element 31 can be installed in the atomization core housing 30 easily. Preferably, a vertical slot 302 is formed in the side wall of the atomization core housing 30, as shown in FIG. 2, an open end of the heating element 31 faces a joint of the two horizontal ends of the multiple layers of stacked and rolled liquid transfer cloth, and the joint of the two horizontal ends of the multiple layers of liquid transfer cloth is exactly clamped in the vertical slot 302 to be fixed, such that the heating circuit of the heating element 31 can be better fit the liquid transfer unit 33, thus improving the atomization effect, and solving the problem that the joint of the two horizontal ends of the multiple layers of rolled liquid transfer cloth cannot well fit the heating element 31. Or, no slot is formed in the side wall of the atomization core housing 30, and as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 7, the multiple layers of stacked and rolled liquid transfer cloth are fixed in a cavity of an atomizer.

[0053] In some embodiments, as shown in FIG. 3 and FIG. 6, at least two vertical slots 302 are formed in the side wall of the atomization core housing 30, and the two horizontal ends of the multiple layers of stacked and rolled liquid transfer cloth are clamped in one vertical slot 302 to be fixed; or, as shown in FIG. 4, the multiple layers of liquid transfer cloth have multiple segments, and the ends of every two adjacent segments of the multiple layers of liquid transfer cloth are clamped in one vertical slot 302 to be fixed.

[0054] In some embodiments, the atomization core housing 30 is cylindrical, and the two horizontal ends of each of the multiple layers of liquid transfer cloth are connected, such that multiple stacked cylindrical structures are formed; or, the two horizontal ends of the multiple layers of liquid transfer cloth are connected to form an integrated cylindrical structure; that is, the cylindrical liquid transfer unit 33 is fixed in the cavity of the cylindrical atomization core housing 30.

[0055] In some embodiments, the vertical-grain liquid transfer cloth 332 is woven from linen-cotton fibres, and the horizontal-grain liquid transfer cloth 331 is woven from spunlace non-woven fibres. The vertical-grain liquid transfer cloth 332 woven from the linen-cotton fibres can withstand high temperature, is unlikely to be carbonized when in contact with the heating element 31, and has a longer service life, and the vertical grains matching the heating circuit of the heating element 31 allow the heating element 31 to be slightly inlaid in the vertical-grain liquid transfer cloth 332, such that the contact area between the heating element 31 and the liquid transfer cloth