

EXHIBIT G

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13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
14 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
15 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

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17 SHARP CORPORATION,
a.k.a. SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA,

18 Plaintiff,

19 vs.

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21 AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION, AU
OPTRONICS CORPORATION AMERICA,
22 VIEWSONIC CORPORATION, BENQ
CORP., BENQ AMERICA, ENVISION
23 PERIPHERALS INC. d/b/a AOC MONITORS,
PROVIEW TECHNOLOGY, INC., SCEPTRE
24 TECHNOLOGIES, INC., ACER
INCORPORATED, and ACER AMERICA
CORPORATION

25
26 Defendants.

27 AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS
28

Civil Action No. C03-04244 MMC

JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION
AND PREHEARING STATEMENT
PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL
RULE 4-3

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Pursuant to Patent Local Rule 4-3, and the Court's Order of May 10, 2004, Plaintiff Sharp Corporation, a.k.a. Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha ("Sharp"), and each of the Defendants, submit the following Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement.

(a) Construction of claim terms, phrases or clauses on which the parties agree:

The parties agree on the construction of terms, phrases, and/or clauses listed below:

Patent	Claim Terminology	Agreed Definition
Pat. No. 4,649,383	liquid crystal element	pair of electrodes with liquid crystal therebetween
Pat. No. 5,335,102	facilitating	making easier or less difficult
Pat. No. 5,332,102	detecting a pixel defect by observing the brightness	ascertaining whether a pixel defect exists by determining an amount of light emitted
Pat. No. 5,729,310	protrusion	something that protrudes

(b) Each party's proposed construction of each disputed claim term, phrase, or clause and identification of all references from the specification or prosecution history that support the construction of claims set forth, and any extrinsic evidence known to the party on which it intends to rely either to support its proposed construction or oppose any other party's proposed construction:

SHARP'S DISCLOSURE

CLAIM TERMINOLOGY TO BE CONSTRUED	SHARP'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	SHARP'S IDENTIFICATION OF INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE
<u>U.S. Pat. No. 5,028,122</u> 1) gate electrodes	Electrodes that control the current in field-effect transistors	<u>Intrinsic Evidence:</u> Claims Figs. 1-3 Col. 1, lines 16-30

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		<p>Col. 2, lines 13-64</p> <p>Col. 3, lines 18-38 and 60-68</p> <p>Col. 4, lines 1-29 and 45-68</p> <p>Col. 5, lines 3-20</p> <p>Office Action dated 10/11/89</p> <p>Amendment dated 2/12/90</p> <p>U.S. Patent No. 3,824,003 to Koda et al. (of record), Figs. 1-4; abstract; col. 1, lines 41-51; col. 3, lines 1-36; col. 4, lines 22-40; col. 5, lines 20-29 and col. 6, lines 9-11.</p> <p>U.S. Patent No. 4,431,271 to Okubo (of record), Figs. 1-6 and 17; col. 1, lines 13-68; col. 2, lines 1-50; col. 3, lines 43-54; col. 5, lines 28-35; and col. 6, lines 30-38.</p> <p><u>Dictionary Definitions:</u></p> <p>Gate: "d. The region or electrode that controls the current in a field effect transistor." <i>The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary</i>, 1987, Houghton Mifflin Company, p. 693</p>
<p><u>U.S. Pat. No. 5,028,122</u></p> <p>2) overlapping at edge portions thereof</p>	<p>Having edge portions extending over and covering part of each other</p>	<p><u>Intrinsic Evidence:</u></p> <p>Claims</p> <p>Figs. 1-3</p> <p>Col. 2, lines 13-64</p> <p>Col. 3, lines 18-38 and 65-68</p> <p>Col. 4, lines 1-19 and 45-68</p> <p>Col. 5, lines 3-20</p> <p>Office Action dated 10/11/89</p> <p>Amendment dated 2/12/90</p>

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U.S. Patent No. 4,534,623 to Araki (of record), Figs. 4-7 and 9; col. 5, lines 37-40; and col. 6, lines 31-33.

U.S. Patent No. 4,431,271 to Okubo (of record), Figs. 1-6 and 17; col. 1, lines 13-68; col. 2, lines 1-50; col. 3, lines 43-54; col. 5, lines 28-35; col. 6, lines 30-38.

U.S. Patent No. 3,824,003 to Koda et al. (of record), Figs. 1-4; abstract; col. 1, lines 41-51; col. 3, lines 1-36; col. 4, lines 22-40; col. 5, lines 20-29 and col. 6, lines 9-11.

Dictionary Definitions:

Overlap: "1: to extend over and cover a part of." *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*, 1990, Merriam-Webster Inc., p. 841.

Overlap: "1. (of two things) extend or lie partly over (each other)." *Collins Concise Dictionary and Thesaurus*, 1992, HarperCollins Publishers, p. 525.

Overlap: "1. to lap over; lie upon and extend beyond a part of (something or each other)." *Webster's New World Dictionary of the American English*, 1991, Simon & Schuster, Inc., p. 964.

Overlap: "1: to lap over." *The Merriam-Webster Concise School and Office Dictionary*, 1991, Merriam-Webster Inc., p. 370.

Overlapping: "The action or condition expressed by the verb OVERLAP; partial overlying or coincidence." *The Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition*, 1989, Oxford University Press, p. 1097.

Portion: "1. part" *Collins Concise Dictionary and Thesaurus*, 1992, HarperCollins Publishers, p. 570.

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		<p>Portion: "1. a part or limited quantity of anything, esp. that allotted to a person; share." <i>Webster's New World Dictionary of American English</i>, 1991, Simon & Schuster, Inc, p. 1052</p> <p>Edge: "4. the part farthest from the middle; line where something begins or ends; border, or part nearest the border; margin." <i>Webster's New World Dictionary of American English</i>, 1991, Simon & Schuster, Inc., p. 431.</p> <p>Edge: "3. the line where something begins or ends; also: the area adjoining such an edge." <i>The Merriam-Webster Concise School and Office Dictionary</i>, 1991, Merriam-Webster Inc., p. 163.</p> <p>Edge: "III. The boundary of a surface. 10. a. The line which forms the boundary of any surface; a border, verge. By extension, that portion of the surface of any object, or of a country, district, etc. adjacent to its boundary." <i>The Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition</i>, 1989, Oxford University Press, p. 67-68.</p> <p>Edge: "2. The line where an object or area begins or ends: BORDER. <the town stands on the ~ of a plain> b: the narrow part adjacent to a border <walk on the ~ of the deck>." <i>Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary</i>, 1990, Merriam-Webster Inc, p. 396.</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>U.S. Patent No. 4,761,058 to Okubo et al: col. 15, lines 60-68; col. 16, lines 1-68; col. 17, lines 1-52; and Figs. 11-13.</p>
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<p><u>U.S. Pat. No. 5,729,310</u></p> <p>3) linear light source</p>	<p>Device arranged in a straight line that provides luminescence (such as a bulb or laser)</p>	<p><u>Intrinsic Evidence:</u></p> <p>Claims</p> <p>Figs. 1-10</p> <p>Col. 1, lines 11-67</p> <p>Col. 2, lines 1-51</p> <p>Col. 3, lines 1-52</p> <p>Col. 4, lines 18-67</p> <p>Col. 5, lines 1-67</p> <p>Col. 6, lines 1-30</p> <p><u>Dictionary Definitions:</u></p> <p>Light Source: "1. The device that provides the luminescence (for example, a bulb or laser) in any technology based on the use and interpretation of light, such as a scanner or CRT." <i>Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, Third Edition, 1997, Microsoft Corporation, p. 282</i></p> <p>Linear: "1. Having the characteristics of a line." <i>Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, Third Edition, 1997, Microsoft Corporation, p. 282</i></p> <p>Linear: "1 a (1) : of, relating to, resembling, or having a graph that is a line and esp. a straight line: STRAIGHT." <i>Merriam-Websters Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, 1997, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, p. 677</i></p>
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<u>U.S. Pat. No. 5,280,372</u>	capable of being separated by sliding	<u>Intrinsic Evidence:</u>
4) slidably detached		Claims
		Figs. 1-5
		Col. 1, lines 22-31
		Col. 1, lines 34-52
		Col. 2, lines 8-68
		Col. 3, lines 1-14
		Office Action dated 2/25/93
		Amendment dated 5/24/93
		<u>Dictionary Definitions:</u>
		Slidable: "capable of sliding or of being slid – <i>slid-ably or slide-ably (adv.)</i> ." <i>Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English language Unabridged</i> , 1993, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, p. 2142.
		Detached: "1. Standing by itself: SEPARATE, UNCONNECTED, ISOLATED." <i>Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged</i> , 1993, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, p. 615
		Detached: "1. Not joined or connected: SEPARATE." <i>The Merriam-Webster Dictionary</i> , 1994, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, p.212.

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<u>U.S. Pat. No. 5,280,372</u>		
5) guide rail	A rail (relatively long piece of material) that serves as a guide	<p><u>Intrinsic Evidence:</u></p> <p>Claims</p> <p>Figs. 1-5</p> <p>Col. 1, lines 22-31</p> <p>Col. 1, lines 34-52</p> <p>Col. 2, lines 8-68</p> <p>Col. 3, lines 1-14</p> <p>Office Action dated 2/25/93</p> <p>Amendment dated 5/24/93</p> <p><u>Dictionary Definitions:</u></p> <p>Guide Rail: "A track or rail that serves as a guide; <i>specif</i>: one designed to guide a sliding door." <i>Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged</i>, 1993, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, p. 1009.</p> <p>Guide: "9. <i>Mech</i>, a bar, rod, etc., directing the motion of something." <i>The Oxford Encyclopedic English Dictionary</i>, 1991, Oxford University Press, p. 629.</p> <p>Rail: "level or sloping bar or series of bars:" <i>The Oxford Dictionary of Current English, Second Edition</i>, 1993, Oxford University Press, p. 742</p> <p>Rail: "1: a level or sloping bar or series of bars:" <i>The Oxford Encyclopedic English Dictionary</i>, 1991, Oxford University Press, p. 1193.</p> <p>Rail: "horizontal bar, <i>esp.</i>, as part of a fence, railway line, etc." <i>Websters New Dictionary</i>, 1994, Promotional Sales Books, Inc. p.</p>

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		<p>310.</p> <p>Bar: "a long piece of wood, metal etc. used as a support, an obstruction or a lever." <i>The New Lexicon Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, Encyclopedic Edition, 1989, Lexicon Publications, Inc. p. 77.</i></p>
<p><u>U.S. Pat. No. 5,335,102</u></p> <p>6) overlapping</p>	<p>extending over and covering a part of</p>	<p><u>Intrinsic Evidence:</u></p> <p>Claims</p> <p>Figures 11, 12A-B, 13A-C and 20.</p> <p>Col. 3, lines 66-68;</p> <p>Col. 4, lines 1-9; lines 33-57;</p> <p>Col. 5, lines 24-39; 46-68;</p> <p>Col. 6, lines 1-15;</p> <p>Col. 11, lines 44-68</p> <p>Col. 12, lines 23-51; 63-68;</p> <p>Col. 13, lines 1-12; 20-32; 49-55;</p> <p>Col. 16, lines 24-49;</p> <p>Office Action dated 9/2/1992.</p> <p>Amendment dated 2/2/1993.</p> <p>U.S. Patent No. 4,761,058, to Okubo et al. (of record), Figures 11, 12, 13A-C; Col. 15, lines 66-68; Col. 16, lines 1-68; and Col. 17, lines 1-4 and 50-52.</p> <p><u>Dictionary Definitions:</u></p> <p>Overlap: "1. to extend over and cover a part of: lap over: OVERLIE." <i>Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged, 1993, Merriam-Webster,</i></p>

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		<p>Incorporated, p. 1608.</p> <p>Overlap: "1: to lap over 2: to have something in common." <i>The Merriam-Webster Dictionary</i>, 1994, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, p. 524.</p> <p>Overlap: "1. Partly cover and extend beyond 2. be placed so that one overlaps the other 3. partly coincide." <i>The Oxford Dictionary of Current English, Second Edition</i>, 1993, Oxford University Press, p. 634.</p>
<p><u>U.S. Pat. No. 4,694,383</u></p> <p>7) capacitance formed by the liquid crystal element and the line electrode</p>	<p>The property of a capacitor formed by the liquid crystal element and the line electrode by which the capacitor stores electrical energy</p>	<p><u>Intrinsic Evidence:</u></p> <p>Claims</p> <p>Figures 2, 4a-c, 5a-i; 6a-c; 7a-c; and 8a-c.</p> <p>Col. 1, lines 30-68;</p> <p>Col. 2, lines 1-23; 28-56;</p> <p>Col. 3, lines 36-64;</p> <p>Col. 4, lines 29-68; and</p> <p>Col. 5, line 1; and lines 6-68.</p> <p>Amendment dated 1/23/86.</p> <p>Amendment dated 7/17/86.</p> <p>Notice of Allowance dated 8/5/86.</p> <p><u>Dictionary Definitions:</u></p> <p>Capacitance: "the property of a non-conductor by which it stores electrical energy when separated surfaces of the non-conductor are maintained at a difference of potential." <i>The New Lexicon Webster's Dictionary of the English Language</i>, 1987, Lexicon Publications, Inc. p. 145.</p>

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		Capacitance: "1. the property of a capacitor that determines the amount of electric charge it can receive and store; capacity. <i>The World Book Dictionary, Volume One A-K</i> , 1986, Doubleday & Company, Inc., p. 296.
<u>U.S. Pat. No. 4,649,383</u> 8) is advanced in time	is phase shifted earlier in time	<u>Intrinsic Evidence:</u> Claims Figures 2, 4a-c, 5a-i; 6a-c; 7a-c; and 8a-c. Col. 1, lines 30-68; Col. 2, lines 1-23; 28-56; Col. 3, lines 36-64; Col. 4, lines 29-68; Col. 5, line 1; and lines 6-68; and Col. 6, lines 22-37. Office Action dated 10/24/85. Amendment dated 1/23/86. Office Action dated 4/7/86. Examiner Interview Summary Record dated 7/14/86. Amendment dated 7/17/86. Notice of Allowance dated 8/5/86. U.S. Patent No. 4,408,201, to Harada (of record), Figures 2-6, Col. 2, lines 51-68; Col. 3, lines 1-40; and Col. 4, lines 1-37. <u>Dictionary Definitions:</u> Advance: "4: To make occur earlier." <i>Websters Comprehensive Dictionary, International Edition, Volume One</i> , 1986, J.G. Ferguson Publishing Company, p. 21.

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		<p>Advance: "5. To cause to occur sooner." <i>The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary</i>, 1987, Houghton Mifflin Company, p.34</p> <p>Advance: "To cause (an event) to happen sooner than planned or expected or to bring forward in time." <i>The New Lexicon Webster's Dictionary of the English Language</i>, 1987, Lexicon Publications, Inc., p. 12.</p> <p>Phase shift: "Change of phase of an oscillation or a wave train." <i>Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged</i>, 1986, Merriam-Webster, Inc., p. 1695.</p> <p>Phase shift: "The change in the phase of a periodic waveform with respect to a reference point, usually occurring as a direct result of a connection of a component or circuit to the waveform-producing circuit or device." <i>The Illustrated Dictionary of Microcomputers</i>, 1986, Tab Books, Inc., p. 223.</p> <p>Phase shift: "The absolute magnitude of the difference between two phase angles. <i>Notes:</i> (B) A phase shift can be either a phase lead (advance) or a phase lag (delay)." <i>IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms</i>, 1984, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., p. 638.</p>
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1 AU et al.'s DISCLOSURE

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Patent No. 5,335,102 claims	Defendants' Proposed Construction	Support
<p>4 1. An active matrix display</p> <p>5 device comprising:</p> <p>6 a pair of insulating substrates</p> <p>7 at least one of which is light</p> <p>8 transmitting;</p> <p>9 scanning lines and signal</p> <p>10 lines arranged orthogonally</p> <p>11 on one of said pair of</p> <p>12 substrates; and</p> <p>13 pixel electrodes each</p> <p>14 connected to an adjacent</p> <p>15 scanning line and an adjacent</p> <p>16 signal line via a switching</p> <p>17 element,</p> <p>18 a conductive layer disposed</p> <p>19 under said adjacent signal line</p> <p>20 and said pixel electrode and</p> <p>21 extending therebetween;</p> <p>22 an insulating film interposed</p> <p>23 between said conductive layer</p> <p>24 and said adjacent signal line,</p> <p>25 and between said conductive</p> <p>26 layer and said pixel electrode,</p> <p>27 respectively; and</p> <p>28 a conductive piece formed</p> <p>between said pixel electrode</p> <p>and said insulating film and</p> <p>overlapping said conductive</p> <p>layer for facilitating a</p> <p>conductive connection</p> <p>between said conductive layer</p> <p>and said pixel electrode, said</p> <p>conductive layer facilitating</p> <p>another conductive</p> <p>connection between said</p> <p>conductive layer and said</p> <p>adjacent signal line under a</p> <p>defective condition of said</p> <p>switching element.</p>	<p>"Overlapping" means the</p> <p>projection of the edge of the</p> <p>conductive piece is wholly</p> <p>inside of the projection of the</p> <p>edge of the conductive layer</p> <p>(i.e., the conductive layer</p> <p>covers the entire conductive</p> <p>piece).</p>	<p>Prosecution history: 9/2/92</p> <p>Office Action; 2/2/93</p> <p>Amendment</p>

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Patent No. 4,649,383 claims	Defendants' Proposed Construction	Support
<p>I. A method of driving a matrix type liquid crystal display device including a liquid crystal picture forming element at the intersection of each line electrode and column electrode and where each liquid crystal element is provided with a thin film transistor connected to the row electrode and the column electrode, comprising the steps of:</p> <p>(a) applying a scanning signal pulse to the line electrode; and</p> <p>(b) applying a data signal pulse to the column electrode where the scanning signal pulse is advanced in time with respect to the data signal pulse, the advancement in time of the scanning signal pulse being determined in accordance with a resistor-capacitor time constant associated with a capacitance formed by the liquid crystal element and the line electrode and a resistance of the line electrode.</p>	<p>"Capacitance formed by the liquid crystal element and the line electrode" means the value of the load capacitance formed between the line electrode and the liquid crystal element connected to that line electrode.</p> <p>"Is advanced in time" means the scanning signal pulse is asserted ahead of the data signal pulse.</p>	<p>Specification: col. 1, line 57 - col. 2, line 11; col. 2, line 46-50</p> <p>Capacitance: (6) The ratio of a conductor's electrostatic charge to the potential difference between conductors (required to maintain that charge). The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, 2000</p> <p>Advanced: placed ahead or forward. Random House Webster's College Dictionary, 2000</p> <p>Advance: to cause to occur sooner; hasten. Webster's II New College Dictionary, 2001</p> <p>Phase shift: (4) The displacement in time of one waveform relative to another of the same frequency and harmonic content; (5) The displacement between corresponding points on similar wave shapes, and is expressed in degrees leading or lagging. The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, 2000</p> <p>Specification: col. 4, line 29-33</p> <p>Prosecution history: 10/24/85 Office Action; 1/23/86 Amendment; 4/7/86 Office Action; 7/14/86 Interview Record</p> <p>U.S. Patent No. 4,413,256 ("Yasuda")</p>

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Patent No. 5,028,122 claims	Defendants' Proposed Construction	Support
<p>1. A liquid-crystal active-matrix display device comprising:</p> <p>picture element electrodes; and</p> <p>thin film transistors, each including a gate, source and drain electrode and each corresponding to one of said picture element electrodes, for switching voltages applied to each corresponding picture element electrode;</p> <p>said thin film transistors and corresponding picture element electrodes being arranged in a matrix format on a substrate;</p> <p>said thin film transistors being connected to gate lines and source lines at intersections thereof, the gate lines each connecting a plurality of said gate electrodes and the source lines each connecting a plurality of said source electrodes;</p> <p>said drain electrodes being connected to said picture element electrodes;</p> <p>said gate electrodes and non-corresponding adjacent picture element electrodes overlapping at edge portions thereof to form additional capacitors, with a first insulating film and a second insulating film being interposed therebetween.</p>	<p>"Overlapping at edge portions thereof" means an edge portion of the gate electrode overlaps an edge portion of the non-corresponding adjacent picture element electrode.</p> <p>"Gate electrodes" means electrical conductors acting as gates in transistors.</p>	<p>Specification: col. 2, line 26-28; col. 3, line 65 - col. 4, line 2; col. 4, line 45-48; col. 5, line 3-9</p> <p>File History: 2/12/90 Amendment</p> <p>Overlap: (2) To have an area or range in common with: coincide partly with. Webster's II New College Dictionary, 2001</p> <p>Electrode: a conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic portion of a circuit, as a dielectric, an electrolyte, or a semiconductor. Random House Webster's College Dictionary, 2000</p> <p>Gate: (d) The region or electrode that controls the current in a field effect transistor. The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary, 1987.</p> <p>Gate: The structural element of an insulated field-effect transistor [that] controls the current between source and drain by a voltage applied to its terminal. The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, 2000</p> <p>Specification: col. 1, line 16-45; col. 2, line 19-25; col. 2, line 32-37; col. 4, line 5-18; col. 5, line 3-9; Figure 3a, 3b</p> <p>File History: 10/11/89 Office Action; 2/12/90 Amendment</p>
<p>9. A liquid crystal active-matrix display apparatus comprising:</p>	<p>"Overlapping at edge portions thereof" means an edge portion of the gate</p>	<p>Specification: col. 2, line 26-28; col. 3, line 65 - col. 4, line 2; col. 4, line 45-48; col. 5,</p>

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<p>a plurality of parallel source lines disposed on a substrate in a first direction;</p> <p>a plurality of parallel gate lines disposed on said substrate in a second direction, perpendicular to said first direction;</p> <p>a plurality of thin film transistors, each including a gate, source, and drain electrode, disposed at intersections of said parallel gate lines and said parallel source lines;</p> <p>a plurality of picture element electrodes disposed on said substrate in a matrix fashion so as to each correspond to one of said plurality of thin film transistors, each of said thin film transistors witching applied voltages to drive each of said corresponding picture element electrodes;</p> <p>said gate electrodes, formed of a non-transparent material, of each of said transistors, and a non-corresponding adjacent picture element electrode overlapping at edge portions thereof to thereby form an additional capacitor electrode at said overlapped edge portions.</p>	<p>electrode overlaps an edge portion of the non-corresponding adjacent picture element electrode.</p> <p>"Gate electrodes" means electrical conductors acting as gates in transistors.</p>	<p>line 3-9</p> <p>File History: 2/12/90 Amendment</p> <p>Overlap: (2) To have an area or range in common with: coincide partly with. Webster's II New College Dictionary, 2001</p> <p>Electrode: a conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic portion of a circuit, as a dielectric, an electrolyte, or a semiconductor. Random House Webster's College Dictionary, 2000</p> <p>Gate: (d) The region or electrode that controls the current in a field effect transistor. The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary, 1987.</p> <p>Gate: The structural element of an insulated field-effect transistor [that] controls the current between source and drain by a voltage applied to its terminal. The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, 2000</p> <p>Specification: col. 1, line 16-45; col. 2, line 19-25; col. 2, line 32-37; col. 4, line 5-18; col. 5, line 3-9; Figure 3a, 3b</p> <p>File History: 10/11/89 Office Action; 2/12/90 Amendment</p>
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Patent No. 5,280,372 claims	Defendants' Proposed Construction	Support
<p>1. A liquid crystal display device with a built-in back light device for illuminating a liquid crystal element, said back light device comprising: a light transmitting plate disposed behind said liquid crystal element; a cylindrical light source disposed in the vicinity of one end of said light transmitting plate and extending along said one end; a reflector for reflecting light from said cylindrical light source towards said light transmitting plate, said reflector being integrated to said cylindrical light source and holding a lead wire extending along said cylindrical light source; and a slide mechanism for allowing said reflector to be slidably detached from said light transmitting plate, said cylindrical light source having an end to be coupled to a power source and another end to be coupled to said power source through said lead wire.</p>	<p>"Slidably detached" is the function performed by the means plus function element "sliding mechanism". If the term "sliding mechanism" is determined not to be a means plus function element, the term "slidably detached" should be construed as "detachment directed by a smooth continuous contact of a linear guide."</p>	<p>Slide: to move along in continuous contact with a smooth or slippery surface. Random House Webster's College Dictionary, 2000</p> <p>Slide: to move over a surface while maintaining smooth, continuous contact. Webster's II New College Dictionary, 2001</p> <p>Slidably guided: the movement of the portion of the body is directed by a smooth continuous contact of tracks or telescoping struts or linear guides or similar means. USPTO Manual of Classification, December 2002 (attached hereto)</p> <p>Specification: col. 1, line 37-52; col. 2, line 51-55; col. 2, line 60 - col. 3, line 7</p> <p>File history: 5/24/93 Amendment</p>
<p>4. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein said slide mechanism comprises a guide rail along which said reflector is slid out from said light transmitting plate.</p>	<p>"Guide rail" is part of the corresponding structure from the '372 patent specification for the means plus function element "sliding mechanism". If the term "sliding mechanism" is determined not to be a means plus function element, the term "guide rail" should be construed as "a rail, between two walls, for guiding the movement of the reflector."</p>	<p>Specification: col. 2, line 51-55; col. 3, line 3-7</p>

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Patent No. 5,729,310 claims	Defendants' Proposed Construction	Support
<p>1. A lighting apparatus comprising:</p> <p>a linear light source;</p> <p>a light guiding plate having an incident surface on which light from said linear light source is incident, and an emergent surface from which the incident light emerges; and</p> <p>an upper frame and a lower frame for holding said linear light source and said light guiding plate therebetween,</p> <p>wherein said upper frame and said lower frame are fixed to each other by at least a pair of protrusions produced on one of said upper and lower frames and a recession formed on the other frame to engage with said protrusion, each said protrusion having a barb at its end.</p>	<p>"Linear light source" means a linear device supplying light, without reflector.</p>	<p>Light Source: A device to supply radiant energy capable of exciting a phototube or photocell. The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, 2000</p> <p>Light: (2) Radiant energy that is capable of exciting the retina and producing a visual sensation The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, 2000</p> <p>Specification: col. 1, line 1-36; col. 2, line 21-31; col. 3, line 1-51; col. 4, line 18-47; col. 4, line 66 – col. 5, line 47</p>

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(c) Anticipated length of time necessary for the Claim Construction Hearing:

At the April 9, 2004 Status Conference, the Court advised that each side would be given 2.0 hours (total of 4.0 hours) to present arguments at the claim construction hearing currently set for July 26, 2004, at 9:00 a.m. The Court also advised that a continued Case Management Conference would be held immediately following the claim construction hearing.

(d) Witnesses who may be called at the Claim Construction Hearing:

All parties have agreed to forego the use of experts for the claim construction phase of this case (i.e., the tutorial, claim construction briefing and the *Markman* hearing). Thus, no witnesses will be called by any party at the Claim Construction Hearing.

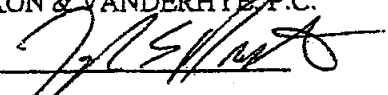
(e) List of other issues which may be considered at a Prehearing Conference, if any, prior to the Claim Construction Hearing, and proposed dates for any such Prehearing Conference:

At the April 9, 2004 Status Conference, the Court advised that a tutorial would be held on July 6, 2004, at 9:00, and that each side would be allowed 1.5 hours (total of 3.0 hours) for a presentation during the tutorial. Currently, the parties are unaware of any other issues that need to be considered at a Prehearing Conference.

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Dated: May 21, 2004

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