

EXHIBIT 133

**Claim Chart for U.S. Patent No. 8,640,498:
Corning EAGLE XG Glass**

Corning manufactures EAGLE XG Glass for use as a substrate material that is incorporated into active matrix liquid crystal display (“AMLCD”) panels used in AMLCD televisions, monitors, notebook and laptop computers, and tablets sold in the United States. The claim chart below illustrates how EAGLE XG Glass, as incorporated in EAGLE XG Glass products, practices every element of claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 8,640,498 (the “’498 patent”).

The information and figures in the claim chart are from the following exhibits to the Complaint:

- Ex. 3: U.S. Patent No. 8,640,498
- Ex. 7: Declaration of Professor Steve W. Martin
- Ex. 8: Supplemental Declaration of Professor Steve W. Martin
- Ex. 121: Brett M. Abel et al., *Liquidus Temperature of SrO-Al₂O₃-SiO₂ Glass-Forming Compositions*, 4 Int’l J. of Applied Science 225 (2013) (“Abel et al., *Liquidus Temperature* article”)
- Ex. 122: Corning test results
- Ex. 125: Corning EAGLE XG product information sheet, https://www.corning.com/media/worldwide/cdt/documents/EAGLE_XG_Glass_PI_Sheet.pdf (“EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet”)
- Ex. 128: Corning webpage, *How It Works: Corning’s Fusion Glass Manufacturing Process*, <https://www.corning.com/worldwide/en/innovation/the-glass-age/science-of-glass/how-it-works-cornings-fusion-process.html>
- Ex. 129: Corning webpage, *How to Make Glass Out of Thin Air* (Oct. 2022), <https://www.corning.com/worldwide/en/the-progress-report/vital-voices/profile-shawn-markham>

8,640,498 Claim 2	Corning EAGLE XG Glass
1. A method for producing alkali-free glass sheets by a downdraw process comprising:	EAGLE XG Glass is produced using a method for producing alkali-free glass sheets by a downdraw process. EAGLE XG Glass is an alkali-free glass that was manufactured in glass sheets. <i>See</i> Ex. 7 (Martin Decl.) ¶ 21; Ex. 8 (Supplemental Martin Decl.) ¶¶ 1, 4 & Table 3; Ex. 125 (EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet). EAGLE XG Glass is manufactured using a downdraw process. <i>See</i> Ex. 128 (Corning webpage: <i>How It Works</i>) (describing the fusion glass manufacturing process); Ex. 129 (Corning webpage: <i>How to Make Glass Out of Thin Air</i>) (same); Ex. 125 (EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet) (EAGLE XG glass is available as a “Fusion Drawn Sheet”).
(A) selecting, melting, and fining batch materials so that the glass making up the sheets comprises SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , B ₂ O ₃ , MgO, and CaO, and, on an oxide basis, has:	EAGLE XG Glass is produced by selecting, melting, and fining batch materials so that the glass making up the sheets comprises SiO₂, Al₂O₃, B₂O₃, MgO, and CaO. Ex. 8 (Supplemental Martin Decl.) ¶ 4 & Table 3.
(i) a $\Sigma[\text{RO}]/[\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3]$ ratio greater than or equal to 1.0, where $[\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3]$ is the mole percent of Al ₂ O ₃ and $\Sigma[\text{RO}]$ is the sum of the mole percents of MgO, CaO, SrO, and BaO; and	On an oxide basis, EAGLE XG Glass has a $\Sigma[\text{RO}]/[\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3]$ ratio greater than or equal to 1.0, where $[\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3]$ is the mole percent of Al₂O₃ and $\Sigma[\text{RO}]$ is the sum of the mole percents of MgO, CaO, SrO, and BaO. EAGLE XG Glass comprises 11.06% Aluminum Oxide (Al₂O₃) by mole percent. The sum of the mole percents of MgO, CaO, SrO, and BaO ($\Sigma[\text{RO}]$) found in EAGLE XG Glass is 13.14. EAGLE XG Glass exhibits a ratio of $\Sigma[\text{RO}]/[\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3]$ equal to 1.19. Ex. 8 (Supplemental Martin Decl.) ¶ 4 & Table 3.

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(ii) a MgO content greater than or equal to 1.0 mole percent;	EAGLE XG Glass has a MgO content greater than or equal to 1.0 mole percent. EAGLE XG Glass has a Magnesium Oxide (MgO) content of 2.16% by mole percent. Ex. 8 (Supplemental Martin Decl.) ¶ 4 & Table 3.
(B) producing the glass sheets from the melted and fined batch materials;	EAGLE XG Glass was produced in glass sheets from the melted and fined batch materials. EAGLE XG Glass has a composition formed by the melted and fined batch materials described in the previous claim elements. Ex. 125 (EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet); Ex. 8 (Supplemental Martin Decl.) ¶ 4 & Table 3.
wherein:	
(a) on an oxide basis, the glass making up the glass sheets comprises at most 0.005 mole percent As ₂ O ₃ ;	EAGLE XG Glass was produced in glass sheets, and comprises less than 0.005% Arsenic Oxide (As₂O₃) by mole percent. Ex. 125 (EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet); Ex. 122 (Corning test results) (Blind Sample B); Ex. 7 (Martin Decl.) ¶¶ 3, 20.
(b) on an oxide basis, the glass making up the glass sheets comprises at most 0.005 mole percent Sb ₂ O ₃ ;	EAGLE XG Glass was produced in glass sheets, and comprises less than 0.005% Antimony Oxide (Sb₂O₃) by mole percent. Ex. 125 (EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet); Ex. 122 (Corning test results) (Blind Sample B); Ex. 7 (Martin Decl.) ¶¶ 3, 20.

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(c) SnO ₂ is used in the fining and the glass making up the glass sheets has an SnO ₂ content which in mole percent on an oxide basis satisfies the relationship: 0.01≤SnO ₂ ; and	EAGLE XG Glass was produced in glass sheets, and comprises 0.12% Stannic Oxide (SnO ₂) by mole percent, which satisfies the relationship 0.01≤SnO ₂ . This SnO ₂ content indicates SnO ₂ is used in the fining of the EAGLE XG Glass. Ex. 125 (EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet); Ex. 8 (Supplemental Martin Decl.) ¶ 4 & Table 3.
(d) the glass making up the glass sheets has a liquidus viscosity that is greater than or equal to 100,000 poise.	EAGLE XG Glass was produced in glass sheets, and has a liquidus viscosity that is greater than or equal to 100,000 poise. EAGLE XG Glass is manufactured using a fusion draw process. <i>See</i> Ex. 128 (Corning webpage: <i>How It Works</i>) (describing the fusion glass manufacturing process); Ex. 129 (Corning webpage: How to Make Glass Out of Thin Air) (same); Ex. 125 (EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet) (EAGLE XG glass is available as a “Fusion Drawn Sheet”). Use of a fusion draw or overflow process to produce glass substrates for use in liquid crystal displays requires a liquidus viscosity that is greater than or equal to 100,000 poise. <i>See, e.g.</i> , Ex. 121 (Abel et al., <i>Liquidus Temperature</i> article) (“Unfortunately, the fusion process places restrictions on the alkaline earth aluminosilicate compositions, because the process requires relatively high liquidus viscosity, typically above at least 10,000 Pa·s [<i>i.e.</i> , 100,000 poise].”).
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the glass making up the glass sheets has an SnO ₂ content which in mole percent on an oxide basis satisfies the relationship: SnO ₂ ≤0.15.	EAGLE XG Glass, which practices claim 1 (see above), was produced in glass sheets, and comprises 0.12% Stannic Oxide (SnO ₂) by mole percent, which satisfies the relationship SnO ₂ ≤0.15. Ex. 125 (EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet); Ex. 8 (Supplemental Martin Decl.) ¶ 4 & Table 3.