copolymer or a polyethylene terephthalate copolymer.

In the example in Fig. 2, an embodiment is shown in which the back glass 17 is used, however, a back sheet may be used instead of the back glass.

In the present production method, it is preferred to use the back glass, whereby the resulting solar cell module has excellent fastness property and durability as a building material.

The back glass or the back sheet may be black, or may further have a black colored layer (black layer), whereby it is possible to suppress entrance of light transmitted through the solar cells into the solar cells from the side opposite from the first encapsulant layer. As a result, weather resistance of the solar cell module will more improve.

The black layer has a black appearance, and specifically, contains a black coloring agent with L^* value of preferably from 0 to 40, more preferably from 0 to 20, particularly preferably from 0 to 10.

[0055]

In the above description, an embodiment is shown in which the cover glass, the first encapsulant material, the design material and the second encapsulant material are laminated only on one side of solar cells, however, the present production method is not limited thereto.

For example, in the present production method, the same constitution as that on one side of solar cells may be provided on the other side of the solar cells.

[0056]

Contact-bonding with heating may be conducted, for example, be a hot contact-bonding apparatus or a vacuum hot contact-bonding apparatus.

The heating temperature in contact-bonding with heating is, in view of more excellent processability at the time of production of the solar cell module, preferably Tmf or less (preferably less than Tmf), and higher than Tm1 and Tm2.

The heating temperature in contact-bonding with heating is preferably from 120 to 200°C, more preferably from 130 to 180°C, particularly preferably from 140 to 165°C.

[0057]

In the present production method, by contact-bonding the laminate with heating, a solar cell module comprising, from the light-receiving surface side of the solar cell