

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



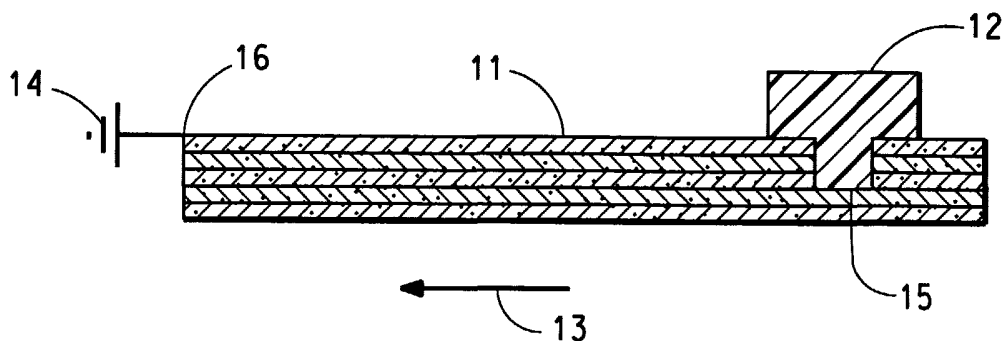
(43) International Publication Date
12 June 2003 (12.06.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/049157 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H01L 21/00** (JP). YAMAMOTO, Shinji [JP/JP]; ISHIHARA CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD., 16-4 Tabata-shin-machi 3-chome, Kita-ku, Tokyo 114-0012 (JP).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US02/41653
- (22) International Filing Date: 2 December 2002 (02.12.2002) (74) Agent: **FAIR, Tamara, L.**; E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, Legal Patent Records Center, 4417 Lancaster Pike, Wilmington, DE 19805 (US).
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
60/334,587 3 December 2001 (03.12.2001) US
- (71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): **E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY** [US/US]; 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US). **NIPPON OIL CORPORATION** [JP/JP]; 8, Chidori-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 231-0816 (JP). **ISHIHARA CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.** [JP/JP]; 16-4 Tabata-shin-machi 3-chome, Kita-ku, Tokyo 114-0012 (JP).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **SAKAI, Shuji** [JP/JP]; 2-9-5-207 Tsunashimanishi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 223-0053 (JP). **MILLER, Chris, L.** [US/US]; 1642 Flint Hill Road, Landenberg, PA 19350 (US). **UCHIDA, Daisuke** [JP/JP]; NIPPON OIL CORPORATION, 8, Chidori-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 231-0816 (JP). **KOBAYASHI, Takashi** [JP/JP]; NIPPON OIL CORPORATION, 8, Chidori-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 231-0816 (JP). **AOYAGI, Kenichi** [JP/JP]; NIPPON OIL CORPORATION, 8, Chidori-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 231-0816 (JP).
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:**
- with international search report
 - before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: TRANSFER MEMBER WITH ELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY AND ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD



(57) Abstract: An electrically conductive transfer member for transferring precision equipment materials such as silicon wafers for semiconductors and glass substrates for liquid crystal display devices, as well as the method of manufacturing the transfer member. The transfer member has a carbon fiber reinforced composite material body with an electroconductive polymer part connected to at least some of the carbon fibers of the body. The electroconductive transfer member removes static electricity of the components transferred by the transfer member.



WO 03/049157 A1

TITLE

TRANSFER MEMBER WITH ELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY AND ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD

5

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/334,587, filed December 3, 2001.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to a transfer member and its method of manufacture. More particularly, the present invention relates to a transfer member that is suitable for transferring precision equipment materials such as glass substrates for liquid-crystal display devices and silicon wafers for semiconductors, as well as its manufacturing method.

15

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The following disclosures may be relevant to various aspects of the present invention and may be briefly summarized as follows:

20 In the manufacturing processes of precision machines such as liquid-crystal display devices and semiconductors, a transfer member for transferring these components is used. Such a transfer member may be installed in a device such as an industrial robot for moving the transfer member. The components are placed or held on the transfer member and moved to the desired location.

25 Transfer members are commonly made of a metal such as aluminum. However, with the increasing need to transfer large-scale liquid-crystal display device components or silicon wafers, a transfer part made of a lightweight carbon-fiber-reinforced plastic (CFRP) with high stiffness, small deflection, and high heat resistance is desirable. In the
30 prior art, Japanese laid open (Kokai) patent No.11-354607 discloses a hand of a transfer member comprising a laminate of a layer formed of carbon fibers and polymer and a layer of metal, Japanese laid open (Kokai) patent No.11-354608 discloses a hand of a transfer member comprising a laminate of a prepreg layer in which carbon fibers are
35 arranged unidirectionally, and, Japanese laid open (Kokai) patent

No.2000-343476 discloses a transfer member comprising a three-layer structure of skin layers of CFRP (carbon-fiber-reinforced plastics) and core layer.

However, in the manufacturing processes of precision machines
5 such as liquid-crystal display devices and semiconductors, the reduction
(or elimination) of the static electricity that accumulates on the
components is also important. The static electricity on the integrated
circuit and liquid-crystal device components discolors the surface by
generating fine particles in work environments or causing a destructive
10 discharge, so that the products are defective and considered production
yield loss. Due to the recent demand for electronic components with a
higher degree of integration and miniaturization, (compared with
conventional electronic components), it is required that the static electricity
generation be suppressed to a greater extent during the manufacturing
15 processes for treating these components, compared with the conventional
technology. Japanese laid open (Kokai) patent No. 2000-216215 discloses
a transfer member made of fiber-reinforced carbon composite materials,
upon which the semiconductor wafer or liquid crystal substrate is placed
and the transfer member surface is coated with metal to prevent particles
20 such as carbon powders from scattering .

In general, there are two common methods to remove static
electricity: 1) discharging the static electricity by grounding (i.e. the
grounding method) and 2) neutralizing the static electricity by generating
ions in the atmosphere (i.e. the ion neutralizing method). The prior art
25 discloses the use of insulative material which precludes the use of the
grounding method. For example, Japanese laid open (Kokai) patent No.
9-36207 discloses the technology of using carbon contained polyimide
polymer in forming a finger in which a substrate is placed upon. Another
example includes, the Japanese published (Kohyo) No. 10-509747 which
30 discloses a carrier of anti-abrasive composite material comprising base
polymer selected from polyolefin and polyamide and milled carbon fiber
fillers having particular average fiber diameter. In addition, Japanese laid
open (Kokai) patent No.11-106665 discloses a transfer member formed of
thermoplastic polymer having predetermined surface resistivity and fibrous
35 conductive fillers having predetermined volume resistivity.

In components held and transferred by the transfer member of an insulator, such as plastics and ceramics, the grounding method cannot be used. Thus, to remove the static electricity of the components transferred by the transfer member, such as CFRP, only the ion neutralizing method is applied. However, the ion neutralization method may also be problematic. Electromagnetic noise, fine particles, and ozone are sometimes generated from the apparatus used to generate ions for neutralization, creating the possibility that these generated elements will have a negative influence on the manufacturing processes. Also, in the ion neutralizing method, a bias consisting of the amount of cations and anions is sometimes generated, and there is also a possibility that additional static electricity will be generated.

It is desirable to have methods, other than the ion neutralizing method, for the development of methods for removing electric charge generated in the components transferred by the transfer part of an insulator such as CFRP.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly stated, and in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a transfer member for transferring at least one article comprising a body having a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material and an electroconductive polymer part disposed on said body, said electroconductive polymer part having a portion for an article contact with the at least one article during transfer of the at least one article, said electroconductive polymer part being electrically connected to an at least part of the carbon fibers of the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material in said body.

Pursuant to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a manufacturing method of the transfer member for transferring at least one article, comprising a body having a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material and an electroconductive polymer part disposed on said body, comprising:

- a) preparing a body containing a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material;
- b) exposing at least part of the carbon fibers of the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material of said body; and

c) disposing an electroconductive polymer part onto said body such that the at least part of the carbon fibers being exposed are electrically connected to the electroconductive polymer part.

5

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view showing an example of the transfer part of the present invention.

10

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view showing another example of the transfer part of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a top view showing another example of the transfer part of the present invention.

15

Figure 4 is a top view showing another example of the transfer part of the present invention.

20

While the present invention will be described in connection with a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood that it is not intended to limit the invention to that embodiment. On the contrary, it is intended to cover all alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions:

5 The following definitions are provided as reference in accordance with how they are used in the context of this specification and the accompanying claims.

1. **Body** – A transfer member that has a portion that holds the article being transferred .

10 2. **Prepeg** – Dry fabric wet with a resin solution such that the resin impregnates the dry fabric.

3. **M6** – is the metric nominal diameter of a 6 mm tapped hole.

15 A key element of the present invention is the unique pitch based carbon fibers. By combining the unique pitch based carbon fibers with select epoxy polymers, the present invention provides a variety of modulus (e.g. 100GPa to over 250 GPa) and temperature capability (e.g. 100C to over 230C) and a high purity sealant option.

20 The present invention discloses a lightweight transfer member with high stiffness, heat resistance and chemical resistance, that improves transferability of a transferred article. For example, a silicon wafer for a semiconductor and a liquid crystal glass substrate moved by the transfer member of the present invention, will suppress damage to the transferred articles caused by the transferring environment and effectively remove the static electricity of the transferred article using the grounding method. The present invention allows the use of the grounding method in contrast to the prior art methods which only use the ion neutralization method.

25 The present invention has a transfer member for transferring an article, that is equipped with a transfer member body containing a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material and an electroconductive polymer installed on the body. The carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material of the transfer member body includes at least one layer of a unidirectional prepreg in which carbon fibers are arranged essentially parallel with the longitudinal direction of the body. The carbon-fiber-reinforced composite

30

material of the body includes at least one layer of a cloth prepreg containing carbon fibers, with at least part of the carbon fibers of the prepreg and the electroconductive polymer part being electrically connected.

5 The carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material of the transfer member includes: a carbon-fiber-reinforced plastic (CFRP) and a carbon-fiber-reinforced carbon composite material (C/C composite material). The CFRP material is preferred. The matrix material of the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material comprises: a thermosetting polymer, a
10 thermoplastic polymer, carbon, ceramic, metal, and mixtures thereof. In the present invention, a thermosetting polymer, carbon, or a mixture thereof is preferable as the matrix. A thermosetting polymer includes: an epoxy, aramid, bismaleimide, phenol, furan, urea, unsaturated polyester, epoxy acrylate, diallyl phthalate, vinyl ester, thermosetting
15 polyimide, melamine, and other such materials.

 The thermoplastic polymer matrix material for the present invention includes: polyimide resin, nylon, liquid aromatic polyamide, polyester, liquid aromatic polyester, polypropylene, polyether sulfone polymer, polyphenylene sulfide, polyether ether ketone, PEK, PEKK, LCP,
20 polysulfone, polyvinyl chloride, vinylon, aramid, fluoropolymer, and other such materials. The ceramic matrix material for the present invention includes: alumina, silica, titanium carbide, silicon carbide, boron nitride, silicon nitride, and other such materials. Metal matrix materials for the present invention include: titanium, aluminum, tin, silicon, copper, iron,
25 magnesium, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, tungsten, and alloys containing one or more of these metals.

 The carbon fibers included in the above-mentioned carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material comprise: petroleum pitch-type carbon fibers, coal pitch-type carbon fibers, polyacrylonitrile (PAN) carbon fibers,
30 and other such fibers. The electric resistivity of the carbon fibers is normally from $1\text{-}30\mu\Omega\cdot\text{m}$, and preferably $1\text{-}20\Omega\cdot\mu\text{m}$. The carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material may include only one kind of carbon fibers and can also include a hybrid structure of two or more kinds of these carbon fibers.

35 The form of the carbon fibers used in the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material include one-dimensional reinforcing, two-dimensional

reinforcing, three-dimensional reinforcing, random reinforcing, and similar forms are appropriately selected and adopted in accordance with the desired purpose of the transfer member. For example, the carbon fibers may be in the form of short fibers, woven fabric, nonwoven fabric, 5 unidirectional material, two-dimensional woven fabric, and three-dimensional woven fabric as desired. More specifically, the carbon fibers may be used in a material with the structure of felt, mat, braided fabric (i.e. nonwoven fabric comprising carbon fibers arranged in parallel crosses or triangular form with hot-melt polymer), unidirectional material, pseudo-10 isotropic material, plain fabric, satin, twilled fabric, pseudo thin fabric, entangled fabric, etc., is laminated and can be installed in the above-mentioned carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material.

The electroconductive polymer part is electrically connected to at least part of the carbon fibers in the body. The body makes contact with 15 the article when the article is transferred. A portion of the electroconductive polymer part is in contact with the transferred article placed thereon. The contact, between the article and the body, is electrically connected to the electroconductive polymer part via the carbon fibers. The present invention further provides contact to a grounding 20 conductor.

The electroconductive polymer part includes a polyimide polymer. In the present invention, the polymer material has electric conductivity. For example, a polymer material in which an electroconductive filler is added to a thermosetting or thermoplastic polymer. Other materials for the 25 above-mentioned polymer material include: a fluoropolymer, PEEK, PEKK, PEK, polyacetate, nylon polymer, aromatic polyimide, polyethersulfon, polyimide, polyetherimide, polyamideimide, polyester, liquid crystal polymer, polybenzimidazole, Poly(paraphenylene benzobisaxazole) (PBO), polyphenylene sulfide, polycarbonate, polyacrylate, polyacetal, or 30 mixture of two or more thereof. Other electroconductive fillers for use in the present invention include: metal powders, carbon black, carbon fibers, zinc oxide titanium oxide, potassium titanate. It is preferable, in the present invention, that the polymer material contain a polyimide that has excellent abrasive resistance, antistatic property and chemical resistance; 35 has dimensional stability and mechanical processability for manufacturing a transfer member; and does not easily damage articles such as glass

substrates or wafers when making contact with them; and does not easily generate particles.

In the present invention, the volume resistivity of the electroconductive polymer part normally ranges from 10^1 - 10^{12} $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$, and preferably from 10^4 - 10^5 $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$.

Additionally, the present invention provides a manufacturing method for making the transfer member which includes preparing a transfer member body containing a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material. The process exposes a portion of the carbon fibers of the composite material, and an electroconductive polymer part is installed on the transfer member body such that it can be electrically connected to the exposed carbon fibers. The electroconductive polymer part is installed by bonding the transfer member body and the electroconductive polymer part with an electroconductive adhesive. The manufacturing method for installation of the electroconductive polymer part comprises inserting the electroconductive polymer part into a hole or concave part. The hole and concave part are formed in a way to expose the internal carbon fibers of the composite material.

Another aspect of the present invention is the method of manufacturing a transfer member with electric conductivity. A method for manufacturing the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material such as CFRP and C/C composite material known in the art can be used. For example, the CFRP can be prepared by forming a prepreg by impregnating reinforcing carbon fibers with a thermosetting polymer, then laminating and curing them. However, it is preferable to obtain the CFRP with a prescribed elastic modulus by laminating the prepreg of unidirectional reinforcing carbon fibers, that is, unidirectional prepreg so that the direction of the fibers is 0° and 90° , 0° , $\pm 45^\circ$, and 90° or 0° , $\pm 60^\circ$, and 90° with respect to the longitudinal direction of the transfer part.

In the impregnation of the reinforcing carbon fibers into the thermosetting polymer, a hot-melt method, that usually heats the polymer to 60 - 90°C and impregnates it on the reinforcing fibers, is preferably applied. The content of the thermosetting polymer in the prepreg manufacture is usually 20 - 50 wt%, and preferably 25 - 45 wt%, relative to the total weight of the reinforcing fibers.

If necessary, a filler can be added to the polymer constituting the prepreg. The filler material includes: mica, alumina, talc, fine powder-shaped silica, wollastonite, sepiolite, basic magnesium sulfate, calcium carbonate, polytetrafluoroethylene powder, zinc powder, aluminum powder, and organic fine particles such as fine acryl particles, fine epoxy polymer particles, fine polyamide particles, and fine polyurethane particles and other such materials. The prepreg is laminated in an appropriate shape on the transfer part and heated and cured at 110-150°C for 30 min-3 hr in an autoclave or by a press, so that the CFRP can be obtained. With such a method, CFRP with stable qualities and little voids can be obtained.

The C/C composite material can also be manufactured by a known method. For example, carbon fibers are used in a form similar to the carbon fibers used for the CFRP manufacture described above. A preform (i.e. a shape formed at an intermediate step of the process) is formed by impregnating the preform into a matrix polymer such as a thermoplastic polymer and thermosetting polymer, then carbonized by a hot isostatic process (i.e. HIP) treatment or similar method so that the carbonized matrix can be formed on the carbon fibers. Carbonization can be carried out by heating the preform as described above at 500°C, preferably, 300°C, in an inert gas.

The C/C composite includes a pitch substance such as those using coal pitch, petroleum pitch, synthetic pitch, isotropic pitch, and mesophase pitch as raw materials. Also a thermoplastic polymer that may include: polyimide resin, phenol polymer, epoxy polymer, furan polymer and urea polymer and a thermosetting polymer comprises phenol polymer, epoxy polymer, furan polymer, urea polymer and other such materials.

The pitch, thermosetting polymer, or thermoplastic polymer can also be mixed with a filler and provided to the process for forming the matrix. Examples of filler material include: carbon powders, graphite powders, silicon carbide powders, silica powders, carbon fiber whiskers, carbon short fibers, and silicon carbon short fibers.

Another example of the method for manufacturing the C/C composite material, is forming a matrix by attaching a thermally decomposable carbon to carbon fibers using chemical vapor deposition

(CVD), chemical vapor infiltration (CVI), or such similar process creating the C/C composite material can be prepared. The C/C composite material obtained in this manner can be further subjected to a miniaturization treatment. In particular, the density of the composite material can be improved by repeating the matrix forming process.

The body of the transfer member of the present invention may be formed from just the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material or, from the combination of the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite fiber and other materials such as a glass fiber reinforced plastic (GFRP). The other materials include structures such as a honeycomb, a porous body, or a corrugated plate.

The body can be prepared by subjecting the molded body, containing the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material obtained using the method described above, to a process such as cutting the body to the desired shape. With such processing, the body having the desired form can be obtained with accurate working precision. Furthermore, an electrical connection of the carbon fibers and the electroconductive polymer part can be easily achieved as will be described subsequently. And, if necessary, the body can have coating agents applied to prevent particle generation from the working surface. A thermosetting polymer such as an epoxy polymer and silicone wax can be used as the coating agent.

An example of the transfer member body of the present invention is an oblong plate-shaped structure with skin layers positioned on both surfaces of the plate and a core layer positioned between the skin layers. The skin layers have a first carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material layer containing carbon fibers, that are oriented at an angle of -20° to $+20^{\circ}$ with respect to the longitudinal direction of the transfer part and have a tensile elastic modulus of 500-1,000 GPa. The second layer is a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material layer containing carbon fibers, that are oriented at an angle of $+75^{\circ}$ to $+90^{\circ}$ and/or -75° to -90° with respect to the longitudinal direction of the transfer part and have a tensile elastic modulus of 200-400 GPa. The skin layers have a third carbon-fiber reinforced composite fiber that is oriented at an angle of $+30^{\circ}$ to $+60^{\circ}$ and/or -30° to -60° with respect to the longitudinal direction of the transfer part and has a tensile elastic modulus of 500-1,000 GPa. The ratio of the

thickness of the three skin layers to the total thickness of the skin layers and the core layer is 20-80%, preferably 60-80%. The contact can be electrically connected to the polymer electroconductive part via carbon fibers of the skin layers. Also the core layer, in addition to or instead of, the above-mentioned third skin layer of carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material, may include another material layer with a structure such as a honeycomb, porous body, and/or a waved plate (corrugated) and voids may also be used. A cloth layer made of fibrous materials such as carbon fibers, can be disposed on the outermost surface of the body making it easier to process the transfer members than if the cloth layer was not present. And, if the cloth layers are made of carbon fiber, the electronic connection between the contact and electroconductive polymer part becomes easier.

The transfer member of the present invention comprises a body having a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material and an electroconductive polymer part being electrically connected to at least part of the carbon fibers in the body and having a portion for contact with a transferred article by placing it on the body. The area where the transfer member makes contact with the article may be the surface of the distal end of the transfer member, and the electroconductive polymer part.

In the transfer member of the present invention, the electrical connection of the electroconductive polymer part with at least part of the carbon fibers of the body can be achieved by: preparing the body containing the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material, exposing the part of the carbon fibers of the composite material, and installing the electroconductive polymer part on the body so that it can be electrically connected with the carbon fibers exposed. Exposing the carbon fibers may be obtained by forming the transfer member body as a molded body containing the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material and forming a hole or concave part by cutting a portion thereof. (e.g. Normally, when a molded body containing a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material is manufactured, its surface is coated with a matrix, and the carbon fibers are not exposed. Thus, if a portion of the body is cut, the carbon fibers are exposed.)

The electrical connection of the exposed carbon fibers and the electroconductive polymer part may occur by bonding the body and the

electroconductive polymer part with an electroconductive adhesive at a different portion of the electroconductive polymer part than the portion for contact with a transferred article on the surface of the body containing the cut surface or by inserting the electroconductive polymer part into the hole or concave part formed in the process for exposing the carbon fibers of the body. However, a method for bonding the body and the electroconductive polymer part is not critical, any method in which the electroconductive polymer part can be electrically connected with at least part of the carbon fiber forming the body and another portion where a transferred article may be placed in contact therewith may be used.

The transfer part of the present invention may be equipped with only one electroconductive polymer part or with several electroconductive polymer parts. When several electroconductive polymer parts are used, one or more of them can be electrically connected to the carbon fibers.

The transfer part of the present invention can be further equipped with a contact to a grounding conductor. The above-mentioned contact is electrically connected with the electroconductive polymer part via at least part of the carbon fibers, so that the static electricity of an article making contact with the electroconductive polymer part can be removed by the grounding method. The above-mentioned contact may be simply that of the exposed surface of the carbon fibers formed by cutting of the body or it may also be a desired metal electrode.

The shape of the transfer part of the present invention can be oblong as mentioned above, however, a variety of shapes including a plate shape, rod shape, fork shape, honeycomb shape, hollow rod shape, T shape, I shape, curved surface shape, or a combined shape can also be adopted for use in the present invention. Typically, the transfer member of the present invention can have an area in contact with the transferred article at its distal end or can have the contact at its proximal end. The transfer member of the present invention may have a shape in which only the electroconductive polymer part makes contact with the transferred article and supports it or, a shape in which both the electroconductive polymer part and the body make contact with the transferred article and support it. The proximal end is fixed to a device for moving the transfer member such as an industrial robot. The device is operated such that the

article being transferred may be placed or held at the distal end to enable transfer of the article.

Reference is now made to the drawings for a detailed description of the present invention. Examples of the transfer part of the present invention are explained below in reference to the figures.

Figure 1 shows an example of the transfer member of the present invention. Figure 1 is a cross section in which the transfer member is cut by a vertical section, including its longitudinal direction. A body 11 has an oblong plate shape, and is formed of a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material, and has a concave part 15 on the upper surface of its distal end. The concave part 15 is produced by forming a molded body composed of a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material and cutting it in the shape shown. An electroconductive polymer part 12 has a convex part fitting into the concave part 15 and is mounted in the body 11 via an electroconductive adhesive or by press-feeding it into the concave part 15. At the proximal end of the body 11, a contact 16 to a grounding conductor 14 is installed and connected to the grounding conductor 14. In actual use, the contact 16 may be directly connected to the grounding conductor 14 or may also be grounded via a device such as an industrial robot for moving the transfer member. The contact 16 can also have a structure fitted to each ground shape. The body 11 is formed by laminating unidirectional prepreg sheets. In the body 11, part or all of the carbon fibers are arranged substantially parallel with the longitudinal direction of the body 11, that is, in the distal position to proximal position direction. Thus, the electroconductive polymer part 12 and the contact 16 are electrically connected via the carbon fibers of the body 11, and in transferring an article, the article makes contact with the electroconductive polymer part 12, so that a current flows in the arrow 13 direction, thereby removing the current.

Reference is now made to Figure 2, which shows a vertical sectional view of another example of the transfer part of the present invention. In a transfer member body 21, a hole 25, penetrating in the thickness direction into the body 21 is formed, and an electroconductive polymer part 22 with a shape fitting to the hole 25 is mounted. The grounding conductor 24 is connected to the contact 26 in a similar manner as described in Figure 1. The electroconductive polymer part 22 is

electrically connected to a contact 26 via carbon fibers arranged substantially parallel with the longitudinal direction of the body 21, that is, in the distal position-proximal position direction in the body 21. Thus, in transferring an article, the article makes contact with the electroconductive polymer part 22, so that a current flows in the direction of arrow 23, thereby removing the current (i.e. discharging the static electricity).

Reference is now made to Figure 3, which shows a top view of an example of the transfer member of the present invention. A body 31 has a fork-shaped structure, and an electroconductive polymer part 32 is mounted in each of its branched ends. The body 31 is formed by laminating cloth prepreg sheets. In the body 31, carbon fibers in the cloth prepreps are crossed and extended in the longitudinal direction and the width direction of the transfer member body 31. Therefore, the electroconductive polymer part 32 is electrically connected to a contact 36 via said carbon fibers, and in transferring an article, the article makes contact with the electroconductive polymer part 32, so that a current flows in the arrow direction 33, thereby removing the current (i.e. discharging the static electricity). The grounding conductor 34 is connected to the contact 36 in a similar manner as described in Figure 1.

Reference is now made to Figure 4, which shows a top view showing another example of the transfer member of the present invention. The body 41 has a fork-shaped structure. In the body 41, part or all of the carbon fibers are arranged essentially parallel with the longitudinal direction, that is, the distal position-proximal position direction of the body 41. An electroconductive polymer part 42 is mounted at a position shown in Figure 4, so that it is electrically connected to a contact 46 via the *carbon fibers*. The grounding conductor 44 is connected to the contact 46 in a similar manner as described in Figure 1. Thus, in transferring an article, the article makes contact with the electroconductive polymer part 42, so that a current flows in the arrow direction 43, thereby removing the current (i.e. discharging the static electricity).

The transfer member of the present invention comprises a body comprising a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material and an electroconductive polymer part being electrically connected to at least part of the carbon fibers in said body and having a portion for contact with a transferred article by it being placed on, can improve transferability of a

transferred article such as silicon wafer for semiconductor and liquid crystal glass substrate by a transfer member, suppress damage to the transferred articles caused by a transferring environment and be easily manufactured, and has lightness, high stiffness, and high heat resistance due to the body containing a fiber reinforced composite material and the electroconductive polymer part associated with the body, in addition, can effectively remove the static electricity of an article by the grounding method. Therefore, components such as large-scale glass substrates and wafers, which require an accurate operation, can be favorably transferred without lowering their qualities and yield. Thus, the transfer part is very useful in the manufacturing processes of equipment such as precision equipment. Also, in the method for manufacturing the transfer member of the present invention, the above-mentioned transfer part can be manufactured in a simple manner.

EXAMPLES

The following application examples and comparative examples are provided to further explain the invention and is not intended to limit the present invention to the examples described.

EXAMPLE 1

A transfer member incorporating an electroconductive polymer part and a body made of CFRP was manufactured. First, a skin layer was prepared using a pitch carbon fiber Pitch-type carbon fibers with a tensile elastic modulus of 800 GPa were unidirectionally pulled, aligned, and impregnated with an epoxy polymer, so that unidirectional prepreg sheets were prepared. Several prepreps were laminated so that the direction of the carbon fibers was 0° (that is, the same direction), with respect to the longitudinal direction of the transfer part. The sheet laminated was treated in an autoclave, so that a skin layer with a thickness of about 1.3 mm was manufactured.

Next, the core layer was manufactured. Pitch-type carbon fibers with a tensile elastic modulus of 600 GPa were unidirectionally pulled, aligned, and impregnated with an epoxy polymer, so that unidirectional prepreg sheets were prepared. Several prepreps were laminated so that the direction of the carbon fibers was 90° with respect to the longitudinal

direction of the transfer part. The laminated sheet was treated in an autoclave, so that a core layer with a thickness of about 1.5 mm was manufactured.

5 Next the body is manufactured from CFRP. The core layer described above was disposed between two sheets of skin layers described above and adhered with conductive thermosetting adhesive, so that a laminate having the skin layers on the upper and lower surfaces and the core layer between them was obtained. On the surfaces of two skin layers, a woven fabric prepeg (satin, about 0.1 mm in thickness) of carbon
10 fibers with a tensile elastic modulus of 230 GPa was adhered to form a cloth layer then heated under pressure, thereby obtaining a CFRP plate. A M6 tap hole for installation was formed in the CFRP plate, so that a body with a length of 600 mm, a width of 240 mm, and a thickness of 4.3 mm was formed.

15 Next, the transfer member is manufactured. At the distal end of the upper surface of the CFRP body (manufactured as described above), three holes with an inner diameter of 3 mm penetrating in the thickness direction were formed. Three pads made of an electroconductive polymer with a volume resistivity of $10^4 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$, which had concave parts fitting to
20 these holes and which included a polyimide polymer (Vespel® SP-102 available from DuPont), were installed in each of these holes by press-feeding them, so that a transfer member was created.

EXAMPLE 2

25 The first three steps of Example 1 apply to this example. Next, an alternate embodiment of the transfer member was then manufactured. At the distal end of the upper surface of the body formed in Example 1, three holes with an inner diameter of 3 mm and a depth of 1 mm were formed.
30 Three pads made of an electroconductive polymer with a volume resistivity of $10^4 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$, which had concave parts fitting to these holes and which included a polyimide polymer (Vespel® SP-102 available from DuPont), were installed by press-feeding them into each of these holes, so that a transfer member was created.

EXAMPLE 3

DE-ELECTRIFICATION TEST OF STATIC ELECTRICITY

5 The transfer members obtained in Examples 1 and 2 were respectively installed in a transfer device, then the transfer members were grounded. Next, a silicon wafer with a diameter of about 300 mm, which was an article being transferred, was charged at about 2 kV using a power source for a forced charging. Next, the charged silicon wafer was placed
10 so that it could make contact with three polymer pads of the transfer members, then held for about a 3 second time period so that the voltage charge could dissipate through the electroconductive transfer member. The charged voltage of the wafer was then measured by an electrostatic voltage meter (by Shishido Electrostatics, Ltd. Model STATIRON DZ3) to
15 verify the function of the electroconductive transfer member. The voltage meter measured that the voltage charge of the wafer dissipated to a value of less than 200 Volts after contact with the transfer member for three (3) seconds confirming that the removal of static electricity was effectively carried out.

20

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE

A transfer member was made of ceramic in this comparative example. An M6 tap hole was formed in an aluminum plate with a length of
25 600 mm, a width of 240 mm, and a thickness of 4.3 mm, so that a body was created. Similarly to Example 1 and 2 described above, three pads made of an electroconductive polymer, which included a polyimide polymer and had a volume resistivity of $10^4 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$, were installed in the body, so that transfer members were formed. These transfer members
30 were subjected to a test to determine if the static electricity is removed similarly to Example 3 described above. In contrast to Example 3, it was confirmed that the charged voltage of the silicon wafer seldom changed before and after the test, and that the static electricity could not be removed after a three (3) second measurement and remained at a value
35 greater than 1600 Volts. (The voltage was measured using a Shishido Electrostatics, Ltd. Model STATIRON DZ3 electrostatic voltage meter.)

It is therefore, apparent that there has been provided in accordance with the present invention, a transfer member with electric conductivity and its manufacturing method, that fully satisfies the aims and advantages hereinbefore set forth. While this invention has been described in
5 conjunction with a specific embodiment thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A transfer member for transferring at least one article
5 comprising:
a body having a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material; and
an electroconductive polymer part disposed on said body, said
electroconductive polymer part having a portion for contact with the at
least one article during transfer of the at least one article, said
10 electroconductive polymer part being electrically connected to an at least
part of the carbon fibers of the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material
in said body.
2. The transfer member of **Claim 1**, wherein said carbon-fiber-
15 reinforced composite material comprises a purity of less than 15 ppm
water and less than 1 ppm hydrogen gas being evolved at a vacuum of 10^{-5} Pa, having a temperature condition of from 25°C to 250°C at a ramp up
rate of 10°C/minute.
- 20 3. The transfer member of **Claim 1 or 2**, wherein said body has a
proximal end to which a grounding contact to a grounding conductor is
provided, and said article contact being electrically connected to said
electroconductive polymer part by said at least part of the carbon fibers.
- 25 4. The transfer member of **Claim 1 or 3**, wherein said carbon-fiber-
reinforced composite material of said body comprises at least one layer of
a unidirectional prepreg having carbon fibers arranged substantially
parallel with a longitudinal direction of said body, and at least part of the
carbon fibers of said unidirectional prepreg and said electroconductive
30 polymer part being electrically connected.
5. The transfer member of **Claim 1 or 3**, wherein said carbon-fiber-
reinforced composite material of said body comprises at least one layer of
a cloth prepreg containing carbon fibers and at least part of the carbon
35 fibers of said prepreg and said electroconductive polymer part being
electrically connected.

6. The transfer member of any of **Claims 1- 5**, wherein said electroconductive polymer part comprises one or more of: a polyimide, epoxy , aramid , bismaleimide , phenol , furane , urea , unsaturated
5 polyester , epoxy acrylate , diallyl phthalate , vinyl ester, melamine , nylon polymer, liquid aromatic polyamide polymer, polyester polymer, liquid aromatic polyester polymer, polypropylene polymer, polyether sulfone polymer, polyphenylene sulfide polymer, polyether ether ketone polymer, poly ether ketone polymer, poly ether ketone polymer, polysulfone
10 polymer, polyvinyl chloride polymer, vinylon polymer, aramid polymer, liquid crystal polymer, Poly(paraphenylene benzobisaxazole) or fluoropolymer.

7. A manufacturing method of the transfer member of any of
15 **Claims 1-6**, comprising:
a) preparing a body containing a carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material;
b) exposing at least part of the carbon fibers of the carbon-fiber-reinforced composite material of said body; and
20 c) disposing an electroconductive polymer part onto said body such that the at least part of the carbon fibers being exposed are electrically connected to the electroconductive polymer part.

8. The manufacturing method of **Claim 7**, wherein said
25 electroconductive polymer part is disposed upon said body using an electroconductive adhesive.

9. The manufacturing method of **Claim 7**, wherein the disposing
step comprises inserting said electroconductive polymer part into a
30 defined aperture or a concave part formed for exposing at least part of the carbon fibers.

1/2

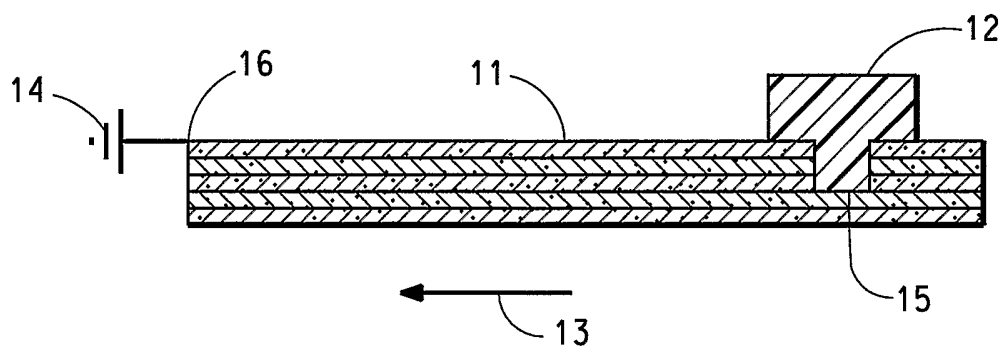


FIG. 1

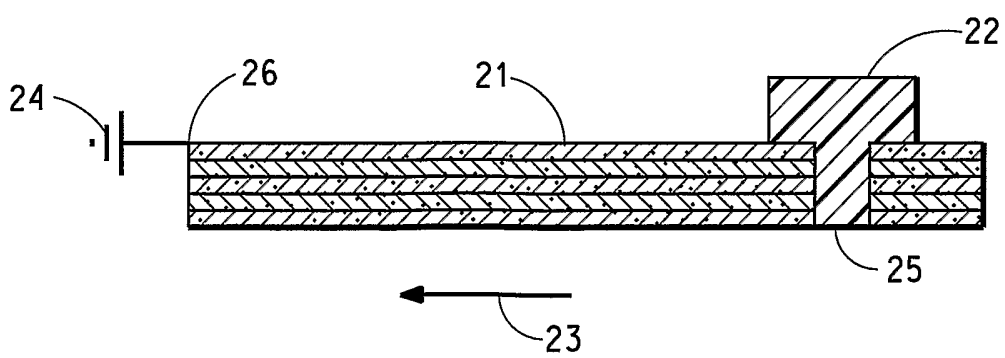


FIG. 2

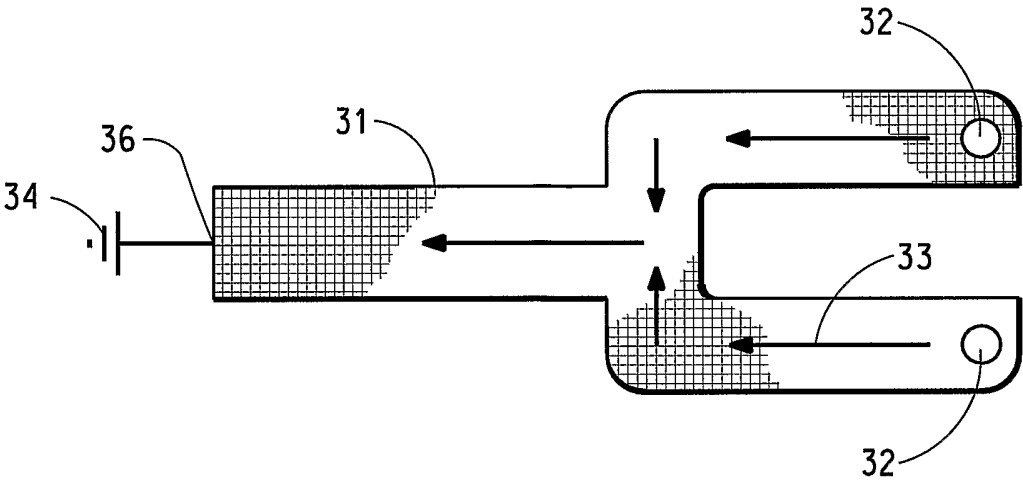


FIG. 3

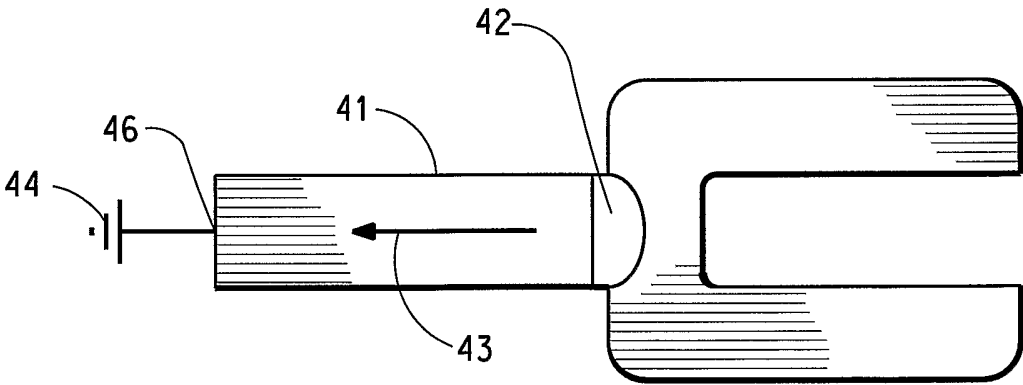


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 02/41653

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H01L21/00

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H01L B25J

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

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

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 15, 6 April 2001 (2001-04-06) -& JP 2000 343476 A (NIPPON MITSUBISHI OIL CORP), 12 December 2000 (2000-12-12) cited in the application abstract ---	1,7
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 03, 31 March 1997 (1997-03-31) -& JP 08 288190 A (HITACHI LTD;SEKISUI CHEM CO LTD), 1 November 1996 (1996-11-01) abstract ---	1,7
A	US 5 280 979 A (POLI BERNARD ET AL) 25 January 1994 (1994-01-25) abstract; claims; figures ---	1-7
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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

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

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

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 May 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

13/05/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Hamdani, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 02/41653

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 016, no. 208 (M-1249), 18 May 1992 (1992-05-18) -& JP 04 035827 A (KYOCERA CORP), 6 February 1992 (1992-02-06) abstract ----	1,7
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 012, no. 393 (E-670), 19 October 1988 (1988-10-19) -& JP 63 133644 A (HITACHI ELECTRONICS ENG CO LTD), 6 June 1988 (1988-06-06) abstract ----	1,7
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 008, no. 053 (E-231), 9 March 1984 (1984-03-09) -& JP 58 207651 A (HITACHI SEISAKUSHO KK;OTHERS: 01), 3 December 1983 (1983-12-03) abstract ----	1,7
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 016, no. 134 (E-1185), 6 April 1992 (1992-04-06) -& JP 03 296243 A (TOSHIBA CERAMICS CO LTD), 26 December 1991 (1991-12-26) abstract -----	1,7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 02/41653

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 2000343476 A	12-12-2000	NONE	
JP 08288190 6 A		NONE	
US 5280979 A	25-01-1994	DE 69203808 D1 DE 69203808 T2 EP 0524112 A1 JP 3317721 B2 JP 5211227 A KR 154342 B1	07-09-1995 14-12-1995 20-01-1993 26-08-2002 20-08-1993 01-12-1998
JP 04035827 6 A		NONE	
JP 63133644 6 A		NONE	
JP 58207651 6 A		NONE	
JP 03296243 6 A		NONE	