to the corresponding components of the input **400** described above, and hence additional details with respect to these components will not be repeated for purposes of brevity. However, whereas the embodiment of the input **400** illustrated in FIG. **14** includes a plurality of coils **412** at the end portions **414**, the end portions **914** of the input **900** illustrated in FIG. **19** may not include coils. Rather, as illustrated in FIG. **19**, in some embodiments the end portions **914** may extend substantially parallel to the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element **902**. In this regard, the end portions of the atomizers described herein may define a plurality of configurations. Embodiments in which the end portions are wound about the liquid transport element may be desirable in that coils positioned at the end sections may assist in retaining a coupling between the wire and the liquid transport element and retaining the atomizer in a bent configuration, as described above. However, embodiments in which the end portions of the wire extend substantially parallel to the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element may be desirable in that less wire may be needed to produce the atomizers, and hence material costs may be further reduced.

A method of forming a plurality of atomizers is also provided. As illustrated in FIG. **20**, the method may comprise providing a liquid transport element at operation **1002**. Further, the method may include providing a wire at operation **1004**. The method may additionally include coupling the wire to the liquid transport element such that the wire extends continuously along a longitudinal length of the liquid transport element and defines a plurality of heating elements at operation **1006**, the heating elements respectively comprising a plurality of coils of the wire.

In some embodiments coupling the wire to the liquid transport element at operation **1006** may comprise continuously winding the wire about the liquid transport element. Further, winding the wire about the liquid transport element may comprise winding the wire to define a plurality of end portions defining a first pitch and winding the wire such that each of the heating elements comprises a plurality of contact portions positioned between the end portions and defining a second pitch and a heating portion positioned between the contact portions and defining a third pitch. The second pitch may be less than the first pitch, and the third pitch may be less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch. In some embodiments the second pitch may be substantially equal to a diameter of the wire.

In some embodiments, during winding of the wire about the liquid transport element, the tension on one or both of the liquid transport element and the wire may be controlled. In this regard, winding the wire too loosely about the liquid transport element may result in the heating portion being out of contact with the liquid transport element, which could result in high temperatures of the heating element and poor vaporization during operation of the resultant atomizer. Further, winding the wire too tightly about the liquid transport element may result in impediment of the fluid flow through the liquid transport element. Accordingly, the tensions on the wire and the liquid transport element may be maintained at such levels wherein the wire remains in contact with the liquid transport element but does not substantially compress the liquid transport element.

In some embodiments the method may further comprise cutting the liquid transport element and the wire at one of the end portions to separate one of the heating elements and a segment of the liquid transport element therefrom at operation **1008**. Further, the method may include providing a first heater terminal and a second heater terminal at operation **1010** and respectively engaging the contact portions of the one of the heating elements with the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal at operation **1012**. Additionally, the method may include bending the one of the heating elements and the segment of the liquid transport element about the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal at operation **1014**. The method may also include engaging the end portions with one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal at operation **1016**.

Many modifications and other embodiments of the disclosure will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which this disclosure pertains having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Therefore, it is to be understood that the disclosure is not to be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed herein and that modifications and other embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims. Although specific terms are employed herein, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation.

The invention claimed is:

1. An input for production of a plurality of atomizers, the input comprising:

a liquid transport element; and

a wire continuously extending along a longitudinal length of the liquid transport element and defining a plurality of heating elements, the heating elements respectively comprising a plurality of coils of the wire,

wherein each of the heating elements is spaced apart along the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element.

2. The input of claim **1**, wherein the wire is continuously wound about the liquid transport element.

3. The input of claim **2**, wherein the wire further defines a plurality of end portions defining a first pitch, and each of the heating elements comprises a plurality of contact portions positioned between the end portions and defining a second pitch and a heating portion positioned between the contact portions and defining a third pitch,

wherein the second pitch is less than the first pitch, and the third pitch is less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch.

4. The input of claim **3**, wherein the second pitch is substantially equal to a diameter of the wire.

5. An atomizer for an aerosol delivery device, the atomizer comprising:

a liquid transport element extending between a first liquid transport element end and a second liquid transport element end; and

a wire continuously extending along the liquid transport element from the first liquid transport element end to the second liquid transport element end and defining a heating element comprising a plurality of coils of the wire.

6. The atomizer of claim **5**, wherein the wire is continuously wound about the liquid transport element.

7. The atomizer of claim **6**, wherein the wire further defines a plurality of end portions defining a first pitch, and the heating element comprises a plurality of contact portions

positioned between the end portions and defining a second pitch and a heating portion positioned between the contact portions and defining a third pitch,

wherein the second pitch is less than the first pitch, and the third pitch is less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch.

8. The atomizer of claim **7**, wherein the second pitch is substantially equal to a diameter of the wire.

9. The atomizer of claim **7**, further comprising a first heater terminal and a second heater terminal, wherein the contact portions of the heating element respectively contact one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal.

10. The atomizer of claim **9**, wherein the end portions respectively contact one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal.

11. A cartridge for an aerosol delivery device, the cartridge comprising:

a base defining a connector end configured to engage a control body;

a reservoir substrate configured to hold an aerosol precursor composition, the reservoir substrate defining a cavity extending therethrough from a first reservoir end to a second reservoir end, wherein the first reservoir end is positioned proximate the base; and

an atomizer extending through the cavity of the reservoir substrate, the atomizer comprising:

a liquid transport element extending between a first liquid transport element end and a second liquid transport element end; and

a wire continuously extending along the liquid transport element from the first liquid transport element end to the second liquid transport element end and defining a heating element comprising a plurality of coils of the wire.

12. The cartridge of claim **11**, wherein the wire is continuously wound about the liquid transport element.

13. The cartridge of claim **12**, wherein the wire further defines a plurality of end portions defining a first pitch, and the heating element comprises a plurality of contact portions positioned between the end portions and defining a second pitch and a heating portion positioned between the contact portions and defining a third pitch,

wherein the second pitch is less than the first pitch, and the third pitch is less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch.

14. The cartridge of claim **13**, wherein the second pitch is substantially equal to a diameter of the wire.

15. The cartridge of claim **13**, wherein the atomizer further comprises a first heater terminal and a second heater terminal, and

wherein the contact portions of the heating element respectively contact one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal.

16. The cartridge of claim **15**, wherein the end portions respectively contact one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal.

17. The cartridge of claim **13**, wherein the reservoir substrate defines a plurality of grooves at the cavity extending between the first reservoir end and the second reservoir end and configured to receive the liquid transport element and the end portions.

18. A method of forming atomizers, the method comprising:

providing a liquid transport element;

providing a wire; and

coupling the wire to the liquid transport element such that the wire extends continuously along a longitudinal length of the liquid transport element and defines a plurality of heating elements, the heating elements respectively comprising a plurality of coils of the wire,

wherein each of the heating elements is spaced apart along the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element.

19. The method of claim **18**, wherein coupling the wire to the liquid transport element comprises continuously winding the wire about the liquid transport element.

20. The method of claim **19**, wherein winding the wire about the liquid transport element comprises:

winding the wire to define a plurality of end portions defining a first pitch; and

winding the wire such that each of the heating elements comprises a plurality of contact portions positioned between the end portions and defining a second pitch and a heating portion positioned between the contact portions and defining a third pitch,

wherein the second pitch is less than the first pitch, and the third pitch is less than the first pitch and greater than the second pitch.

21. The method of claim **20**, wherein the second pitch is substantially equal to a diameter of the wire.

22. The method of claim **20**, further comprising cutting the liquid transport element and the wire at one of the end portions to separate one of the heating elements and a segment of the liquid transport element therefrom.

23. The method of claim **22**, further comprising providing a first heater terminal and a second heater terminal; and

respectively engaging the contact portions of the one of the heating elements with the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal.

24. The method of claim **23**, further comprising bending the one of the heating elements and the segment of the liquid transport element about the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal.

25. The method of claim **24**, further comprising respectively engaging the end portions with one of the first heater terminal and the second heater terminal.

26. The input of claim **1**, wherein the wire further defines a plurality of end portions positioned between each of the heating elements,

the end portions extending substantially parallel to the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element or defining a greater pitch than that of the heating elements.

27. The method of claim **18**, wherein coupling the wire to the liquid transport element comprises defining a plurality of end portions positioned between each of the heating elements,

the end portions extending substantially parallel to the longitudinal length of the liquid transport element or defining a greater pitch than that of the heating elements.

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