What is Claimed is:

1. A glass article comprising:

a carrier having a carrier bonding surface;

a sheet having a sheet bonding surface;

a surface modification layer disposed on one of the carrier bonding surface and the sheet bonding surface,

the carrier bonding surface being bonded with the sheet bonding surface with the surface modification layer therebetween, wherein the surface energy bonding the sheet to the carrier is of such a character that after subjecting the article to a temperature cycle by heating in an chamber cycled from room temperature to 400°C at a rate of 9.2 °C per minute, held at a temperature of 400°C for 10 minutes, and then cooled at 1 °C per minute to 300 °C, and then removing the article from the chamber and allowing the article to cool to room temperature, the carrier and sheet do not separate from one another if one is held and the other subjected to the force of gravity, and the sheet may be separated from the carrier without breaking the thinner one of the carrier and the sheet into two or more pieces, and further wherein the surface modification layer is configured so that when the carrier bonding surface is bonded with a glass sheet bonding surface with the surface modification layer therebetween to form an article, after subjecting the article to a second temperature cycle by heating in an chamber cycled from room temperature to 450°C at a rate of 9.2 °C per minute, held at a temperature of 450°C for 10 minutes, and then cooled at furnace rate to 200 °C, and then removing the article from the chamber and allowing the article to cool to room temperature, the surface modification layer does not outgass during the second temperature cycle.

2. The glass article of claim 1, wherein the heating is performed in Nitrogen.

3. The glass article of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the surface modification layer has a thickness of from 0.1 to 100 nm.

~~4. The glass article of claim 1, wherein the surface modification layer comprises one of:~~

~~a) a plasma polymerized fluoropolymer; and~~

~~b) an aromatic silane.~~

~~5. The glass article of claim 4, wherein when the surface modification layer comprises a plasma polymerized fluoropolymer, the surface modification layer is one of: plasma polymerized polytetrafluroethylene; and a plasma polymerized fluoropolymer surface modification layer deposited from a CF4-C4F8 mixture having ≤ 40% C4F8.~~

~~6. The glass article of claim 4, wherein when the surface modification layer comprises an aromatic silane, the surface modification layer is one of: phenyltriethoxysilane; diphenyldiethoxysilane; and 4-pentafluorophenyltriethoxysilane.~~

~~7. The glass article of claim 4, wherein when the surface modification layer comprises an aromatic silane, the surface modification layer contains chlorophenyl, or fluorophenyl, silyl groups.~~

~~8~~4. The glass article of ~~claim 1~~any one of claims 1-3, wherein outgassing is defined as a change in % bubble area that is ≥ 5 according to outgassing test #2.

~~9~~5 The glass article of ~~claim 1~~any one of claims 1-3, wherein outgassing is defined as a change in surface energy of the cover ≥ 15 mJ/m^2 at a test limit temperature of 450°C according to outgassing test #1.

~~10~~6. A method of making a glass article comprising:

obtaining a carrier having a bonding surface,

obtaining a sheet having a sheet bonding surface,

bonding the sheet to the carrier by disposing the sheet bonding surface on the carrier bonding surface,

controlling the surface energy of the carrier bonding surface and of the sheet bonding surface so that a component of the surface energy giving rise to covalent bonding between the sheet bonding surface and the carrier bonding surface is of such a character that after subjecting the bonded sheet and carrier article to a temperature cycle by heating in an chamber cycled from room temperature to 400°C at a rate of 9.2 °C per minute, held at a temperature of 400°C for 10 minutes, and then cooled at 1 °C per minute to 300 °C, and then removing the article from the chamber and allowing the article to cool to room temperature, the carrier and sheet do not separate from one another if one is held and the other subjected to the force of gravity, and the sheet may be separated from the carrier without breaking the thinner one of the carrier and the sheet into two or more pieces, and

controlling the interface between the sheet bonding surface and the carrier bonding surface so that after subjecting the bonded sheet and carrier article to a second temperature cycle by heating in an chamber cycled from room temperature to 450°C at a rate of 9.2 °C per minute, held at a temperature of 450°C for 10 minutes, and then cooled at furnace rate to 200 °C, and then removing the article from the chamber and allowing the article to cool to room temperature, the carrier bonding surface and sheet bonding surface do not outgass during the second temperature cycle.

~~11~~7 The method of claim ~~10~~6, wherein the heating is performed in Nitrogen.

~~12~~8. The method of claim ~~10~~6 or claim 7, wherein the surface modification layer has a thickness of from 0.1 to 100 nm.

~~13. The method of claim 10, wherein the surface modification layer comprises one of:~~

~~a) a plasma polymerized fluoropolymer; and~~

~~b) an aromatic silane.~~

~~14. The method of claim 13, wherein when the surface modification layer comprises a plasma polymerized fluoropolymer, the surface modification layer is one of: plasma polymerized polytetrafluroethylene; and a plasma polymerized fluoropolymer surface modification layer deposited from a CF4-C4F8 mixture having ≤ 40% C4F8.~~

~~15. The method of claim 13, wherein when the surface modification layer comprises an aromatic silane, the surface modification layer is one of: phenyltriethoxysilane; diphenyldiethoxysilane; and 4-pentafluorophenyltriethoxysilane.~~

~~16. The method of claim 13, wherein when the surface modification layer comprises an aromatic silane, the surface modification layer contains chlorophenyl, or fluorophenyl, silyl groups.~~

~~17~~9. The method of ~~claim 10~~any one of claims 6-8, wherein outgassing is defined as a change in % bubble area that is ≥ 5, according to outgassing test #2.

~~18~~10. The method of ~~claim 10~~any one of claims 6-8, wherein outgassing is defined as a change in surface energy of the cover ≥ 15 mJ/m^2 at a test limit temperature of 450°C according to outgassing test #1.