What is claimed is:

1. A pillared body separation method for separating first pillared bodies each of which has a first end face and a second end face parallel with each other from second pillared bodies each of which has a length and a thickness greater than those of the first pillared body by using a sieve that has holes formed therein satisfying the following conditions (I) and (II):

(I) when a direction along an opening face of the sieve is set to a Y direction, a direction along an opening face of the sieve and vertical to the Y direction is set to an X direction, and a direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction, and a virtual rotation axis A that penetrates the center of gravity of the first pillared body and is parallel with the first end face and the second end face of the first pillared body is disposed inside a hole so as to be along the X-Y plane, and the first pillared body is rotated around the virtual rotation axis A, each hole is a hole having a shape in which the first pillared body can rotate 360° without coming into contact with the sieve, regardless of the direction of the virtual rotation axis A within the X-Y plane; and

(II) when an area formed by projecting a first pillared body obtained after 360° rotation of the body around the virtual rotation axis A on the X-Y plane that includes the virtual rotation axis A is set to a first pillared body passing area, and the interval of edges of the hole that face each other in the direction of the virtual rotation axis A interposing the first pillared body passing area is set to D, the hole is a hole of which the minimum value of D is less than the length and the thickness of each second pillared body.

2. A pillared body separation method for separating first pillared bodies each of which

has a first end face and a second end face not parallel with each other and second pillared bodies each of which has a length and a thickness greater than those of each first pillared body using a sieve that has holes formed therein satisfying the following conditions (III) and (IV):

(III) when a direction along an opening face of the sieve is set to a Y direction, a direction that is along an opening face of the sieve and vertical to the Y direction is set to an X direction, and a direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction, and a virtual rotation axis A that penetrates the center of gravity of the first pillared body and is vertical to the longest straight line of the distance between the first end face and the second end face on a side face of the first pillared body is disposed inside a hole so as to be along the X-Y plane, and the first pillared body is rotated around the virtual rotation axis A, each hole is a hole having a shape in which the first pillared body can rotate 360° without coming into contact with the sieve, regardless of the direction of the virtual rotation axis A within the X-Y plane; and

(IV) when an area formed by projecting a first pillared body obtained after 360° rotation of the body around the virtual rotation axis A on the X-Y plane that includes the virtual rotation axis A is set to a first pillared body passing area, and the interval of edges of the hole that face each other interposing the first pillared body passing area in the direction of the virtual rotation axis A is set to D, the hole is a hole of which the minimum value of D is less than the length and the thickness of each second pillared body.

3. The pillared body separation method according to claim 1, wherein the holes have a hexagonal shape.

4. The pillared body separation method according to claim 2, wherein the holes have a hexagonal shape.

5. The pillared body separation method according to claim 1, wherein the holes have an oblong shape.

6. The pillared body separation method according to claim 2, wherein the holes have an oblong shape.

7. The pillared body separation method according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the holes satisfy all of the following conditions (a) to (d):

(a) each hole has pairs of sides facing each other which are parallel with each other and have the same length;

(b) the distance W between any side S_1 of the hole and a side S_2 that is parallel with the side S_1 is greater than the diameter and the length of each first pillared body and smaller than the diameter of each second pillared body;

(c) when the direction of W is set to the X direction, the direction parallel with the side S_1 is set to the Y direction, and the direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to the Z direction, and the first pillared body is inserted into the hole so that the axis direction of the body is parallel with the Z direction and a rotation axis is provided at the center of the axis direction, a length L_A of the side S_1 and the maximum length L_B of the hexagon in the Y direction are lengths in which an axis of the first pillared body can rotate so as to be along the Y-Z plane; and

(d) L_A and L_B are lengths in which each second pillared body cannot penetrate through the hole when the body is disposed on the hole so that the axis direction thereof

is along the X direction.

8. The pillared body separation method according to claim 7, wherein the first pillared body and the second pillared body are respectively columnar bodies.

9. The pillared body separation method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the sieve is a cylindrical sieve, the first pillared body and the second pillared body are supplied to an inner circumferential face side of the cylindrical sieve, and the cylindrical sieve is rotated.

10. The pillared body separation method according to claim 9, wherein scale that is generated from at least one of the first pillared bodies and the second pillared bodies and adheres to the inner circumferential face of the cylindrical sieve is removed.

11. The pillared body separation method according to claim 10, wherein the scale is removed by bringing a brush into contact with the inner circumferential face of the cylindrical sieve.

12. The pillared body separation method according to claim 10, wherein the scale is removed by tapping the cylindrical sieve with a hammer.

13. A pillared body separation device that includes a sieve having holes that are formed therein satisfying the following conditions (I) and (II) and separates first pillared bodies each of which has a first end face and a second end face parallel with each other from second pillared bodies each of which has a length and a thickness greater than those of

each first pillared body, the conditions are:

(I) when a direction along the opening face of the sieve is set to a Y direction, a direction along an opening face of the sieve and vertical to the Y direction is set to an X direction, and a direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction, and a virtual rotation axis A that penetrates the center of gravity of the first pillared body and is parallel with the first end face and the second end face of the first pillared body is disposed inside a hole so as to be along the X-Y plane, and the first pillared body is rotated around the virtual rotation axis A, each hole is a hole having a shape in which the first pillared body can rotate 360° without coming into contact with the sieve, regardless of the direction of the virtual rotation axis A within the X-Y plane; and

(II) when an area formed by projecting a first pillared body obtained after 360° rotation of the body around the virtual rotation axis A on the X-Y plane that includes the virtual rotation axis A is set to a first pillared body passing area, and the interval of edges of the hole that face each other in the direction of the virtual rotation axis A interposing the first pillared body passing area is set to D, the hole is a hole of which the minimum value of D is less than the length and the thickness of each second pillared body.

14. A pillared body separation device that includes a sieve having holes that are formed therein satisfying the following conditions (III) and (IV) and separates first pillared bodies each of which has a first end face and a second end face not parallel with each other from second pillared bodies each of which has a length and a thickness greater than those of each first pillared body, the conditions are:

(III) when one direction along an opening face of the sieve is set to a Y direction, a direction that is along the opening face of the sieve and vertical to the Y direction is set

to an X direction, and a direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction, and a virtual rotation axis A that penetrates the center of gravity of the first pillared body and is vertical to the longest straight line of the distance between the first end face and the second end face on a side face of the first pillared body is disposed inside a hole so as to be along the X-Y plane, and the first pillared body is rotated around the virtual rotation axis A, each hole is a hole having a shape in which the first pillared body can rotate 360° without coming into contact with the sieve, regardless of the direction of the virtual rotation axis A within the X-Y plane; and

(IV) when an area formed by projecting a first pillared body obtained after 360° rotation of the body around the virtual rotation axis A on the X-Y plane that includes the virtual rotation axis A is set to a first pillared body passing area, and the interval of edges of the hole that face each other interposing the first pillared body passing area in the direction of the virtual rotation axis A is set to D, the hole is a hole of which the minimum value of D is less than the length and the thickness of each second pillared body.

15. The pillared body separation device according to claim 13 or 14, wherein holes have a hexagonal shape, satisfying all of the following conditions (a) to (d):

(a) each hole has pairs of sides facing each other which are parallel with each other and have the same length;

(b) the distance W between any side S_1 of the hole and a side S_2 that is parallel with the side S_1 is greater than the diameter and the length of each first pillared body and smaller than the diameter of each second pillared body;

(c) when the direction of W is set to the X direction, the direction parallel with the side S_1 is set to the Y direction, and the direction vertical to both of the X direction

and the Y direction is set to the Z direction, and the first pillared body is inserted into the hole so that the axis direction of the body is parallel with the Z direction and a rotation axis is provided at the center of the axis direction, a length L_A of the side S_1 and the maximum length L_B of the hexagon in the Y direction are lengths in which an axis of the first pillared body can rotate so as to be along the Y-Z plane; and

(d) L_A and L_B are lengths in which each second pillared body cannot penetrate through the hole when the body is disposed on the hole so that the axis direction thereof is along the X direction.

What is claimed is:

1. A pillared body separation method for separating first pillared bodies each of which has a first end face and a second end face parallel with each other from second pillared bodies each of which has a length and a thickness greater than those of the first pillared body by using a sieve that has hexagonal holes formed therein satisfying the following conditions (I), (II) and (a) to (d):

(I) when a direction along an opening face of the sieve is set to a Y direction, a direction along an opening face of the sieve and vertical to the Y direction is set to an X direction, and a direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction, and a virtual rotation axis A that penetrates the center of the first pillared body and is parallel with the first end face and the second end face of the first pillared body is disposed inside a hole so as to be along the X-Y plane, and the first pillared body is rotated around the virtual rotation axis A, each hole is a hole having a shape in which the first pillared body can rotate 360° without coming into contact with the sieve, regardless of the direction of the virtual rotation axis A within the X-Y plane;

(II) when an area formed by projecting a first pillared body obtained after 360° rotation of the body around the virtual rotation axis A on the X-Y plane that includes the virtual rotation axis A is set to a first pillared body passing area, and the interval of edges of the hole that face each other in the direction of the virtual rotation axis A interposing the first pillared body passing area is set to D, the hole is a hole of which the minimum value of D is less than the length and the thickness of each second pillared body;

(a) each hole has pairs of sides facing each other which are parallel with each other and have the same length;

(b) the distance W between any side S_1 of the hole and a side S_2 that is parallel with the side S_1 is greater than the diameter and the length of each first pillared body and smaller than the diameter of each second pillared body;

(c) when the direction of W is set to the X direction, the direction parallel with the side S_1 is set to the Y direction, and the direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to the Z direction, and the first pillared body is inserted into the hole so that the axis direction of the body is parallel with the Z direction and a rotation axis is provided at the center of the axis direction, a length L_A of the side S_1 and the maximum length L_B of the hexagon in the Y direction are lengths in which an axis of the first pillared body can rotate so as to be along the Y-Z plane; and

(d) L_A and L_B are lengths in which each second pillared body cannot penetrate through the hole when the body is disposed on the hole so that the axis direction thereof is along the X direction.

2. A pillared body separation method for separating first pillared bodies each of which has a first end face and a second end face not parallel with each other from second pillared bodies each of which has a length and a thickness greater than those of each first pillared body by using a sieve that has hexagonal holes formed therein satisfying the following conditions (III), (IV) and (a) to (d):

(III) when a direction along an opening face of the sieve is set to a Y direction, a direction that is along an opening face of the sieve and vertical to the Y direction is set to an X direction, and a direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction, and a virtual rotation axis A that penetrates the center of the first pillared body and is vertical to the longest straight line of the distance between the first end face and the second end face on a side face of the first pillared body is disposed

inside a hole so as to be along the X-Y plane, and the first pillared body is rotated around the virtual rotation axis A, each hole is a hole having a shape in which the first pillared body can rotate 360° without coming into contact with the sieve, regardless of the direction of the virtual rotation axis A within the X-Y plane;

(IV) when an area formed by projecting a first pillared body obtained after 360° rotation of the body around the virtual rotation axis A on the X-Y plane that includes the virtual rotation axis A is set to a first pillared body passing area, and the interval of edges of the hole that face each other interposing the first pillared body passing area in the direction of the virtual rotation axis A is set to D, the hole is a hole of which the minimum value of D is less than the length and the thickness of each second pillared body;

(a) each hole has pairs of sides facing each other which are parallel with each other and have the same length;

(b) the distance W between any side S_1 of the hole and a side S_2 that is parallel with the side S_1 is greater than the diameter and the length of each first pillared body and smaller than the diameter of each second pillared body;

(c) when the direction of W is set to the X direction, the direction parallel with the side S_1 is set to the Y direction, and the direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to the Z direction, and the first pillared body is inserted into the hole so that the axis direction of the body is parallel with the Z direction and a rotation axis is provided at the center of the axis direction, a length L_A of the side S_1 and the maximum length L_B of the hexagon in the Y direction are lengths in which an axis of the first pillared body can rotate so as to be along the Y-Z plane; and

(d) L_A and L_B are lengths in which each second pillared body cannot penetrate

through the hole when the body is disposed on the hole so that the axis direction thereof is along the X direction.

3. The pillared body separation method according to claim 1, wherein the holes have an oblong shape.

4. The pillared body separation method according to claim 2, wherein the holes have an oblong shape.

5. The pillared body separation method according to claim 1, wherein the first pillared body and the second pillared body are respectively columnar bodies.

6. The pillared body separation method according to claim 2, wherein the first pillared body and the second pillared body are respectively columnar bodies.

7. The pillared body separation method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the sieve is a cylindrical sieve, the first pillared body and the second pillared body are supplied to an inner circumferential face side of the cylindrical sieve, and the cylindrical sieve is rotated.

8. The pillared body separation method according to claim 7, wherein scale that is generated from at least one of the first pillared bodies and the second pillared bodies and adheres to the inner circumferential face of the cylindrical sieve is removed.

9. The pillared body separation method according to claim 8, wherein the scale is

removed by bringing a brush into contact with the inner circumferential face of the cylindrical sieve.

10. The pillared body separation method according to claim 8, wherein the scale is removed by tapping the cylindrical sieve with a hammer.

11. A pillared body separation device that includes a sieve having hexagonal holes that are formed therein satisfying the following conditions (I), (II) and (a) to (d) and separates first pillared bodies each of which has a first end face and a second end face parallel with each other from second pillared bodies each of which has a length and a thickness greater than those of each first pillared body, the conditions are:

(I) when a direction along the opening face of the sieve is set to a Y direction, a direction along an opening face of the sieve and vertical to the Y direction is set to an X direction, and a direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction, and a virtual rotation axis A that penetrates the center of the first pillared body and is parallel with the first end face and the second end face of the first pillared body is disposed inside a hole so as to be along the X-Y plane, and the first pillared body is rotated around the virtual rotation axis A, each hole is a hole having a shape in which the first pillared body can rotate 360° without coming into contact with the sieve, regardless of the direction of the virtual rotation axis A within the X-Y plane;

(II) when an area formed by projecting a first pillared body obtained after 360° rotation of the body around the virtual rotation axis A on the X-Y plane that includes the virtual rotation axis A is set to a first pillared body passing area, and the interval of edges of the hole that face each other in the direction of the virtual rotation axis A interposing

the first pillared body passing area is set to D, the hole is a hole of which the minimum value of D is less than the length and the thickness of each second pillared body;

(a) each hole has pairs of sides facing each other which are parallel with each other and have the same length;

(b) the distance W between any side S_1 of the hole and a side S_2 that is parallel with the side S_1 is greater than the diameter and the length of each first pillared body and smaller than the diameter of each second pillared body;

(c) when the direction of W is set to the X direction, the direction parallel with the side S_1 is set to the Y direction, and the direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to the Z direction, and the first pillared body is inserted into the hole so that the axis direction of the body is parallel with the Z direction and a rotation axis is provided at the center of the axis direction, a length L_A of the side S_1 and the maximum length L_B of the hexagon in the Y direction are lengths in which an axis of the first pillared body can rotate so as to be along the Y-Z plane; and

(d) L_A and L_B are lengths in which each second pillared body cannot penetrate through the hole when the body is disposed on the hole so that the axis direction thereof is along the X direction.

12. A pillared body separation device that includes a sieve having hexagonal holes that are formed therein satisfying the following conditions (III), (IV) and (a) to (d) and separates first pillared bodies each of which has a first end face and a second end face not parallel with each other from second pillared bodies each of which has a length and a thickness greater than those of each first pillared body, the conditions are:

(III) when one direction along an opening face of the sieve is set to a Y direction, a direction that is along the opening face of the sieve and vertical to the Y direction is set

to an X direction, and a direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction, and a virtual rotation axis A that penetrates the center of the first pillared body and is vertical to the longest straight line of the distance between the first end face and the second end face on a side face of the first pillared body is disposed inside a hole so as to be along the X-Y plane, and the first pillared body is rotated around the virtual rotation axis A, each hole is a hole having a shape in which the first pillared body can rotate 360° without coming into contact with the sieve, regardless of the direction of the virtual rotation axis A within the X-Y plane;

(IV) when an area formed by projecting a first pillared body obtained after 360° rotation of the body around the virtual rotation axis A on the X-Y plane that includes the virtual rotation axis A is set to a first pillared body passing area, and the interval of edges of the hole that face each other interposing the first pillared body passing area in the direction of the virtual rotation axis A is set to D, the hole is a hole of which the minimum value of D is less than the length and the thickness of each second pillared body;

(a) each hole has pairs of sides facing each other which are parallel with each other and have the same length;

(b) the distance W between any side S_1 of the hole and a side S_2 that is parallel with the side S_1 is greater than the diameter and the length of each first pillared body and smaller than the diameter of each second pillared body;

(c) when the direction of W is set to the X direction, the direction parallel with the side S_1 is set to the Y direction, and the direction vertical to both of the X direction and the Y direction is set to the Z direction, and the first pillared body is inserted into the hole so that the axis direction of the body is parallel with the Z direction and a rotation

axis is provided at the center of the axis direction, a length L_A of the side S_1 and the maximum length L_B of the hexagon in the Y direction are lengths in which an axis of the first pillared body can rotate so as to be along the Y-Z plane; and

(d) L_A and L_B are lengths in which each second pillared body cannot penetrate through the hole when the body is disposed on the hole so that the axis direction thereof is along the X direction.