the lateral direction. The first member 60 is formed of silicon carbide or ceramic. The length of the first member 60 in the vertical direction and the length of the electrostatic chuck 1111 in the vertical direction are defined by their respective lengths in the direction orthogonal to the central axis of the first member 60. Furthermore, the width of the first member 60 in the lateral direction and the width of the first through hole H1 in the lateral direction are defined by their respective lengths in the direction orthogonal to the central axis of the first member 60.

[0035] As described above, the width of the first member 60 in the lateral direction is smaller than the width of the first through hole H1 in the lateral direction. Therefore, as illustrated in FIG. 4, a first gap is formed between the first member 60 and the inner surface of the electrostatic chuck 1111 that provides the first through hole H1. That is, the first member 60 forms a first gap between the inner surface of the electrostatic chuck 1111 defining the first through hole H1 and the first member 60. The first member 60 forms the first gap between the inner surface of the electrostatic chuck 1111 and the first member 60 over the entire circumference thereof. The first gap extends from the upper end to the lower end of the side surface of the first member 60.

[0036] The second member 70 is disposed below the first member 60 and supports the first member 60. The second member 70 has a columnar shape and is disposed at least within the second through hole H2. In the example illustrated in FIG. 3, the second member 70 is disposed within the first through hole H1 and within the second through hole H2. The second member 70 may include a first rod 71 and a second rod 72.