section that is an equilateral hexagon with sides of length 5 mm, the device will have six longitudinal facets of 5 mm width.

As mentioned in the above aspect, the transverse cross-sectional shape has at least five corners joined by curves to form the shape having at least five sides. Where the corners are joined by curves it is preferable that the curves have a large radius compared to the length of the side so that the side only slightly deviates from linear and gives the appearance of being almost flat. ~~Alternatively, the at least five corners are joined by straight lines to form the shape having at least five sides.~~

The aerosol-generating device may be substantially cylindrical. The term cylindrical as used herein describes a three-dimensional shape that has substantially parallel sides and a base defined by a two-dimensional shape. The two-dimensional shape is that defined for the transverse cross-section, i.e., a shape having at least five sides. The term cylinder as used herein may be equivalent to the term prismatic. By substantially parallel it is meant that the sides do not need to be precisely parallel. For example, the sides may be within plus or minus 5 degrees from true parallel.

A portion of the aerosol-generating device may be shaped as an elongate frusto- pyramid having converging sides and a base defined by a two-dimensional shape. The two- dimensional shape is that defined for the transverse cross-section, i.e., a shape having at least 5 sides.

Preferably, each of the sides of the 2-dimensional shape defining the cross-section corresponds to an elongated face on an external surface of the device.

By providing an aerosol-generating device with such a multi-faceted cross-sectional shape the surface area of the device is increased as compared to a device having a circular cross-section. For example, a device that is substantially cylindrical and having a transverse cross-section in the shape of a polygon with at least 5 sides advantageously provides a user with a more ergonomic feel, while increasing the stability of the device when it is placed on a surface while it is not in use. It is anticipated that a user may wish to place the device on a flat surface, for example a table. If the device were to roll, the user may be inconvenienced. A device comprising shape features that help stabilise the device and resist rolling will be advantageous.

The cross-sectional shape, for example a polygon, may comprise between 6 and 16 sides, preferably between 7 and 12 sides. In one preferred embodiment the shape is a polygon comprising 10 sides.

The polygon may be a regular polygon. The term regular polygon refers to a polygon that is equiangular, all of the angles are the same, and equilateral, all of the sides are the same length. The sides may be straight or slightly curved. The angles may be formed by sharp corners or rounded corners. The aerosol-generating device may have a