ABSTRACT

Provided is a method for manufacturing a solar cell element that can increase the film thickness for collector electrodes formed in a screen printing process and reduce the resistance value of the same as well as contribute to improvements in conversion efficiency. When a collector electrode for a solar cell element is formed by screen printing of a conductive paste, that screen-printing process is repeated a plurality of times. At this time, the squeegee speed during the second or later screen printing is faster than the squeegee speed during the first screen printing. The second and later screen printing is superimposed on the collector electrode printed the first time; therefore, the faster the squeegee speed is, the better the plate release is for the paste and foundation. The amount of paste applied increases, and the film for the collector electrode that is formed becomes thicker.