EXHIBIT 152

PUBLIC VERSION

Claim Chart for U.S. Patent No. 8,627,684: 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 independent claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 8,627,684 (the "'684 Patent").

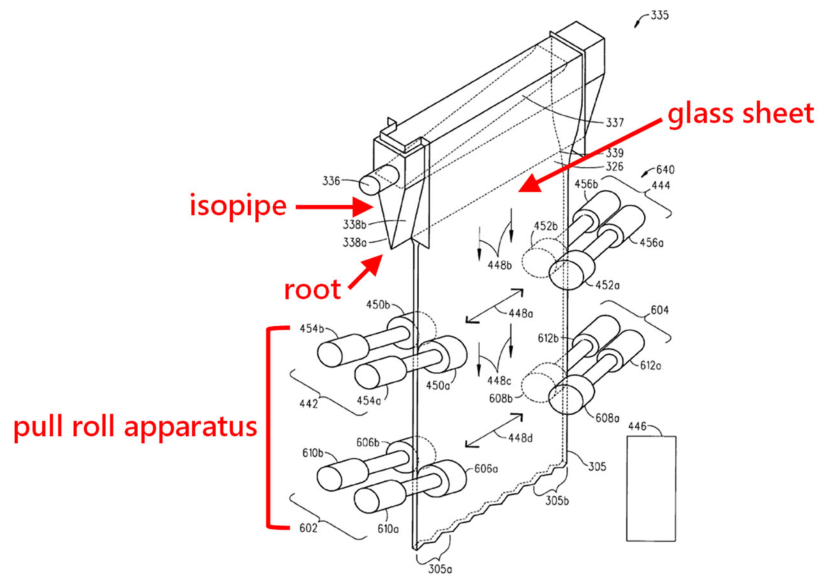
The information and figures in the claim chart are from the following exhibits to the Complaint:

- Ex. 2: United States Patent No. 8,627,684
- Ex. 8: Declaration of Shawn R. Markham
- Ex. 146: 2021 Corning EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet
- Ex. 148: 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. 149: 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

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
1. A method for manufacturing a glass sheet, said method comprising the steps of:	EAGLE XG Glass comprises a glass sheet. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶ 10, Figure 1. Markham Figure 1 depicts the high-level process of forming an EAGLE XG glass sheet. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 1. *See also* Ex. 149 (Corning webpage: *How to Make Glass Out of Thin Air*) ("Corning engineers can make glass sheets as large as two king-size mattresses and as thin as a business card. . . . The world's most pristine, thin glass sheets form."); Ex. 146 (2021 Corning EAGLE XG Product Information Sheet) ("Exceptional Dimensional Stability and Surface Quality in Thin, Large-Size Sheets").

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
a) melting batch materials and forming the glass sheet;	EAGLE XG Glass is made using the downdraw method of glass formation. The downdraw process involves the melting of batch materials to form glass sheets. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶ 10, Figure 1. Markham Figure 1 depicts the high-level process of forming a glass sheet. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 1. (continued on next page)

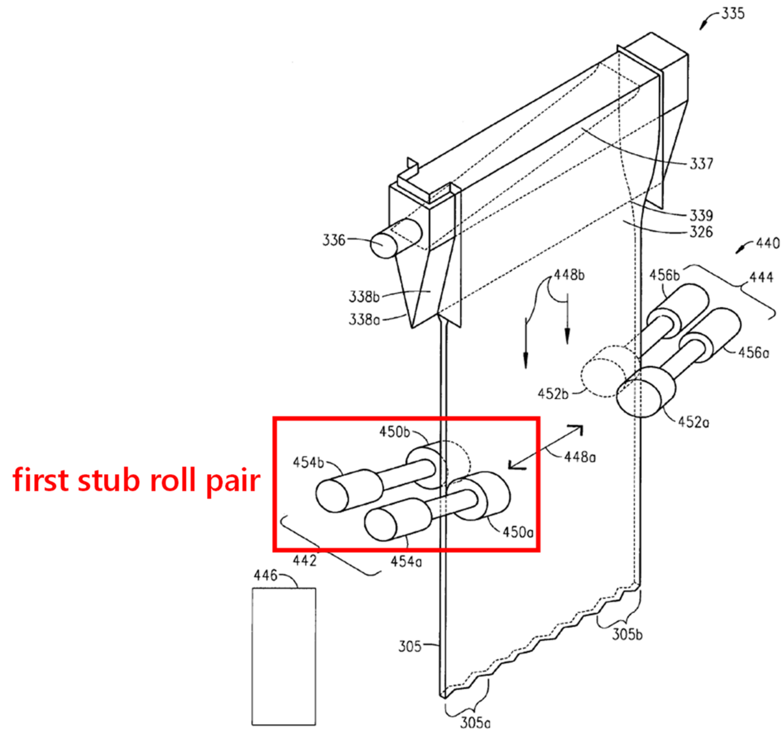
8,627,684 Claim 1	Corning EAGLE XG Glass
	How it Works – Fusion Glass Manufacturing Process . . . Our process starts with sand. A precise recipe of pure sand and other inorganic materials mix together to form a homogenous batch of raw materials. The mixture is poured into a large, brick-walled melting tank – heated with a majority of electricity versus natural gas – where raw materials turn molten. In a continuous flow, the molten glass pours into a large collection trough with a V-shaped bottom, known as an isopipe. Molten glass flows evenly over the top edges of the isopipe, forming two thin, sheet-like streams along the outer surfaces. The two sheets meet at the V-shaped bottom point of the isopipe and fuse into a single sheet. The sheet then begins to cool in midair as it is drawn downward by gravity and a series of precise controls. When the sheet reaches the bottom of the fusion draw, it has cooled and stabilized. The continuous stream of thin glass is cut into sheets at the bottom of the draw. Ex. 148 (Corning webpage: *How It Works*). "Corning's prized invention, the fusion machine, melts raw materials – sand and so much more, painstakingly calculated and concocted – until molten. The lava-like substance pours powerfully into a specially designed trough. When the substance overflows its trough, science seemingly turns to magic. The world's most pristine, thin glass sheets form, harnessing gravity as the enormous substrates cascade to the ground." Ex. 149 (Corning webpage: *How to Make Glass Out of Thin Air*).

8,627,684 Claim 1	Corning EAGLE XG Glass
b) delivering the glass sheet to a pull roll apparatus;	EAGLE XG Glass is manufactured by delivering a glass sheet to a pull roll apparatus. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶¶ 9, 12, Figures 2-3.  FIG. 6A Ex. 2 ('684 patent) at Figure 6A (annotated in red). Markham Figures 2 and 3 below are annotated engineering drawings showing the pull roll apparatus used to manufacture EAGLE XG Glass from an end view and cross-sectional view, respectively. (continued on next page)

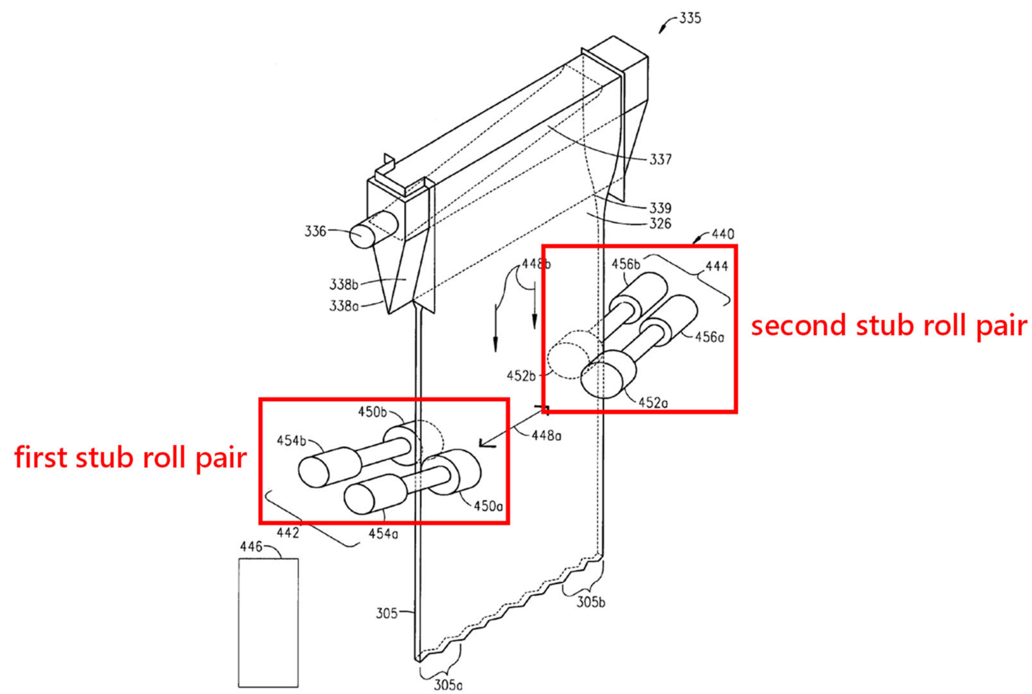
8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
	[[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 2. (continued on next page)

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
	[[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 3. *See also* Ex. 148 (Corning webpage: *How It Works*) ("The sheet . . . begins to cool in midair as it is drawn downward by gravity and **a series of precise controls**.") (emphasis added).

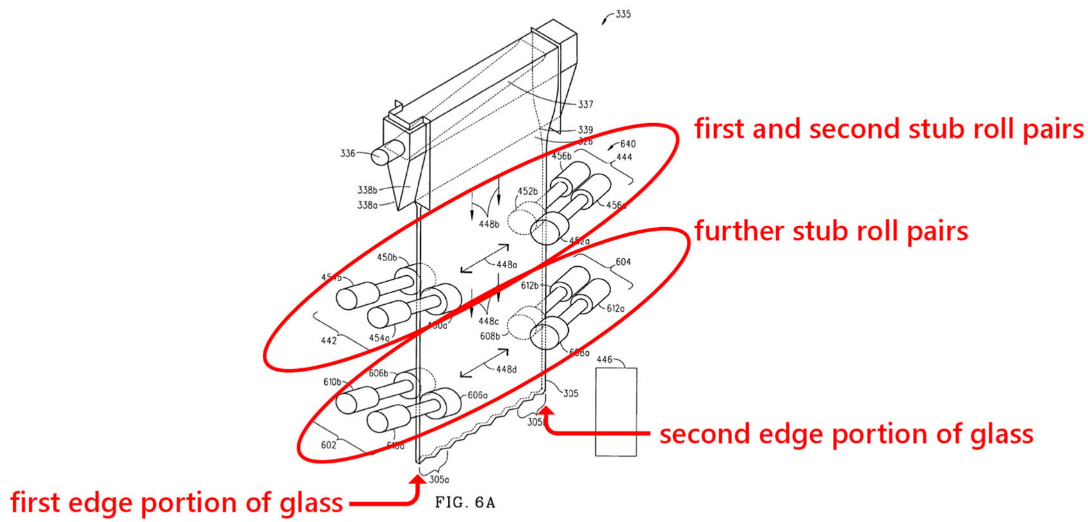
8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
c) drawing the glass sheet and creating a cross-tension in the glass sheet using the pull roll apparatus which comprises:	EAGLE XG Glass is created by drawing the glass sheet and creating cross-tension in the glass sheet using a pull-roll apparatus. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶¶ 9, 13, Figure 4. Markham Figure 4 is a Corning document that shows a simplified drawing of the pull-roll apparatus depicted in Markham Figures 2 & 3 above. It is annotated to show the relative location of each pull roll pair (one in front of the glass sheet and one behind, as seen in Figure 2). It shows a glass sheet being drawn through the pull-roll apparatus; the cross-tension is created from the use of rollers on both sides of the sheet as it is drawn through the rollers. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 4. *See also* ’684 Patent, Figure 4A, 305 (depicting a glass sheet), 440 (depicting a pull roll apparatus), 448a (depicting cross-draw tension in a glass sheet).

8,627,684 Claim 1	Corning EAGLE XG Glass
(i) a cantilevered vertically downtilted first stub roll pair for drawing a first edge portion of the glass sheet out away from a center of the glass sheet;	EAGLE XG Glass is created using a pull-roll apparatus that comprises a cantilevered vertically downtilted first stub roll pair for drawing a first edge portion of the glass sheet out away from the center of the glass sheet. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶¶ 9, 14, Figure 4.  FIG. 4A Ex. 2 ('684 patent) at Figure 4A (annotated in red). (continued on next page)

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
	Markham Figure 4 shows each roller pair is both cantilevered and vertically downtilted. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 4.

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
(ii) a cantilevered vertically downtilted second stub roll pair for, at a location transversely opposite the first stub roll pair, drawing a second edge portion of the glass sheet out away from the center of the glass sheet, thereby creating a cross-tension in the glass sheet between the first stub roll pair and the second stub roll pair;	EAGLE XG Glass is created using a pull-roll apparatus that comprises a cantilevered vertically downtilted second stub roll pair for, at a location transversely opposite the first stub roll pair, drawing a second edge portion of the glass sheet out away from the center of the glass sheet, thereby creating a cross-tension in the glass sheet between the first stub-roll pair and the second stub roll pair. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶¶ 9, 15, Figure 4.  FIG. 4A Ex. 2 ('684 patent) at Figure 4A (annotated in red). (continued on next page)

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
	Markham Figure 4 shows that the pair of rollers of the right side of the diagrams are also cantilevered and vertically downtilted, and located transversely opposite the pairs of rollers on the left side. This orientation creates cross tension in the glass sheet between the pull roll pairs. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 4.

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
(iii) a pull roll pair disposed below the first and second stub roll pairs for drawing the first edge portion and the opposing second edge portion of the glass sheet and creating a vertical draw tension on the glass sheet between the pull roll pair and the first and second stub roll pairs;	EAGLE XG Glass is created using a pull roll pair disposed below the first and second stub roll pairs for drawing the first edge portion and the opposing second edge portion of the glass sheet and creating a vertical draw tension on the glass sheet between the pull roll pair and the first and second stub roll pairs. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶¶ 9, 16, Figure 4.  Ex. 2 ('684 patent) at Figure 6A (annotated in red). (continued on next page)

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
	Markham Figure 4 shows the third and fourth pull roll pairs are disposed below the first and second pull roll pairs and, in combination with the first and second pull roll pairs, create vertical tension on the glass. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 4. (continued on next page)

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
	See also Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶ 67, Figure 3 (Modified). The modified version of Markham Figure 3 also shows a third and fourth pair of pull rollers located below the first two pairs of rollers, creating vertical tension. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 3 (Modified).
d) monitoring the torque of at least one of the pull rolls in the pull roll pair;	EAGLE XG Glass is created by monitoring the torque of at least one of the pull rolls in the pull roll pair. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶ 17, Figures 5-6. (continued on next page)

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
	Markham Figures 5 and 6 are screenshots of the computerized system used to monitor torque for the roller pairs. Markham Figure 5 shows at that top that the current AWD Torque Operating Mode is set for constant velocity (“CV”) for the lower rollers and constant torque (“CT”) for the upper rollers. Markham Figure 5 also shows that one of the two Drive Mode options is Torque Mode. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 5. (continued on next page)

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
	Markham Figure 6 shows that when Torque Mode is selected, an input value can be entered to control the torque for the Inlet Side and Comp Side. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 6.

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
e) monitoring the torque of at least one of the stub rolls in the first stub roll pair and at least one of the stub rolls in the second stub roll pair;	EAGLE XG Glass is created by monitoring the torque of at least one of the stub rolls in the first stub roll pair and at least one of the stub rolls in the second stub roll pair. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶ 18, Figures 5-6. Markam Figures 5 and 6 show the torque monitoring system for all of the roller pairs in the pull roll apparatus used to make EAGLE XG glass. [[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 5. (continued on next page)

8,627,684 Claim 1	Corning EAGLE XG Glass
	[[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 6.

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
f) controlling the torque of at least one of the pull rolls in the pull roll pair; and	EAGLE XG Glass is created by controlling the torque of at least one of the pull rolls in the pull roll pair. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶ 19, Figures 5-6. Markham Figures 5 and 6 show that the torque of the pull rolls is controlled during the EAGLE XG manufacturing process. [[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 5. (continued on next page)

8,627,684 Claim 1	**Corning EAGLE XG Glass**
	[[[redacted]]] Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) at Figure 6.
g) controlling the torque of at least one of the stub rolls in the first stub roll pair and the torque of at least one of the stub rolls in the second stub roll pair to be a predetermined percentage of the torque of the at least one pull roll.	EAGLE XG Glass is created by controlling the torque of at least one of the stub rolls in the first stub roll pair and the torque of at least one of the stub rolls in the second stub roll pair to be a predetermined percentage of the torque of the at least one pull roll. Ex. 8 (Markham Decl.) ¶ 20, Figures 5-6.