was a substantially closed-cell structure. The reference numeral **5** indicates a pair of handling recesses provided on both sides of the body **1**.

While the foaming ratio of this resin foam as a whole was 12, the foaming ratio down to a depth of 1 mm from its inner and outer surfaces was 4–5. Thus, the body **1** had a skin layer on either surface. In the abrasion test using a Taber abrader, both surfaces of the foam showed good abrasion resistance. Thus, the surface was not injured when it was scratched with the pointed end of a nail, nor gave a dust when the surface was injured by force.

This box not only met the strength requirements but was considerably superior to the conventional injection-molded or assembled resin box in weight, ease of handling, transportability, protection of glass substrates and production cost.

EXAMPLE 2

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that a foamable polypropylene of electrically conductive grade containing 20 weight % of carbon black was used. As a result, a body **1** and a lid **2** each consisting in a resin foam having a hard skin were obtained. These members showed characteristics comparable to those obtained in Example 1. The volume resistivity (ASTM D257) on both surfaces of this resin foam was 10^4–10^5 Ω·cm.

The glass substrate transport box thus manufactured is suited for the delivery, shipment or storage of TFT-mounted glass substrates and finished LC cell panels.

EXAMPLE 3

FIG. **2** is a partially exploded front view showing another glass substrate transport box embodying the principle of this invention.

A foamable polypropylene was foamed in aluminum molds to provide a bottomless body **1**, a lid **2** and a bottom member **3**. The wall thickness was invariably 35 mm. The foam had a substantially closed-cell structure.

While the foaming ratio of the whole resin foam was 6, the foaming ratio down to a depth of 1 mm from the inner or outer surface was 2–2.5. Thus, the resin foam had a skin layer on either surface. As tested with a Taber abrader, the resin foam showed good abrasion resistance.

The mating parts of the body **1**, lid **2** and bottom member **3** were respectively formed with a wavy formation in the foaming operation and a sealing thin film **10** of foam silicone was formed on the wavy formation to provide for an improved sealing effect.

The lid **2** and bottom member **3** were respectively formed with projections **7** in the foaming process and a rectangular retainer **6** separately prepared (a laminate of polytetrafluoroethylene on the inner side of the box with acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber on the opposite side) was mounted in position with its engaging hole **8** being mated with the corresponding projection **7**. The lid **2** was subsequently formed with a gas inlet **9**.

This box not only met the strength requirements but was considerably superior to the conventional injection-molded or assembled resin box in weight, ease of handling, transportability, protection of glass substrates, and production cost.

Thus, the glass substrate transport box of this invention has necessary strength and rigidity and high abrasion and scratch resistance, giving no dust, and is by far superior to the conventional injection-molded or assembled resin box in ease of handling, transportability, protection of glass substrates and production cost. Moreover, it can be cleaned by flushing with water.

What is claimed is:

1. In a glass substrate transport box comprising either (A) a generally rectangular, bottomed body and a lid or (B) a generally rectangular, unbottomed body, a lid and a bottom member, said bottomed or unbottomed body having grooves on at least one pair of its opposed inner walls for supporting glass substrates, the improvement wherein

each of said body, lid and bottom member is a molded piece of polyolefin foam with a foaming ratio of 4–25 as a whole,

inner and outer sides of the wall of said body, lid and bottom member have a dense skin layer relative to the interior portion of the wall, where a relative density of the skin layer down to a depth of 1 mm from the surface is at least 2 times as great as the interior portion density of the wall, and

said polyolefin foams are those obtained by filling metal mold with polyolefin beads containing a blowing agent or a primary foam obtained from such beads and heating the mold.

2. The glass substrate transport box according to claim **1** wherein said resin foam has a volume resistivity of 10^3–10^{12} Ω·cm.

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