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ABSTRACT



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Disclosed herein is an anisotropically conductive sheet capable of holding charge in its surfaces under an unpressurised state, and moving the charge held in the surface in a thickness-wise direction thereof in a state pressurised in the thickness-wise direction, thereby controlling the quantity of the charge at the surface.

This anisotropically conductive sheet comprises a sheet base composed of an elastomer and conductive particles exhibiting magnetism contained in the sheet base in a state oriented so as to arrange in rows in a thickness-wise direction of the sheet base, and dispersed in a plane direction thereof. Supposing that a volume resistivity in the thickness-wise direction under an unpressurised state is R_0 , and a volume resistivity in the thickness-wise direction in a state pressurised under a pressure of 1 g/mm^2 in the thickness-wise direction is R_1 , the volume resistivity R_1 is 1×10^7 to $1 \times 10^{12} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$, and a ratio (R_0/R_1) of the volume resistivity R_0 to the volume resistivity R_1 is 1×10^1 to 1×10^4 .