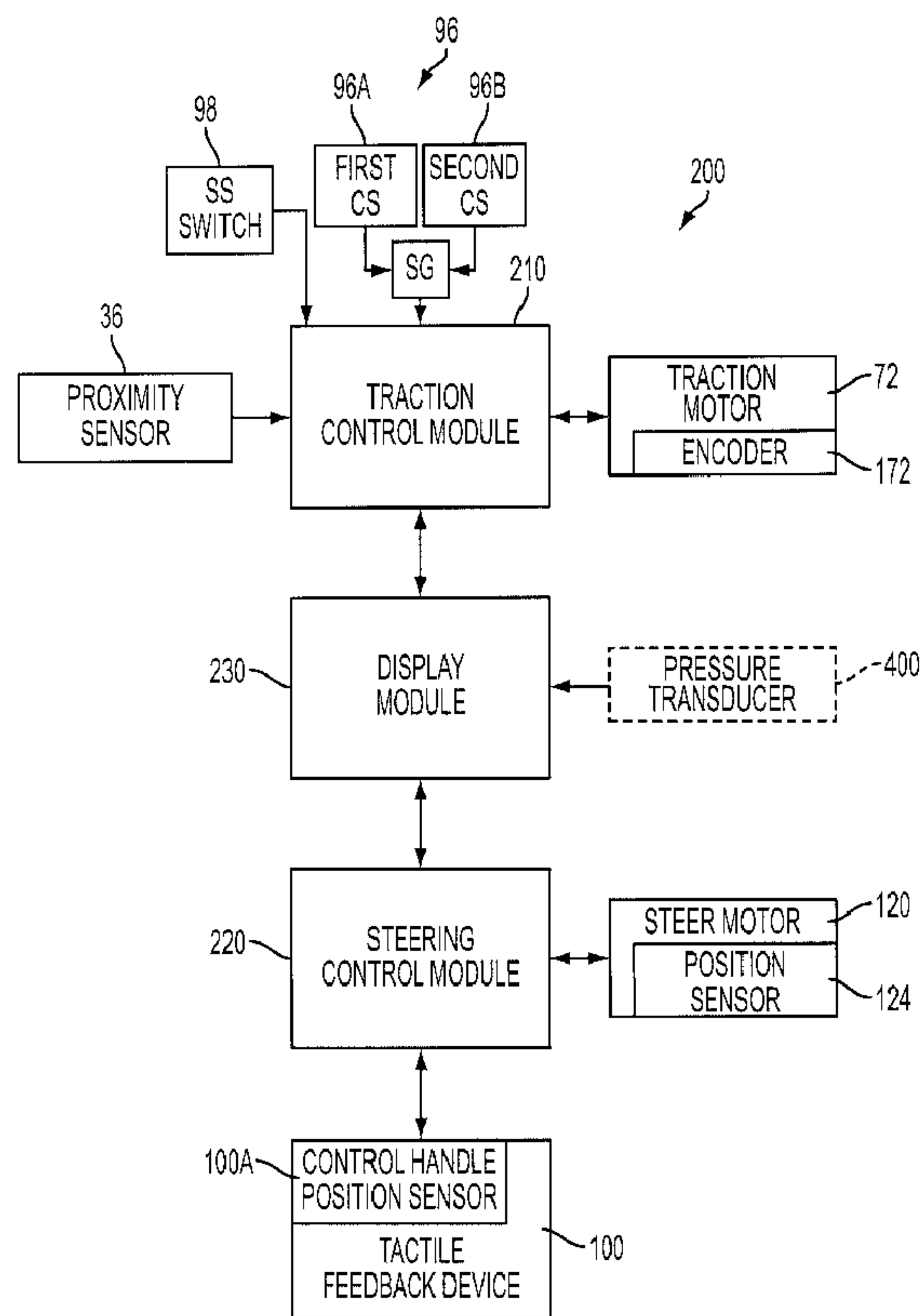




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(54) Titre : DISPOSITIF DE MANUTENTION DE MATERIAUX MUNI D'UN SYSTEME DE DIRECTION QUI COMPREND UN DISPOSITIF DE RETROACTION TACTILE  
 (54) Title: A MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLE HAVING A STEER SYSTEM INCLUDING A TACTILE FEEDBACK DEVICE



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A materials handling vehicle (10) is provided comprising a frame comprising an operator's compartment (30), wheels supported on the frame, at least one of the wheels being a steerable wheel (74), and a steer-by-wire system associated with the steerable wheel

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel. The vehicle further comprises a control apparatus. Steer-by-wire system comprises a control handle(90), a tactile feedback device(100) and a steer motor(120). Control apparatus is configured to increase tactile feedback device signal in response to an operator entering operator's compartment in order to inhibit an operator from making a quick turn request via a control handle. Depending on whether an operator is located within or outside operator' s compartment the steerable wheel can be moved to the different corresponding angular ranges.

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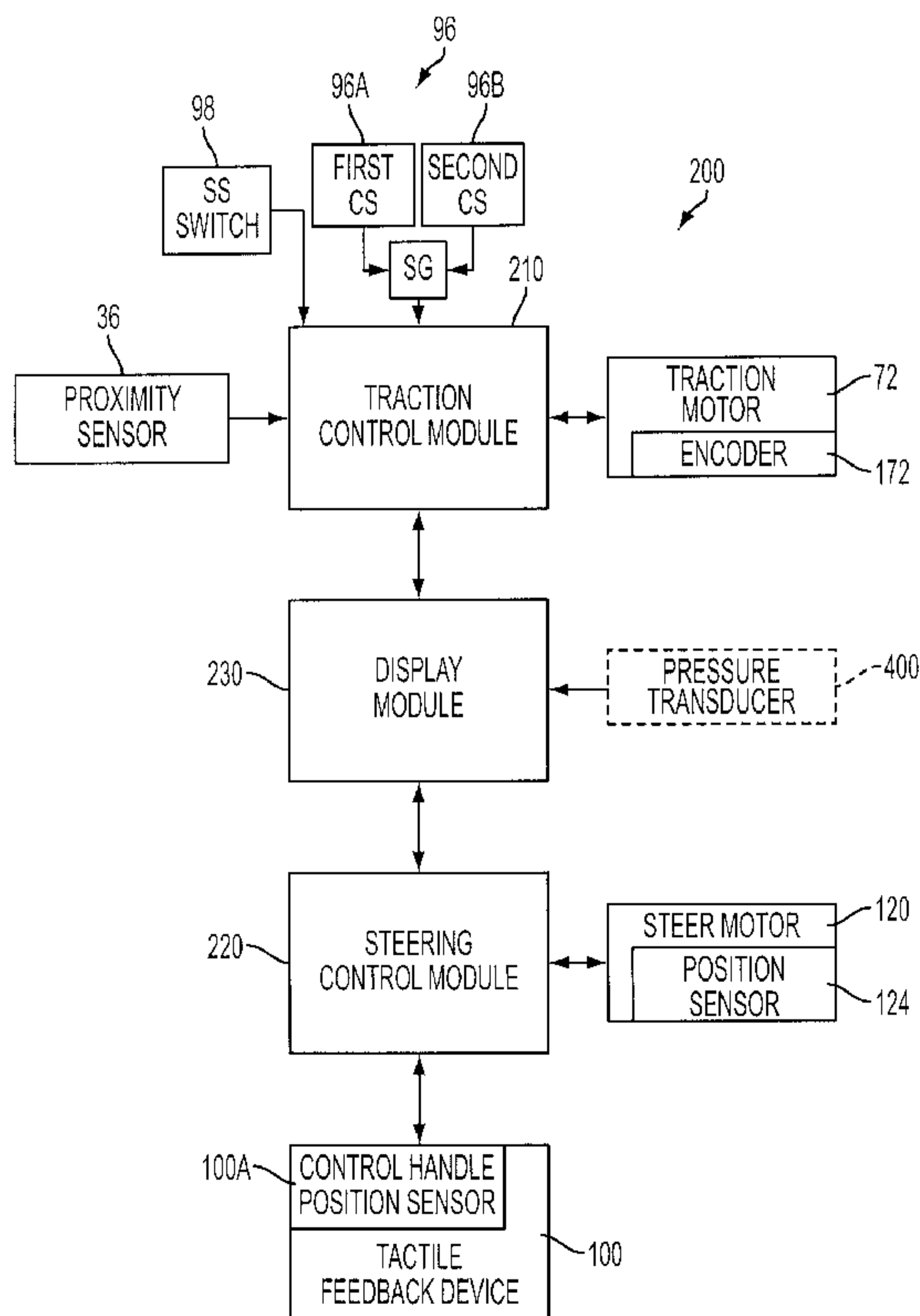
(54) Title: A MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLE HAVING A STEER SYSTEM INCLUDING A TACTILE FEEDBACK DE-  
VICE

FIG. 2

(57) Abstract: A materials handling vehicle (10) is provided comprising a frame comprising an operator's compartment (30), wheels supported on the frame, at least one of the wheels being a steerable wheel (74), and a steer-by-wire system associated with the steerable wheel to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel. The vehicle further comprises a control apparatus. Steer-by-wire system comprises a control handle(90), a tactile feedback device(100) and a steer motor(120). Control apparatus is configured to increase tactile feedback device signal in response to an operator entering operator's compartment in order to inhibit an operator from making a quick turn request via a control handle. Depending on whether an operator is located within or outside operator' s compartment the steerable wheel can be moved to the different corresponding angular ranges.

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A MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLE HAVING A STEER SYSTEM INCLUDING A  
TACTILE FEEDBACK DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

5           The present invention relates to a materials handling vehicle having a steer system including a tactile feedback device.

BACKGROUND ART

10           U.S. Patent No. 6,564,897 discloses a steer-by-wire system for a materials handling vehicle. The vehicle comprises a steering tiller. The tiller, however, is not mechanically coupled to a steered wheel. A motor or an electromagnetic brake is used to provide a counter steering resistive force.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

15           In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, a materials handling vehicle is provided comprising: a frame comprising an operator's compartment and a sensor capable of generating a signal indicative of an operator entering the operator's compartment; wheels supported on the frame; a traction motor coupled to one of the wheels to effect rotation of the one wheel; and a steer-by-wire system  
20 associated with a steerable wheel to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel about a first axis. The steer-by-wire system comprises: a control handle capable of being moved by an operator to define a steer control signal corresponding to a desired angular position of the steerable wheel; a tactile feedback device associated with the control handle to generate a counter force on the control handle which varies  
25 based on a variable tactile feedback device signal; and a steer motor coupled to the steerable wheel to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel about the first axis. The vehicle may further comprise a control apparatus coupled to the sensor to receive the signal from the sensor indicative of an operator entering the operator's compartment, coupled to the control handle to receive the steer control signal,  
30 coupled to the steer motor to generate a first drive signal to the steer motor in response to the steer control signal from the control handle to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel about the first axis, coupled to the traction motor to generate a second drive signal to the traction motor, and coupled to the tactile feedback device to generate the tactile feedback device signal. The control

apparatus may increase the tactile feedback device signal in response to an operator entering the operator's compartment to inhibit an operator from making a quick turn request via the control handle.

5 The control apparatus may vary the first drive signal to the steer motor so as to gradually increase a rate at which the steer motor operates after the operator enters the operator's compartment.

The control apparatus may increase the tactile feedback device signal for a predefined period of time in response to the operator entering the operator's compartment.

10 The steerable wheel is capable of being moved to an angular position within a first angular range when an operator is located within the operator's compartment and is capable of being moved to an angular position within a second angular range which is less than the first angular range when an operator is located outside of the operator's compartment.

15 In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention, a materials handling vehicle is provided comprising: a frame comprising an operator's compartment; wheels supported on the frame; a traction motor coupled to one of the wheels to effect rotation of the one wheel; and a steer-by-wire system associated with a steerable wheel to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel about a  
20 first axis. The steer-by-wire system comprises a control handle capable of being moved by an operator and a steer motor coupled to the steerable wheel to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel about the first axis. The vehicle may further comprise control apparatus coupled to the steer motor to generate a first drive  
25 signal to the steer motor to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel about the first axis and coupled to the traction motor to generate a second drive signal to the traction motor to control its speed. The control apparatus may vary the first drive signal to the steer motor as a function of the speed of the traction motor so as to vary a speed limit of the steer motor.

30 The control apparatus may vary the first drive signal to the steer motor beyond a predefined traction motor speed so as to reduce the speed limit of the steer motor as the speed of the traction motor increases.

The vehicle may further comprise forks. The control apparatus may reduce a value of the first drive signal to the steer motor when the vehicle is driven in a forks first direction.

In accordance with a third aspect of the present invention, a materials handling vehicle is provided comprising a frame comprising an operator's compartment and a sensor capable of generating a signal indicative of an operator leaving the operator's compartment, wheels supported on the frame, at least one of the wheels being a steerable wheel, and a steer-by-wire system associated with the steerable wheel to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel about a first axis. The steer-by-wire system comprises: a control handle capable of being moved by an operator to generate a steer control signal corresponding to a desired angular position of the steerable wheel; biasing structure associated with the control handle to bias the control handle towards a centered position corresponding to the steerable wheel being positioned in a straight-ahead position; a tactile feedback device associated with the control handle to generate a force counter to an operator applied force on the control handle which counter force varies based on a variable tactile feedback device signal; and a steer motor coupled to the steerable wheel to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel about the first axis. The vehicle further comprises a control apparatus coupled to the sensor to receive the signal from the sensor indicative of an operator leaving the operator's compartment, coupled to the control handle to receive the steer control signal, coupled to the steer motor to generate a first drive signal to the steer motor in response to the steer control signal from the control handle to effect angular movement of the steerable wheel about the first axis, and coupled to the tactile feedback device to generate the tactile feedback device signal. The steerable wheel is capable of being moved to an angular position within a first angular range when an operator is located within the operator's compartment and is capable of being moved to an angular position within a second angular range which is less than the first angular range when an operator is located outside of the operator's compartment.

The vehicle may further comprise a traction motor coupled to the steerable wheel to effect rotation of the steerable wheel about a second axis substantially transverse to the first axis. The control apparatus may be coupled to the traction motor and limit a speed of the traction motor as a function of a desired angular position of the steerable wheel.

The control apparatus may vary the tactile feedback device signal as a function of the speed of the traction motor.

The control apparatus may further vary the tactile feedback device signal as a function of an error between a desired position of the steerable wheel defined by the steer control signal and a determined actual position of the steerable wheel.

5 The control apparatus may vary the first drive signal to the steer motor as a function of the speed of the traction motor so as to vary a speed limit of the steer motor.

10 The tactile feedback device may comprise an electrically controlled brake generating a force that varies based on a magnitude of the tactile feedback device signal. For example, the electrically controlled brake comprises one of an electrorheological device, a magnetorheological device, and an electromagnetic device.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

15 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a materials handling vehicle in which the present invention is incorporated;

Fig. 1A is an exploded view of a portion of an operator's compartment including a floorboard from the vehicle illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 2 is a schematic block diagram of a control apparatus from the vehicle illustrated in Fig. 1;

20 Figs. 3-5 are perspective views of a power unit of the vehicle in Fig. 1 with covers removed from the power unit;

Fig. 6 is a view of a tactile feedback device of the vehicle illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6A is a view, partially in cross section, of a pin extending down from a control handle base, a spring and a block fixed to a steering column plate;

25 Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views of the control handle of the vehicle illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 9 is a view, partially in section, of the control handle and the tactile feedback device;

30 Fig. 10 illustrates a first curve  $C_1$  used to define a steering motor speed limit based on a current traction motor speed when the vehicle is being operated in a power unit first direction and a second curve  $C_2$  used to define a steering motor speed limit based on a current traction motor speed when the vehicle being operated in a forks first direction;

Fig. 11 illustrates a curve  $C_3$  plotting a first traction motor speed limit or a second traction motor speed limit as a function of a desired steerable wheel angular position or a calculated actual steerable wheel angular position;

Fig. 11A illustrates a curve  $C_A$  used to define a third traction motor speed limit  
5 based on steerable wheel error;

Fig. 11B illustrates a curve  $C_B$  used to define a fourth traction motor speed limit based on steer rate;

Fig. 11C illustrates a curve  $C_C$  used to determine a first acceleration reduction factor RF1 based on a calculated current actual angular position of the steerable  
10 wheel;

Fig. 11D illustrates a curve  $C_D$  used to determine a second acceleration reduction factor RF2 based on a traction speed;

Fig. 12 illustrates a curve  $C_4$  used to determine a first tactile feedback device signal value based on traction motor speed;

Fig. 13 illustrates a curve  $C_5$  used to determine a second tactile feedback device signal value based on steerable wheel error; and

Fig. 14 illustrates in block diagram form steps for determining a tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS.

## 20 MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

A materials handling vehicle constructed in accordance with the present invention, comprising a pallet truck 10 in the illustrated embodiment, is shown in Fig. 1. The truck 10 comprises a frame 20 including an operator's compartment 30, a battery compartment 40 for housing a battery 42, a base 52 forming part of a power  
25 unit 50 and a pair of load carrying forks 60A and 60B. Each fork 60A, 60B comprises a corresponding load wheel assembly 62A, 62B. When the load wheel assemblies 62A, 62B are pivoted relative to the forks 60A, 60B, the forks 60A, 60B are moved to a raised position. The operator's compartment 30 and the battery compartment 40 move with the forks 60A, 60B relative to the power unit 50.

30 The operator's compartment 30 is defined by an operator's backrest 32, a side wall 44 of the battery compartment 40 and a floorboard 34. An operator stands on the floorboard 34 when positioned within the operator's compartment 30. In the illustrated embodiment, the floorboard 34 is coupled to a frame base 20A along a first edge portion 34A via bolts 134A, washers 134B, nuts 134C, spacers 134D and

flexible grommets 134E, see Fig. 1A. A second edge portion 34B of the floorboard 34, located opposite to the first edge portion 34A, rests upon a pair of springs 135. The floorboard 34 is capable of pivoting about an axis  $A_{FB}$ , which axis  $A_{FB}$  extends through the first edge portion 34A and the flexible grommets 134E. A proximity  
5 sensor 36, see Figs. 1A and 2, is positioned adjacent to the floorboard 34 for sensing the position of the floorboard 34. When an operator is standing on the floorboard 34, it pivots about the axis  $A_{FB}$  and moves towards the proximity sensor 36 such that the floorboard 34 is sensed by the sensor 36. When the operator steps off of the floorboard 34, the floorboard 34 is biased in a direction away from the sensor 36 by  
10 the springs 135 such that it is no longer sensed by the sensor 36. Hence, the proximity sensor 36 generates an operator status signal indicating that either an operator is standing on the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30 or no operator is standing on the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30. A change in the operator status signal indicates that an operator has either entered or  
15 exited the operator's compartment 30.

The power unit 50 comprises the base 52, a side wall 54 and a steering column 56, see Figs. 3-8. The base 52, side wall 54 and steering column 56 are fixed together such that the steering column 56 does not rotate or move relative to the side wall 54 or the base 52 in the illustrated embodiment. First and second  
20 caster wheels, only the first caster wheel 58 is illustrated in Fig. 1, are coupled to the base 52 on opposing sides 52A and 52B of the base 52.

The power unit 50 further comprises a drive unit 70 mounted to the base 52 so as to be rotatable relative to the base 52 about a first axis  $A_1$ , see Figs. 4 and 5. The drive unit 70 comprises a support structure 71 mounted to the base 52 so as to be  
25 rotatable relative to the base 52, a traction motor 72 mounted to the support structure 71, and a driven steerable wheel 74 mounted to the support structure 71, see Figs. 3-5. The steerable wheel 74 is coupled to the traction motor 72 so as to be driven by the traction motor 72 about a second axis  $A_2$ , see Fig. 1. The steerable wheel 74 also moves together with the traction motor 72 and the support structure 71 about  
30 the first axis  $A_1$ .

An encoder 172, see Fig. 2, is coupled to an output shaft (not shown) of the traction motor 72 to generate signals indicative of the speed and direction of rotation of the traction motor 72.

The truck 10 comprises a steer-by-wire system 80 for effecting angular movement of the steerable wheel 74 about the first axis  $A_1$ . The steer-by-wire system 80 comprises the control handle 90, a tactile feedback device 100, biasing structure 110, a steer motor 120 and the steerable wheel 74, see Figs. 3, 4, 6 and 9.

5 The steer-by-wire system 80 does not comprise a mechanical linkage structure directly connecting the control handle 90 to the steerable wheel 74 to effect steering of the wheel 74. The term "control handle" is intended to encompass the control handle 90 illustrated in Fig. 1 and like control handles including steering tillers and steering wheels.

10 The control handle 90 is capable of being rotated by an operator approximately +/- 60 degrees from a centered position, wherein the centered position corresponds to the steerable wheel 74 being located in a straight-ahead position. The control handle 90 is coupled to the tactile feedback device 100, which, in turn, is coupled to a plate 56A of the steering column 56 via bolts 101, shown in Fig. 6 but  
15 not shown in Fig. 9. The bolts 101 pass through bores in the plate 56A and engage threaded bores in a boss 106, shown in Fig. 9, of the tactile feedback device 100. The tactile feedback device 100 may comprise an electrically controlled brake capable of generating a resistance or counter force that opposes movement of the control handle 90, wherein the force varies based on a magnitude of a tactile  
20 feedback device signal, which signal will be discussed below. For example, the electrically controlled brake may comprise one of an electrorheological device, a magnetorheological device, and an electromagnetic device. In the illustrated embodiment, the tactile feedback device 100 comprises a device commercially available from the Lord Corporation under the product designation "RD 2104-01."

25 As illustrated in Fig. 9, the control handle 90 is fixedly coupled to a shaft 102 of the tactile feedback device 100 such that the control handle 90 and the shaft 102 rotate together. A magnetically controllable medium (not shown) is provided within the device 100. A magnetic field generating element (not shown) forms part of the device 100 and is capable of generating a variable strength magnetic field that  
30 changes with the tactile feedback device signal. The magnetically controllable medium may have a shear strength that changes in proportion to the strength of the magnetic field, and provides a variable resistance or counter force to the shaft 102, which force is transferred by the shaft 102 to the control handle 90. As the variable

resistance force generated by the tactile feedback device 100 increases, the control handle 90 becomes more difficult to rotate by an operator.

The tactile feedback device 100 further comprises a control handle position sensor 100A, shown in Fig. 2 but not shown in Fig. 9, which senses the angular position of the control handle 90 within the angular range of approximately +/- 60 degrees in the illustrated embodiment. The control handle position sensor 100A comprises, in the illustrated embodiment, first and second potentiometers, each of which senses the angular position of the shaft 102. The second potentiometer generates a redundant position signal. Hence, only a single potentiometer is required to sense the angular position of the shaft 102. The angular position of the shaft 102 corresponds to the angular position of the control handle 90. An operator rotates the control handle 90 within the angular range of approximately +/- 60 degrees in the illustrated embodiment to control movement of the steerable wheel 74, which wheel 74 is capable of rotating approximately +/- 90 degrees from a centered position in the illustrated embodiment. As the control handle 90 is rotated by the operator, the control handle position sensor 100A senses that rotation, i.e., magnitude and direction, and generates a steer control signal corresponding to a desired angular position of the steerable wheel 74 to a steering control module or unit 220.

The biasing structure 110 comprises a coiled spring 112 in the illustrated embodiment, see Figs. 6, 6A and 9, having first and second ends 112A and 112B. The spring 112 is positioned about the boss 106 of the tactile feedback device 100, see Fig 9. A pin 92, shown in Figs. 6 and 6A but not shown in Fig. 9, extends down from a base 94 of the control handle 90 and moves with the control handle 90. When the control handle 90 is located in its centered position, the pin 92 is positioned between and adjacent to the first and second spring ends 112A and 112B, see Fig. 6A. The spring ends 112A and 112B engage and rest against a block 115A fixed to and extending down from the plate 56A of the steering column 56 when the control handle 90 is in its centered position, see Figs. 6 and 6A. As the control handle 90 is rotated by an operator away from its centered position, the pin 92 engages and pushes against one of the spring ends 112A, 112B, causing that spring end 112A, 112B to move away from the block 115A. In response, that spring end 112A, 112B applies a return force against the pin 92 and, hence, to the control handle 90, in a direction urging the control handle 90 to return to its centered position. When the

operator is no longer gripping and turning the control handle 90 and any resistance force generated by the tactile feedback device 100 is less than that of the biasing force applied by the spring 112, the spring 112 causes the control handle 90 to return to its centered position.

5           The steering column 56 further comprises a cover portion 56B, shown only in Figs. 7 and 8 and not in Figs. 6 and 9, which covers the tactile feedback device 100.

          The steer motor 120 comprises a drive gear 122 coupled to a steer motor output shaft 123, see Figs. 3 and 4. The drive unit 70 further comprises a rotatable gear 76 coupled to the support structure 71 such that movement of the rotatable gear  
10 76 effects rotation of the support structure 71, the traction motor 72 and the steerable wheel 74 about the first axis  $A_1$ , see Figs. 3-5. A chain 124 extends about the drive gear 122 and the rotatable gear 76 such that rotation of the steer motor output shaft 123 and drive gear 122 causes rotation of the drive unit 70 and corresponding angular movement of the steerable wheel 74.

15           The vehicle 10 further comprises a control apparatus 200, which, in the illustrated embodiment, comprises a traction control module 210, the steering control module 220 and a display module 230, see Figs. 2, 3 and 7. Each of the modules 210, 220 and 230 comprises a controller or processor for effecting functions to be discussed below. The functions effected by the modules 210, 220 and 230 may  
20 alternatively be performed by a single module, two modules or more than three modules. The traction control module 210 is mounted to the side wall 54, the steering control module 220 is mounted to the base 52 and the display module 230 is mounted within the steering column 56.

          The control handle 90 further comprises first and second rotatable speed  
25 control elements 96A and 96B forming part of a speed control apparatus 96. One or both of the speed control elements 96A, 96B may be gripped and rotated by an operator to control a direction and speed of movement of the vehicle 10, see Figs. 2, 7 and 8. The first and second speed control elements 96A and 96B are mechanically coupled together such that rotation of one element 96A, 96B effects rotation of the  
30 other element 96B, 96A. The speed control elements 96A and 96B are spring biased to a center neutral or home position and coupled to a signal generator SG, which, in turn, is coupled to the traction control module 210. The signal generator SG, for example, a potentiometer, forms part of the speed control apparatus 96 and is capable of generating a speed control signal to the traction control module 210. The

speed control signal varies in sign based on the direction of rotation of the speed control elements 96A, 96B, clockwise or counterclockwise from their home positions, and magnitude based on the amount of rotation of the speed control elements 96A, 96B from their home positions. When an operator rotates a control element 96A, 96B in a clockwise direction, as viewed in Fig. 7, a speed control signal is generated to the traction control module 210 corresponding to vehicle movement in a power unit first direction. When the operator rotates a control element 96A, 96B in a counterclockwise direction, as viewed in Fig. 7, a speed control signal is generated to the traction control module 210 corresponding to vehicle movement in a forks first direction.

The control handle 90 further comprises a speed selection switch 98, see Figs. 2, 7 and 8, which is capable of being toggled back and forth between a high speed position corresponding to a "high speed" mode and a low speed position corresponding to a "low speed" mode. Based on its position, the speed selection switch 98 generates a speed select signal to the traction control module 210. If the switch 98 is in its low speed position, the traction control module 210 may limit maximum speed of the vehicle 10 to about 3.5 MPH in both a forks first direction and a power unit first direction. If the switch 98 is in its high speed position, the traction control module 210 will allow, unless otherwise limited based on other vehicle conditions, see for example the discussion below regarding Figs. 11, 11A and 11B, the vehicle to be operated up to a first maximum vehicle speed, e.g., 6.0 MPH, when the vehicle is being operated in a forks first direction and up to a second maximum vehicle speed, e.g., 9.0 MPH, when the vehicle is being operated in a power unit first direction. It is noted that when an operator is operating the vehicle 10 without standing on the floorboard 34, referred to as a "walkie" mode, discussed further below, the traction control module 210 will limit maximum speed of the vehicle to the maximum speed corresponding to the switch low speed position, e.g., about 3.5 MPH, even if the switch 98 is located in its high speed position. It is noted that the speed of the vehicle 10 within a speed range, e.g., 0 - 3.5 MPH, 0 - 6.0 MPH and 0 - 9.0 MPH, corresponding to one of the low speed mode/walkie mode, the high speed mode/first maximum vehicle speed, and the high speed mode/second maximum speed is proportional to the amount of rotation of a speed control element 96A, 96B being rotated.

The steer motor 120 comprises a position sensor 124, see Fig. 2. As the steer motor output shaft 123 and drive gear 122 rotate, the position sensor 124 generates a steer motor position signal to the steering control unit 220, which signal is indicative of an angular position of the steerable wheel 74 and the speed of rotation of the steerable wheel 74 about the first axis  $A_1$ . The steering control unit 220 calculates from the steer motor position signal a current actual angular position of the steerable wheel 74, and the current speed of rotation of the steerable wheel 74 about the first axis  $A_1$ . The steering control unit passes the calculated current angular position of the steerable wheel 74 and the current speed of rotation of the steerable wheel 74 to the display module 230.

The steering control unit 220 also receives the steer control signal from the control handle position sensor 100A, which, as noted above, senses the angular position of the control handle 90 within the angular range of approximately +/- 60 degrees in the illustrated embodiment. The steering control unit 220 passes the steer control signal to the display module 230. Since a current steer control signal corresponds to a current position of the control handle 90 falling within the range of from about +/- 60 degrees and the steerable wheel 74 is capable of rotating through an angular range of +/- 90 degrees, the display module 230 converts the current control handle position, as indicated by the steer control signal, to a corresponding desired angular position of the steerable wheel 74 by multiplying the current control handle position by a ratio of equal to or about 90/60 in the illustrated embodiment, e.g., an angular position of the control handle 90 of + 60 degrees equals a desired angular position of the steerable wheel 74 of + 90 degrees. The display module 230 further determines a steer rate, i.e., change in angular position of the control handle 90 per unit time, using the steer control signal. For example, the display module 230 may compare angular positions of the control handle 90 determined every 32 milliseconds to determine the steer rate.

As noted above, the proximity sensor 36 generates an operator status signal indicating that either an operator is standing on the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30 or no operator is standing on the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30. The proximity sensor 36 is coupled to the traction control module 210 such that the traction control module 210 receives the operator status signal from the proximity sensor 36. The traction control module 210 forwards the operator status signal to the display module 230. If an operator is standing on the floorboard

34 in the operator's compartment 30, as indicated by the operator status signal, the display module 230 will allow movement of the steerable wheel 74 to an angular position falling within a first angular range, which, in the illustrated embodiment, is equal to approximately +/- 90 degrees. If, however, an operator is NOT standing on the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30, the display module 230 will limit movement of the steerable wheel 74 to an angular position within a second angular range, which, in the illustrated embodiment, is equal to approximately +/- 15 degrees. It is noted that when an operator is standing on the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30, the vehicle is being operated in a rider mode, such as the high speed or the low speed mode noted above. When an operator is NOT standing on the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30, the vehicle may be operated in the "walkie" mode, where the operator walks alongside the vehicle 10 while gripping and maneuvering the control handle 90 and one of the first and second rotatable speed control elements 96A and 96B. Hence, rotation of the steerable wheel 74 is limited during the walkie mode to an angular position within the second angular range.

Typically, an operator does not request that the control handle 90 be turned to an angular position greater than about +/- 45 degrees from the centered position when the vehicle 10 is operating in the walkie mode. If a request is made to rotate the control handle 90 to an angular position greater than about +/- 45 degrees and the vehicle 10 is being operated in the walkie mode, the display module 230 will command the traction control module 210 to cause the vehicle 10 to brake to a stop. If the display module 230 has caused the vehicle 10 to brake to a stop, the display module 230 will allow the traction motor 72 to rotate again to effect movement of the driven steerable wheel 74 after the control handle 90 has been moved to a position within a predefined range such as +/- 40 degrees and the first and second speed control elements 96A and 96B have been returned to their neutral/home positions.

As noted above, the steering control unit 220 passes the calculated current angular position of the steerable wheel 74 and the current speed of rotation of the steerable wheel 74 to the display module 230. The steering control unit 220 further passes the steer control signal to the display module 230, which module 230 converts the steer control signal to a corresponding requested or desired angular position of the steerable wheel 74. If an operator is standing on the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30, as detected by the proximity sensor 36, the display

module 230 forwards the requested angular position for the steerable wheel 74 to the steering control unit 220, which generates a first drive signal to the steer motor 120 causing the steer motor 120 to move the steerable wheel 74 to the requested angular position. If an operator is NOT standing on the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30, as detected by the proximity sensor 36, the display module 230 will determine if the requested angular position for the steerable wheel 74 is within the second angular range, noted above. If so, the display module 230 forwards the requested angular position for the steerable wheel 74 to the steering control unit 220, which generates a first signal to the steer motor 120 causing the steer motor 120 to move the steerable wheel 74 to the requested angular position. If the requested angular position for the steerable wheel 74 is NOT within the second angular range, the display module 230 limits the angular position for the steerable wheel 74 forwarded to the steering control unit 220 to the appropriate extreme or outer limit of the second angular range.

As noted above, the encoder 172 is coupled to the output shaft of the traction motor 72 to generate signals indicative of the speed and direction of rotation of the traction motor 72. The encoder signals are provided to the traction control module 210 which determines the direction and speed of rotation of the traction motor 72 from those signals. The traction control module 210 then forwards traction motor rotation speed and direction information to the display module 230. This information corresponds to the direction and speed of rotation of the steerable wheel 74 about the second axis  $A_2$ .

The display module 230 may define an upper steering motor speed limit based on a current traction motor speed using linear interpolation between points from a curve, which points may be stored in a lookup table. When the truck 10 is being operated in a power unit first direction, points from a curve, such as curve  $C_1$  illustrated in Fig. 10, may be used to define a steering motor speed limit based on a current traction motor speed. When the truck 10 is being operated in a forks first direction, points from a curve, such as curve  $C_2$  illustrated in Fig. 10, may be used to define a steering motor speed limit based on a current traction motor speed. In the illustrated embodiment, the steering motor speed upper limit decreases as the speed of the traction motor increases beyond about 2000 RPM, see curves  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  in Fig. 10. As a result, the steering motor responsiveness is purposefully slowed at higher speeds in order to prevent a "twitchy" or "overly sensitive" steering response

as an operator operates the vehicle 10 at those higher speeds. Hence, the drivability of the vehicle 10 is improved at higher speeds. It is noted that the steering motor speed limits in curve  $C_2$  for the forks first direction are lower than the steering motor speed limits in curve  $C_1$  for the power unit first direction. An appropriate steering motor speed limit based on a current traction motor speed is provided by the display module 230 to the steering control module 210. The steering control module 210 uses the steering motor speed limit when generating the first drive signal to the steer motor 120 so as to maintain the speed of the steer motor 120 at a value equal to or less than the steering motor speed limit until the steerable wheel 74 has been moved to a desired angular position. Instead of storing points from curve  $C_1$  or curve  $C_2$ , an equation or equations corresponding to each of the curves  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  may be stored and used by the display module 230 to determine a steering motor speed limit based on a current traction motor speed.

As noted above, the steering control unit 220 passes the steer control signal to the display module 230, which module 230 converts the steer control signal to a corresponding desired angular position of the steerable wheel 74. The steering control unit 220 also passes the calculated current actual angular position of the steerable wheel 74 to the display module 230. The display module 230 uses the desired angular position for the steerable wheel 74 to determine a first upper traction motor speed limit using, for example, linear interpolation between points from a curve, such as curve  $C_3$ , illustrated in Fig. 11, wherein the points may be stored in a lookup table. The display module 230 further uses the calculated actual angular position for the steerable wheel 74 to determine a second upper traction motor speed limit using, for example, linear interpolation between points from the curve  $C_3$ . Instead of storing points from a curve  $C_3$ , an equation or equations corresponding to the curve may be stored and used by the display module 230 to determine the first and second traction motor speed limits based on a desired angular position for the steerable wheel and a calculated current angular position of the steerable wheel. As is apparent from Fig. 11, the first/second traction motor speed limit decreases as the desired angular position/calculated angular position for the steerable wheel 74 increases so as to improve the stability of the vehicle 10 during high steerable wheel angle turns.

The display module 230 compares a current desired angular position of the steerable wheel 74 to a current calculated actual position of the steerable wheel 74 to

determine a difference between the two equal to a steerable wheel error. Since the control handle position and the steerable wheel position are not locked to one another, steerable wheel error results from a delay between when an operator rotates the control handle 90 to effect a change in the position of the steerable wheel 74 and the time it takes the steer motor 120 to effect corresponding movement of the steerable wheel 74 to move the steerable wheel 74 to the new angular position.

The display module 230 uses the steerable wheel error to determine a third upper traction motor speed limit using, for example, linear interpolation between points from a curve, such as curve  $C_A$ , illustrated in Fig. 11A, wherein the points may be stored in a lookup table. Instead of storing points from a curve, an equation or equations corresponding to the curve  $C_A$  may be stored and used by the display module 230 to determine the third traction motor speed limit based on steerable wheel error. As is apparent from Fig. 11A, the third traction motor speed limit generally decreases as the steerable wheel error increases.

The display module 230 uses the steer rate to determine a fourth upper traction motor speed limit using, for example, linear interpolation between points from a curve, such as curve  $C_B$ , illustrated in Fig. 11B, wherein the points may be stored in a lookup table. Instead of storing points from a curve, an equation or equations corresponding to the curve  $C_B$  may be stored and used by the display module 230 to determine the fourth traction motor speed limit based on steer rate. As is apparent from Fig. 11B, the fourth traction motor speed limit generally decreases as the steer rate increases.

The display module 230 determines the lowest value from among the first, second, third and fourth traction motor speed limits and forwards the lowest speed limit to the traction control module 210 for use in controlling the speed of the traction motor 72 when generating a second drive signal to the traction motor 72.

The display module 230 may generate a high steerable wheel turn signal to the traction control module 210 when the steer control signal corresponds to a steerable wheel angular position greater than about +/- 7 degrees from its straight ahead position. When the display module 230 is generating a high steerable wheel turn signal, the vehicle is considered to be in a "special for turn" mode.

In the illustrated embodiment, the traction control module 210 stores a plurality of acceleration values for the traction motor 72. Each acceleration value defines a single, constant rate of acceleration for the traction motor 72 and corresponds to a

separate vehicle mode of operation. For example, a single acceleration value may be stored by the traction control module 210 for each of the following vehicle modes of operation: low speed/walkie mode, forks first direction; low speed/walkie mode, power unit first direction; high speed mode, forks first direction; high speed mode, power unit first direction; special for turn mode, forks first direction; and special for turn mode, power unit first direction. The traction control module 210 selects the appropriate acceleration value based on a current vehicle mode of operation and uses that value when generating the second drive signal for the traction motor 72.

The display module 230 determines, in the illustrated embodiment, first, second and third acceleration reduction factors RF1, RF2 and RF3.

As noted above, the steering control unit 220 passes the calculated current actual angular position of the steerable wheel 74 and the current speed of rotation of the steerable wheel 74 to the display module 230. The display module 230 may use the calculated current actual angular position of the steerable wheel 74 to determine the first acceleration reduction factor RF1 using, for example, linear interpolation between points from a curve, such as curve  $C_C$ , illustrated in Fig. 11C, wherein the points may be stored in a lookup table. Instead of storing points from a curve, an equation or equations corresponding to the curve  $C_C$  may be stored and used by the display module 230 to determine the first acceleration reduction factor RF1. As is apparent from Fig. 11C, after a steered wheel angle of about 10 degrees, the first acceleration reduction factor RF1 decreases generally linear as the steerable wheel angle increases.

As discussed above, the traction control module 210 forwards traction motor rotation speed and direction information to the display module 230. The display module 230 may use the traction motor speed to determine the second acceleration reduction factor RF2 using, for example, linear interpolation between points from a curve, such as curve  $C_D$ , illustrated in Fig. 11D, wherein the points may be stored in a lookup table. Instead of storing points from a curve, an equation or equations corresponding to the curve  $C_D$  may be stored and used by the display module 230 to determine the second acceleration reduction factor RF2. As is apparent from Fig. 11D, the second acceleration reduction factor RF2 generally increases as the traction motor speed increases.

As noted above, an operator may rotate one or both of the first and second speed control elements 96A, 96B causing the signal generator SG to generate a

corresponding speed control signal to the traction control module 210. The traction control module 210 forwards the speed control signal to the display module 230. As also noted above, the speed control signal varies in magnitude based on the amount of rotation of the speed control elements 96A, 96B from their home positions.

5 Hence, the speed control signal is indicative of the current position of the speed control elements 96A, 96B. The display module 230 may determined the third acceleration reduction factor RF3 using the speed control signal. For example, the third acceleration reduction factor RF3 may equal a first predefined value, e.g., 10, for all speed control signals corresponding to a position of each speed control  
10 element 96A, 96B between a zero or home position and a position corresponding to 80% of its maximum rotated position and may equal a second predefined value, e.g., 128, for all speed control signals corresponding to a position of each speed control element 96A, 96B greater than 80% of its maximum rotated position.

The display module 230 determines which of the first, second and third  
15 reduction factors RF1, RF2 and RF3 has the lowest value and provides that reduction factor to the traction control module 210. The traction control module 210 receives the selected reduction factor, which, in the illustrated embodiment, has a value between 0 and 128. The module 210 divides the reduction factor by 128 to determine a modified reduction factor. The modified reduction factor is multiplied by  
20 the selected acceleration value to determine an updated selected acceleration value, which is used by the traction control module 210 when generating the second drive signal to the traction motor 72. The reduction factor having the lowest value, prior to being divided by 128, effects the greatest reduction in the acceleration value.

Based on the position of the speed selection switch 98, the operator status  
25 signal, whether a high steerable wheel turn signal has been generated by the display module 230, the sign and magnitude of a speed control signal generated by the signal generator SG in response to operation of the first and second rotatable speed control elements 96A and 96B, an acceleration value corresponding to the current vehicle mode of operation, a selected acceleration reduction factor, a current traction  
30 motor speed and direction as detected by the encoder 172, and a selected traction motor speed limit, the traction control module 210 generates the second drive signal to the traction motor 72 so as to control the speed, acceleration and direction of rotation of the traction motor 72 and, hence, the speed, acceleration and direction of rotation of the steerable wheel 74 about the second axis  $A_2$ .

Instead of determining first, second and third reduction factors, selecting a lowest reduction factor, dividing the selected reduction factor by 128 and multiplying the modified reduction factor by a selected acceleration value to determine an updated selected acceleration value, the following steps may be implemented by the display module 230 either alone or in combination with the traction control module 210. Three separate curves are defined for each vehicle mode of operation, which modes of operation are listed above. The first curve defines a first acceleration value that varies based on the calculated current actual angular position of the steerable wheel 74. The second curve defines a second acceleration value that varies based on traction motor speed. The third curve defines a third acceleration value that varies based on the speed control signal from the signal generator SG. The display module and/or the traction control module determines using, for example, linear interpolation between points from each of the first, second and third curves corresponding to the current vehicle mode of operations, wherein the points may be stored in lookup tables, first, second and third acceleration values, selects the lowest acceleration value and uses that value when generating the second drive signal to the traction motor 72.

As noted above, the tactile feedback device 100 is capable of generating a resistance or counter force that opposes movement of the control handle 90, wherein the force varies based on the magnitude of the tactile feedback device signal. In the illustrated embodiment, the display module 230 defines a setpoint TFDS for the tactile feedback device signal, communicates the setpoint TFDS to the steering control module 220 and the steering control module 220 generates a corresponding tactile feedback device signal, e.g., a current measured for example in milliAmperes (mA), to the tactile feedback device 100.

In the illustrated embodiment, the display module 230 defines the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS as follows. The display module 230 constantly queries the traction control module 210 for speed and direction of rotation of the traction motor 72, which information is determined by the traction control module 210 from signals output by the encoder 172, as noted above. Based on the traction motor speed, the display module 230 determines a first tactile feedback device signal value TFD1, see step 302 in Fig. 14, using, for example, linear interpolation between points from a curve, such as curve C<sub>4</sub>, illustrated in Fig. 12, wherein the points may be stored in a lookup table. Instead of storing points from a curve, an equation or

equations corresponding to the curve  $C_4$  may be stored and used by the display module 230 to determine the first value TFD1. As can be seen from Fig. 12, the first value TFD1 generally increases with traction motor speed.

As noted above, the display module 230 compares the current desired angular position of the steerable wheel 74 to a current calculated actual position of the steerable wheel 74 to determine a difference between the two equal to a steerable wheel error. Based on the steerable wheel error, the display module 230 determines a second tactile feedback device signal value TFD2, see step 302 in Fig. 14, using, for example, linear interpolation between points from a curve, such as curve  $C_5$ , illustrated in Fig. 13, wherein the points may be stored in a lookup table. Instead of storing points from a curve, an equation or equations corresponding to the curve  $C_5$  may be stored and used by the display module 230 to determine the second value TFD2. As can be seen from Fig. 13, the second value TFD2 generally increases with steerable wheel error.

In the illustrated embodiment, the display module 230 sums the first and second values TFD1 and TFD2 together to determine a combined tactile feedback device signal value TFDC, see step 304 in Fig. 14, and multiplies this value by a reduction factor based on a direction in which the vehicle 10 is moving in order to determine the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS, see step 306 in Fig. 14. If the vehicle 10 is being driven in a forks first direction, the reduction factor may equal 0.5. If the vehicle 10 is being driven in a power unit first direction, the reduction factor may equal 1.0. Generally, an operator has only one hand on the control handle 90 when the vehicle 10 is moving in the forks first direction. Hence, the reduction factor of 0.5 makes it easier for the operator to rotate the control handle 90 when the vehicle 10 is traveling in the forks first direction.

The display module 230 provides the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS to the steering control unit 220, which uses the setpoint TFDS to determine a corresponding tactile feedback device signal for the tactile feedback device 100. Because the tactile feedback device signal is determined in the illustrated embodiment from the first and second values TFD1 and TFD2, which values come from curves  $C_4$  and  $C_5$  in Figs. 12 and 13, the tactile feedback device signal increases in magnitude as the traction motor speed and steerable wheel error increase. Hence, as the traction motor speed increases and the steerable wheel error increases, the counter force generated by the tactile feedback device 100 and

applied to the control handle 90 increases, thus, making it more difficult for an operator to turn the control handle 90. It is believed to be advantageous to increase the counter force generated by the tactile feedback device 100 as the traction motor speed increases to reduce the likelihood that unintended motion will be imparted to the control handle 90 by an operator as the vehicle 10 travels over bumps or into holes/low spots found in a floor upon which it is driven and enhance operator stability during operation of the vehicle. It is further believed to be advantageous to increase the counter force generated by the tactile feedback device 100 as the steerable wheel error increases so as to provide tactile feedback to the operator related to the magnitude of the steerable wheel error.

In a further embodiment, a pressure transducer 400, shown in dotted line in Fig. 2, is provided as part of a hydraulic system (not shown) coupled to the forks 60A and 60B for elevating the forks 60A and 60B. The pressure transducer 400 generates a signal indicative of the weight of any load on the forks 60A and 60B to the display module 230. Based on the fork load, the display module 230 may determine a third tactile feedback device signal value TFD3 using, for example, linear interpolation between points from a curve (not shown), where the value TFD3 may vary linearly with fork load such that the value TFD3 may increase as the weight on the forks 60A and 60B increases. The display module 230 may sum the first, second and third values TFD1, TFD2 and TFD3 together to determine a combined tactile feedback device signal value TFDC, which may be multiplied by a reduction factor, noted above, based on a direction in which the vehicle 10 is moving in order to determine a tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS. The display module 230 provides the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS to the steering control unit 220, which uses the setpoint TFDS to determine a corresponding tactile feedback device signal for the tactile feedback device 100.

As discussed above, the proximity sensor 36 outputs an operator status signal to the traction control module 210, wherein a change in the operator status signal indicates that an operator has either stepped onto or stepped off of the floorboard 34 in the operator's compartment 30. As also noted above, the traction control module 210 provides the operator status signal to the display module 230. The display module 230 monitors the operator status signal and determines whether an operator status signal change corresponds to an operator stepping onto or stepping off of the floorboard 34. An operator stops the vehicle before stepping out of the operator's

compartment. When the operator leaves the operator's compartment, if the tactile feedback device signal is at a force generating value, e.g., a non-zero value in the illustrated embodiment, causing the tactile feedback device 100 to generate a counter force to the control handle 90, the display module 230 decreases the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS at a controlled rate, e.g., 900 mA/second, until the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS, and, hence, the tactile feedback device signal, equal zero. By slowly decreasing the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS and, hence, the tactile feedback device signal, at a controlled rate and presuming the control handle 90 is positioned away from its centered position, the biasing structure 110 is permitted to return the control handle 90 back to its centered position, i.e., 0 degrees, without substantially overshooting the centered position after the operator has stepped off the floorboard 34. The tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS, and, hence, the tactile feedback device signal, are maintained at a zero value for a predefined period of time, e.g., two seconds. Thereafter, the display module 230 determines an updated tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS and provides the updated tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS to the steering control unit 220. It is contemplated that the display module 230 may only decrease the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS if, in addition to an operator leaving the operator's compartment and the tactile feedback device signal being at a force generating value, the control handle 90 is positioned away from its centered position. It is further contemplated that the display module 230 may maintain the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS at a zero value until it determines that the control handle 90 has returned to its centered position.

If, while monitoring the operator status signal, the display module 230 determines that an operator status signal change corresponds to an operator stepping onto the floorboard 34, the display module 230 will immediately increase the tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS for a predefined period of time, e.g., two seconds, causing a corresponding increase in the tactile feedback device signal. The increase in the tactile feedback signal is sufficient such that the tactile feedback device 100 generates a counter force of sufficient magnitude to the control handle 90 to inhibit an operator from making a quick turn request via the control handle 90 just after the operator has stepping into the operator's compartment 30. After the predefined time period has expired, the display module 230 determines an updated

tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS and provides the updated tactile feedback device signal setpoint TFDS to the steering control unit 220.

Also in response to determining that an operator has just stepped onto the floorboard 34 and if a steer request is immediately made by an operator via the control handle 90, the display module 230 provides an instruction to the steering control module 220 to operate the steer motor 120 at a first low speed, e.g., 500 RPM and, thereafter, ramp up the steer motor speed, e.g., linearly, to a second higher speed over a predefined period of time, e.g., one second. The second speed is defined by curve  $C_1$  or curve  $C_2$  in Fig. 10 based on a current traction motor speed. Hence, the first drive signal to the steer motor 120 is varied such that the speed of the steer motor 120, i.e., the rate of speed increase, gradually increases from a low value after the operator enters the operator's compartment in order to avoid a sudden sharp turn maneuver.

It is further contemplated that the steerable wheel may not be driven. Instead, a different wheel forming part of the vehicle would be driven by the traction motor 72. In such an embodiment, the traction control module 210 may generate a second drive signal to the traction motor 72 so as to control the speed, acceleration and direction of rotation of the traction motor 72 and, hence, the speed, acceleration and direction of rotation of the driven wheel based on the position of the speed selection switch 98, the operator status signal, whether a high steerable wheel turn signal has been generated by the display module 230, the sign and magnitude of a speed control signal generated by the signal generator SG in response to operation of the first and second rotatable speed control elements 96A and 96B, an acceleration value corresponding to the current vehicle mode of operation, a selected acceleration reduction factor, a current traction motor speed and direction as detected by the encoder 172, and a selected traction motor speed limit.

It is still further contemplated that a vehicle including a mechanical or hydrostatic steering system may include a traction motor 72 controlled via a traction control module 210 and a display module 230 as set out herein presuming the vehicle includes a control handle position sensor or like sensor for generating signals indicative of an angular position of the control handle and its steer rate and a position sensor or like sensor for generating signals indicative of an angular position of a steerable wheel and a speed of rotation of the steerable wheel about an axis  $A_1$ .

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such  
5 changes and modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

**CLAIMS**

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A materials handling vehicle comprising:  
a frame comprising an operator's compartment and a sensor capable of  
generating a signal indicative of an operator entering said operator's compartment;  
wheels supported on said frame;  
a traction motor coupled to one of said wheels to effect rotation of said one  
10 wheel;  
a steer-by-wire system associated with a steerable wheel to effect angular  
movement of said steerable wheel about a first axis, said steer-by-wire system  
comprising:  
a control handle capable of being moved by an operator to define a  
15 steer control signal corresponding to a desired angular position of said  
steerable wheel;  
a tactile feedback device associated with said control handle to  
generate a counter force on said control handle which varies based on a  
variable tactile feedback device signal;  
20 a steer motor coupled to said steerable wheel to effect angular  
movement of said steerable wheel about the first axis;  
control apparatus coupled to said sensor to receive the signal from said  
sensor indicative of an operator entering said operator's compartment, coupled to  
said control handle to receive said steer control signal, coupled to said steer motor to  
25 generate a first drive signal to said steer motor in response to said steer control  
signal from said control handle to effect angular movement of said steerable wheel  
about the first axis, coupled to said traction motor to generate a second drive signal  
to said traction motor, and coupled to said tactile feedback device to generate said  
tactile feedback device signal; and  
30 said control apparatus increasing said tactile feedback device signal in  
response to an operator entering said operator's compartment to inhibit an operator  
from making a quick turn request via said control handle.

2. A materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 1, wherein said control apparatus varies said first drive signal to said steer motor so as to gradually increase a rate at which said steer motor operates after the operator enters said operator's compartment.
- 5
3. A materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 1, wherein said control apparatus increases said tactile feedback device signal for a predefined period of time in response to the operator entering said operator's compartment.
- 10
4. A materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 1, wherein said steerable wheel is capable of being moved to an angular position within a first angular range when an operator is located within said operator's compartment and is capable of being moved to an angular position within a second angular range which is less than said first angular range when an operator is located outside of said operator's
- 15
- compartment.
5. A materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 1, wherein said one wheel and said steerable wheel comprise the same wheel.
- 20
6. A materials handling vehicle comprising:  
a frame comprising an operator's compartment;  
wheels supported on said frame;  
a traction motor coupled to one of said wheels to effect rotation of said one wheel;
- 25
- a steer-by-wire system associated with a steerable wheel to effect angular movement of said steerable wheel about a first axis, said steer-by-wire system comprising:
- 30
- a control handle capable of being moved by an operator;  
a steer motor coupled to said steerable wheel to effect angular movement of said steerable wheel about the first axis;  
control apparatus coupled to said steer motor to generate a first drive signal to said steer motor to effect angular movement of said steerable wheel about the first axis and coupled to said traction motor to

generate a second drive signal to said traction motor to control its speed;  
and

said control apparatus varying said first drive signal to said steer motor as a  
function of the speed of said traction motor so as to vary a speed limit of said steer  
5 motor.

7. The materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 6, wherein said control  
apparatus varies said first drive signal to said steer motor beyond a predefined  
traction motor speed so as to reduce the speed limit of said steer motor as said  
10 speed of said traction motor increases.

8. The materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 6, further comprising forks,  
said control apparatus reducing a value of said first drive signal to said steer motor  
when said vehicle is driven in a forks first direction.  
15

9. A materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 6, wherein said one wheel and  
said steerable wheel comprise the same wheel.

10. A materials handling vehicle comprising:  
20 a frame comprising an operator's compartment and a sensor capable of  
generating a signal indicative of an operator leaving said operator's compartment;  
wheels supported on said frame, at least one of said wheels being a steerable  
wheel;  
a steer-by-wire system associated with said steerable wheel to effect angular  
25 movement of said steerable wheel about a first axis, said steer-by-wire system  
comprising:

a control handle capable of being moved by an operator to generate  
a steer control signal corresponding to a desired angular position of said  
steerable wheel;

30 biasing structure associated with said control handle to bias said  
control handle towards a centered position corresponding to said steerable  
wheel being positioned in a straight-ahead position;

a tactile feedback device associated with said control handle to  
generate a force counter to an operator applied force on said control

handle which counter force varies based on a variable tactile feedback device signal;

a steer motor coupled to said steerable wheel to effect angular movement of said steerable wheel about the first axis;

5 control apparatus coupled to said sensor to receive the signal from said sensor indicative of an operator leaving said operator's compartment, coupled to said control handle to receive said steer control signal, coupled to said steer motor to generate a first drive signal to said steer motor in response to said steer control signal from said control handle to effect angular movement of said steerable wheel  
10 about the first axis, and coupled to said tactile feedback device to generate said tactile feedback device signal; and

said steerable wheel is capable of being moved to an angular position within a first angular range when an operator is located within said operator's compartment and is capable of being moved to an angular position within a second angular range  
15 which is less than said first angular range when an operator is located outside of said operator's compartment.

11. The materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 10, further comprising a traction motor coupled to said steerable wheel to effect rotation of said steerable  
20 wheel about a second axis substantially transverse to the first axis, said control apparatus being coupled to said traction motor and limiting a speed of said traction motor as a function of a desired angular position of said steerable wheel.

12. The materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 11, wherein said control  
25 apparatus varies said tactile feedback device signal as a function of the speed of said traction motor.

13. The materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 12, wherein said control  
30 apparatus further varies said tactile feedback device signal as a function of an error between a desired position of said steerable wheel defined by said steer control signal and a determined actual position of said steerable wheel.

14. The materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 11, wherein said control apparatus varies said first drive signal to said steer motor as a function of the speed of said traction motor so as to vary a speed limit of said steer motor.
- 5 15. The materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 10, wherein said tactile feedback device comprises an electrically controlled brake generating a force that varies based on a magnitude of said tactile feedback device signal.
- 10 16. The materials handling vehicle as set out in claim 15, wherein said electrically controlled brake comprises one of an electrorheological device, a magnetorheological device, and an electromagnetic device.

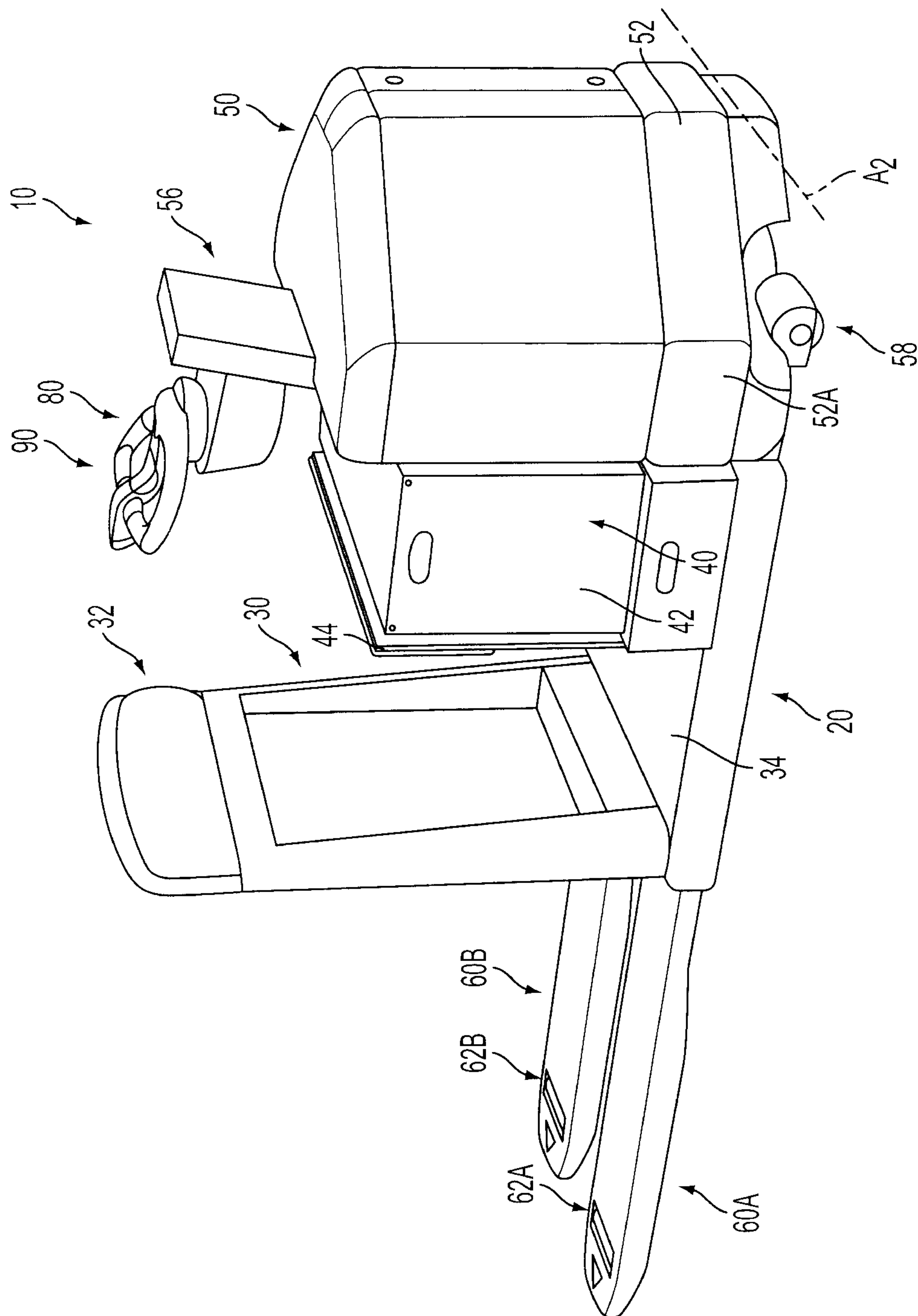


FIG. 1

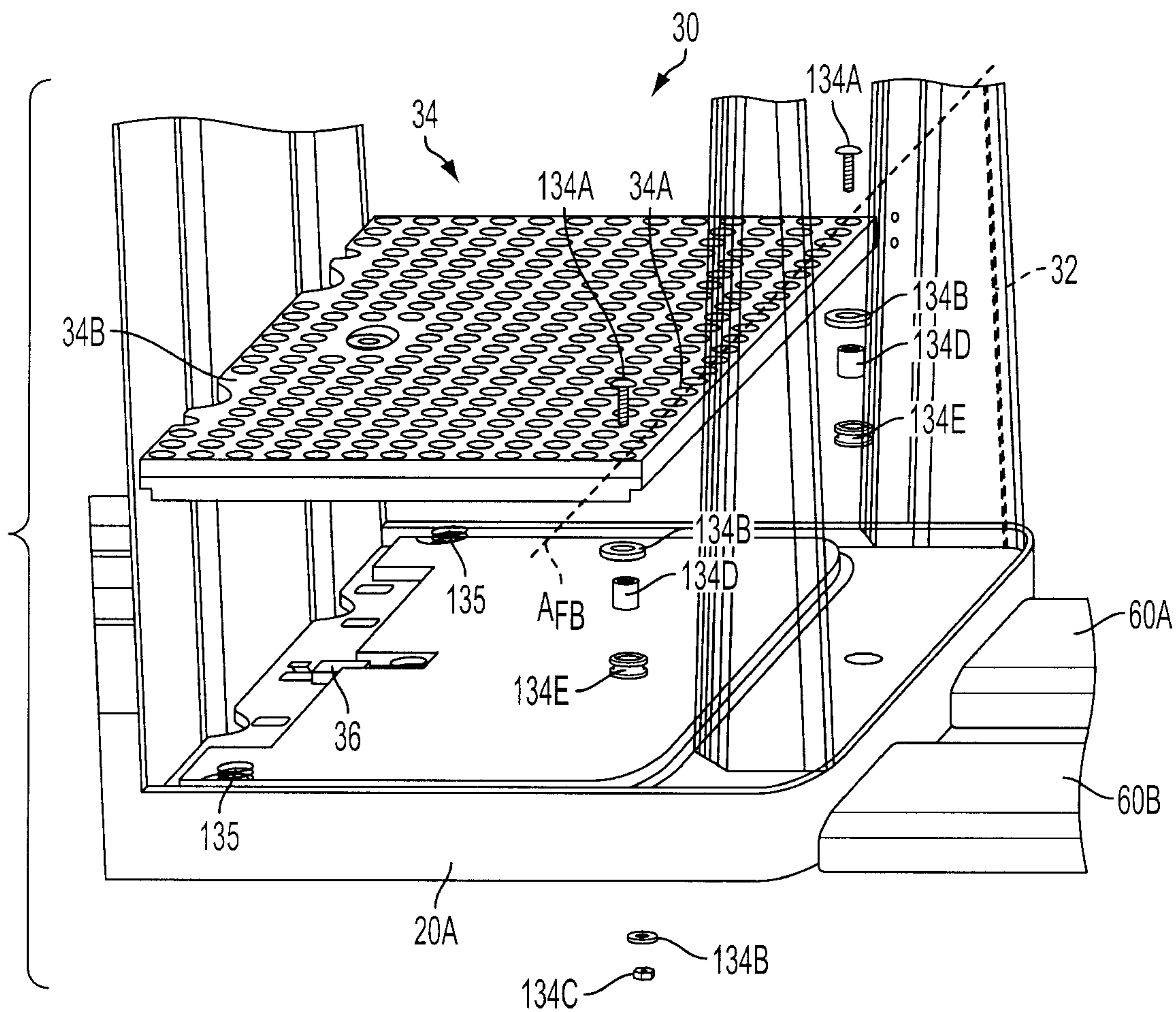


FIG. 1A

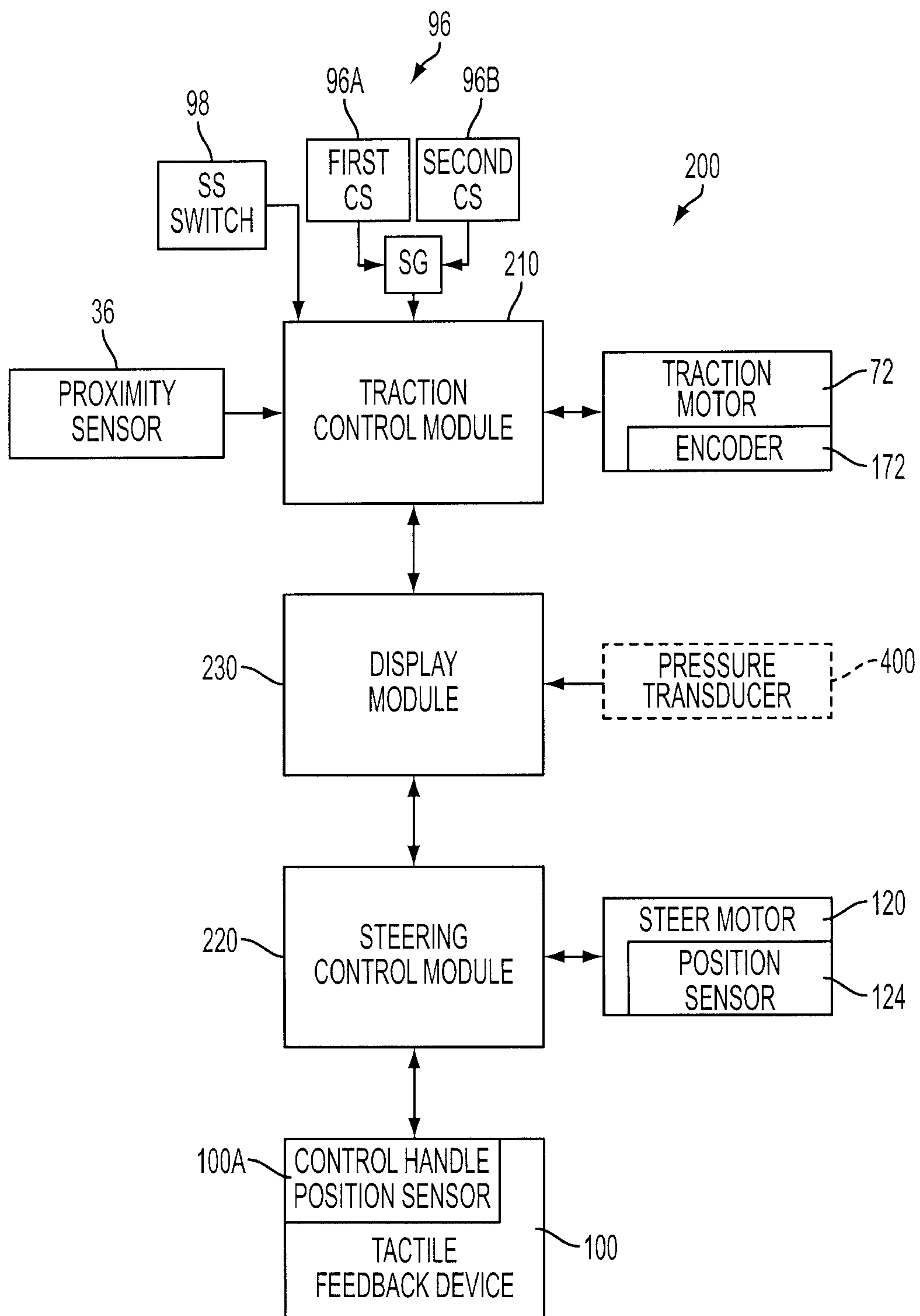


FIG. 2

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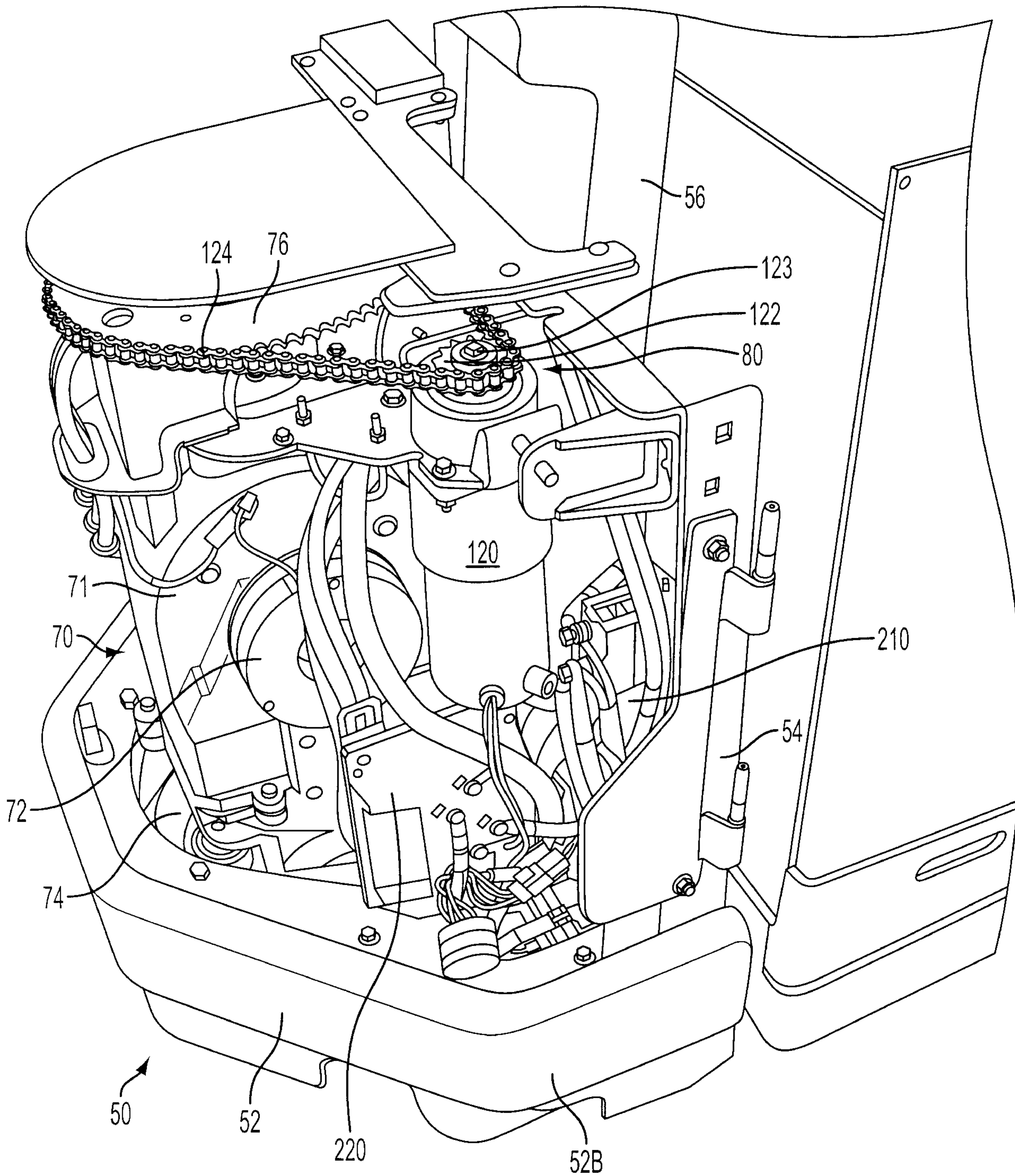


FIG. 3

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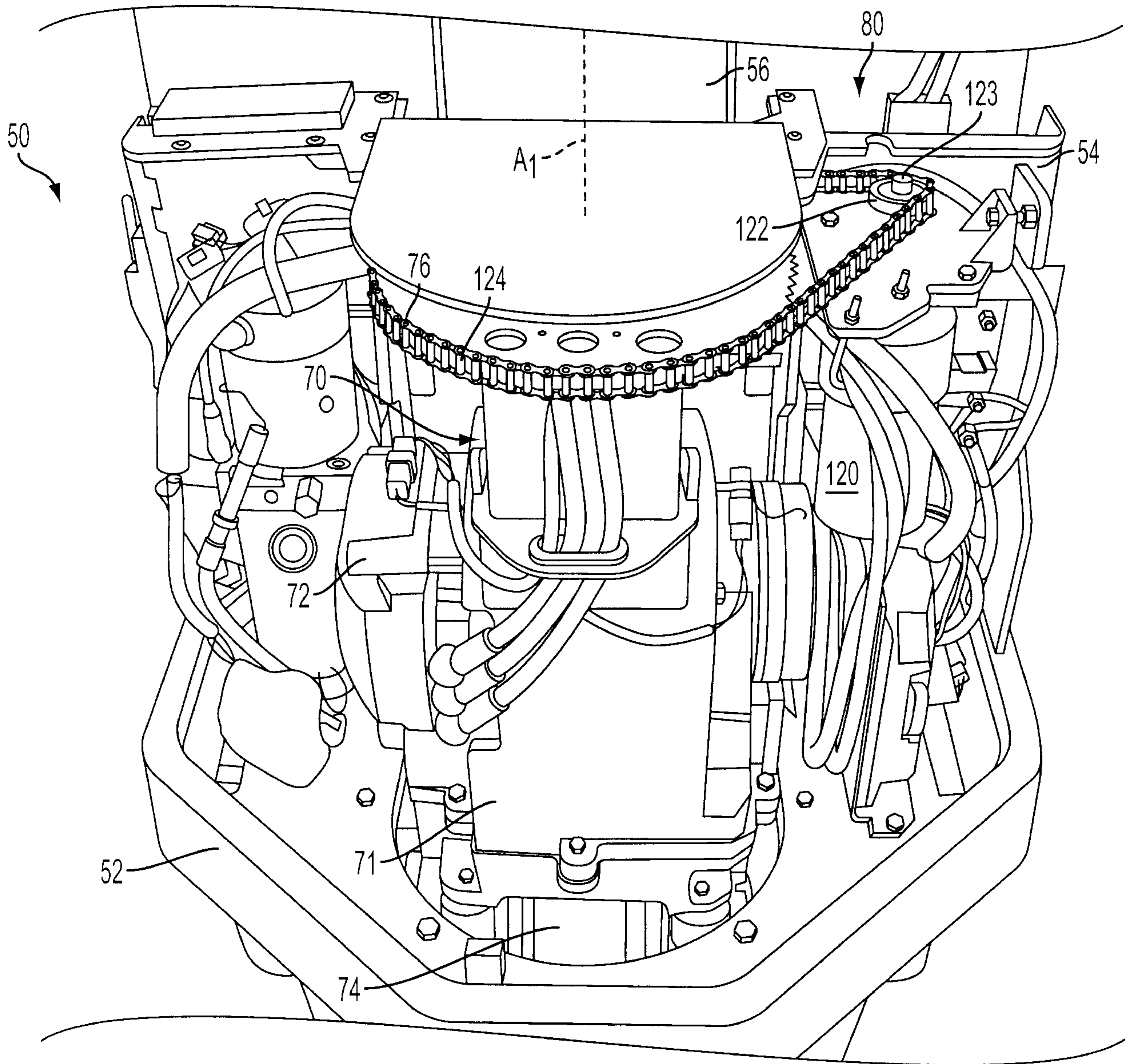


FIG. 4

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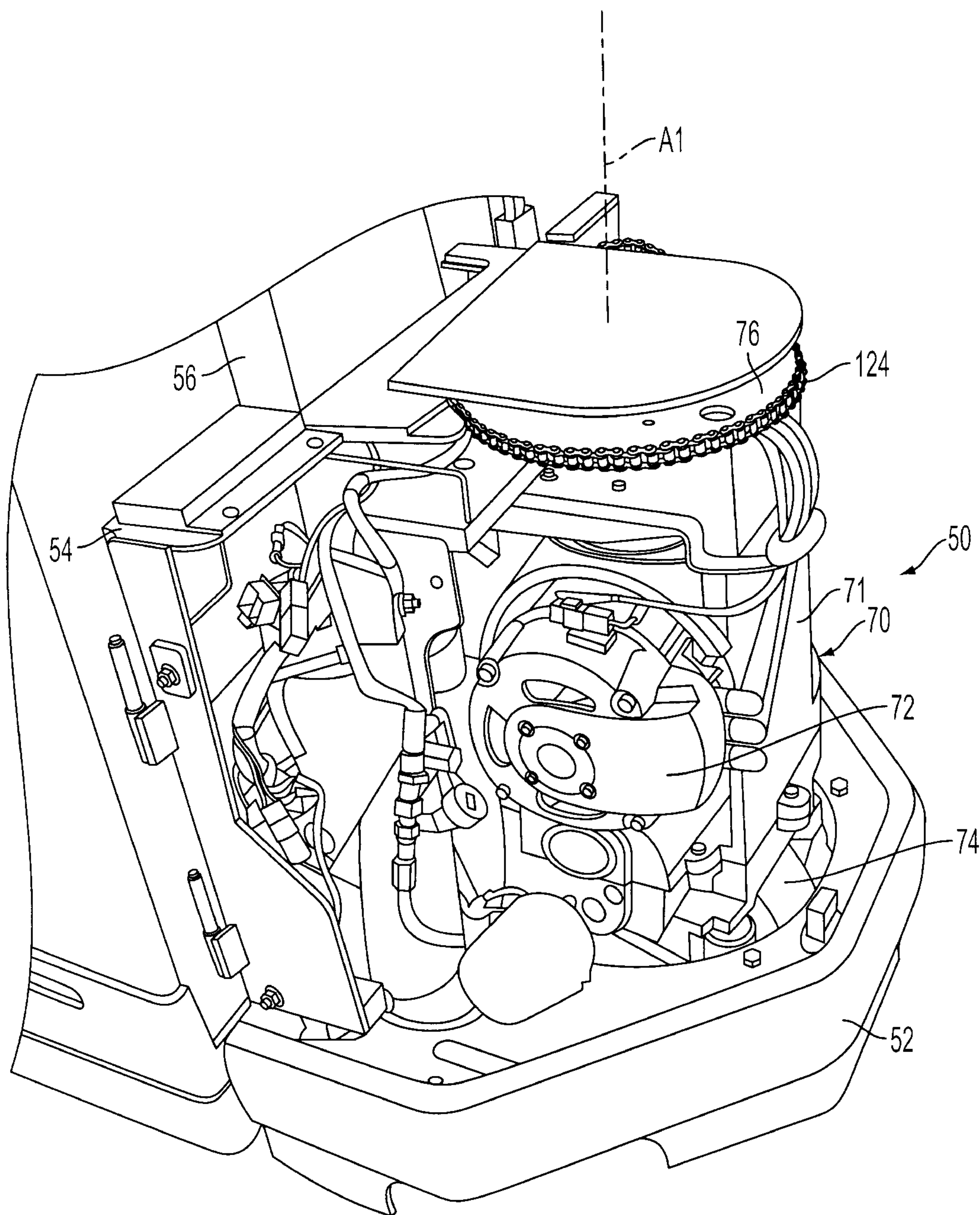


FIG. 5

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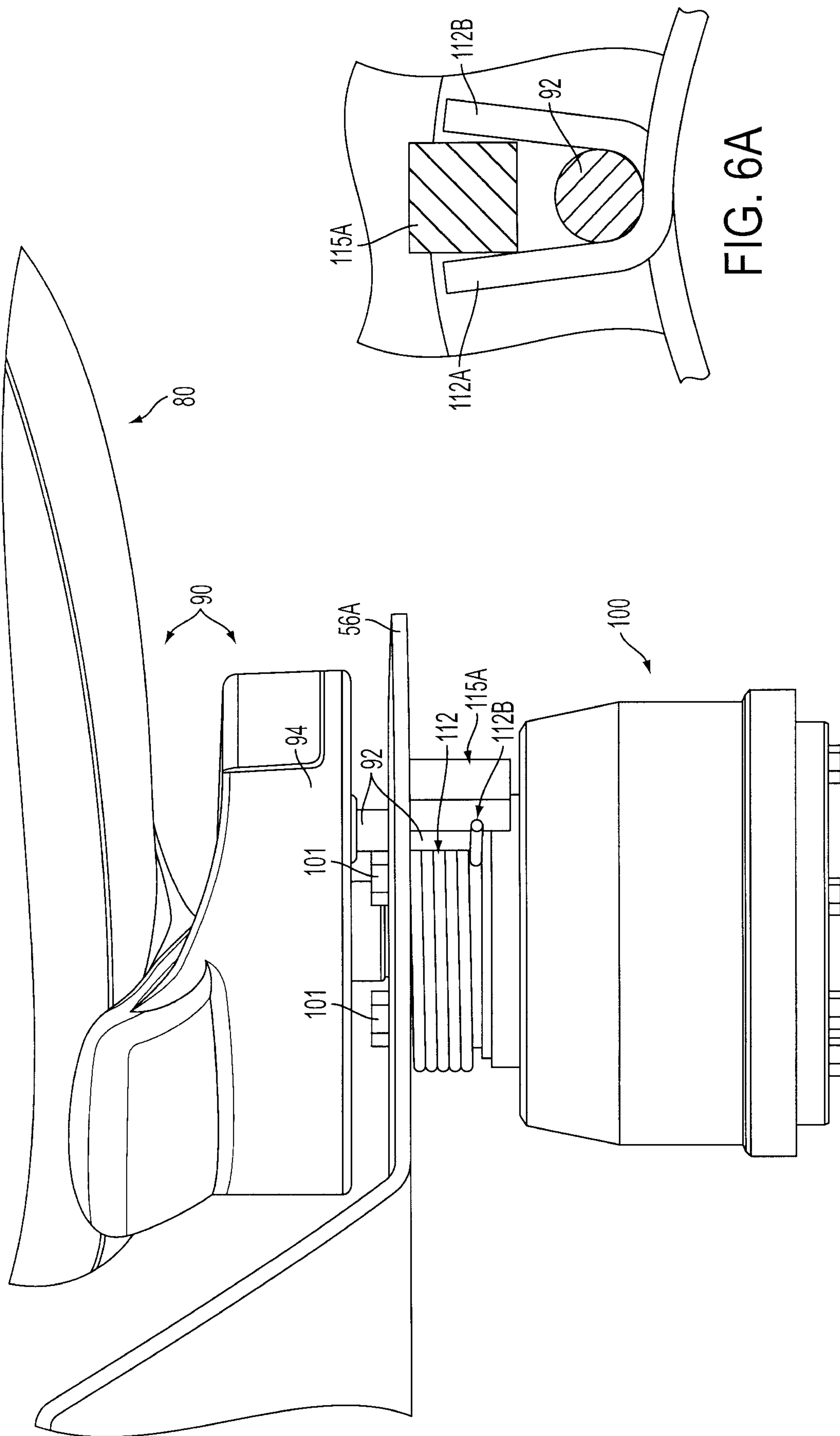


FIG. 6A

FIG. 6

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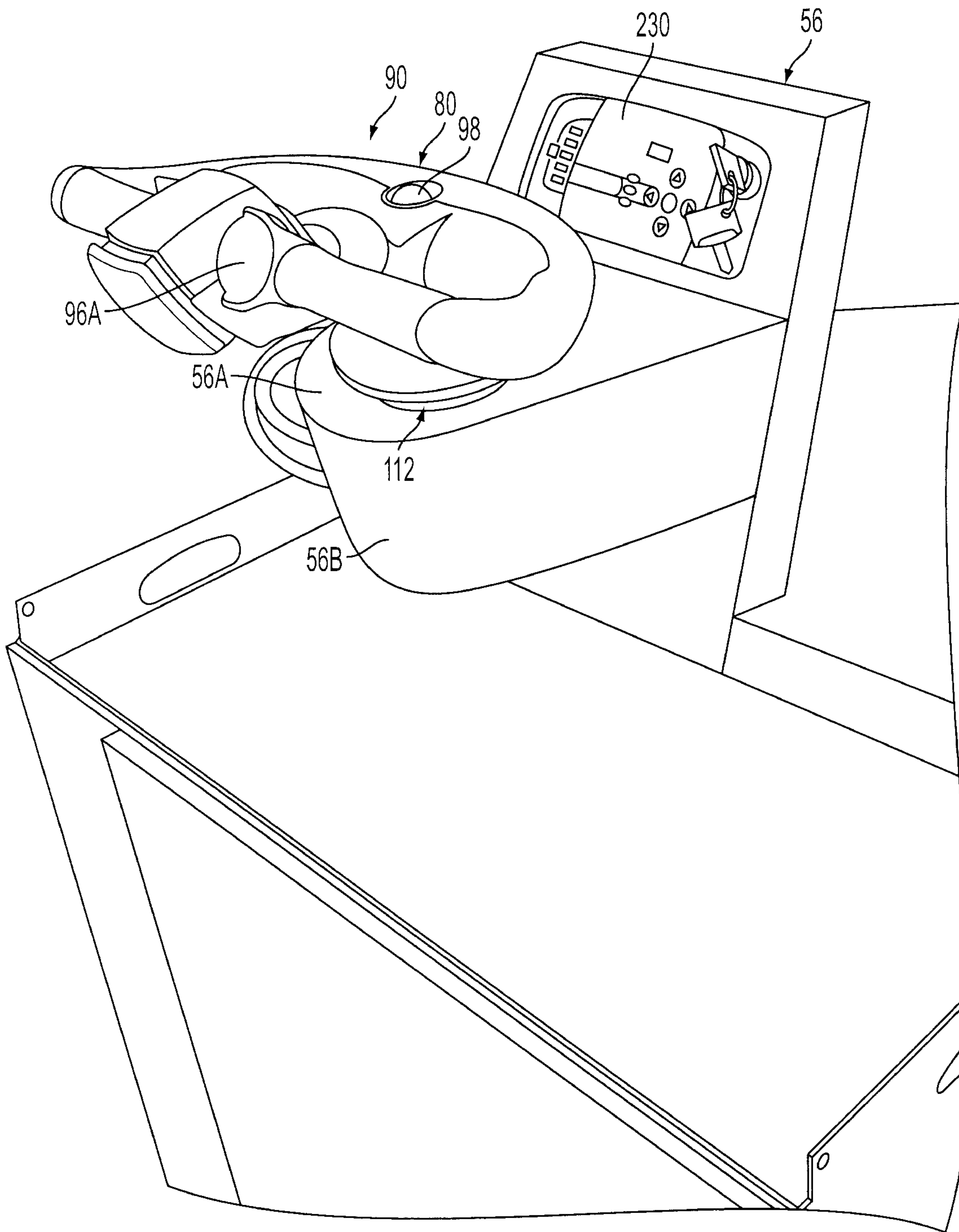


FIG. 7

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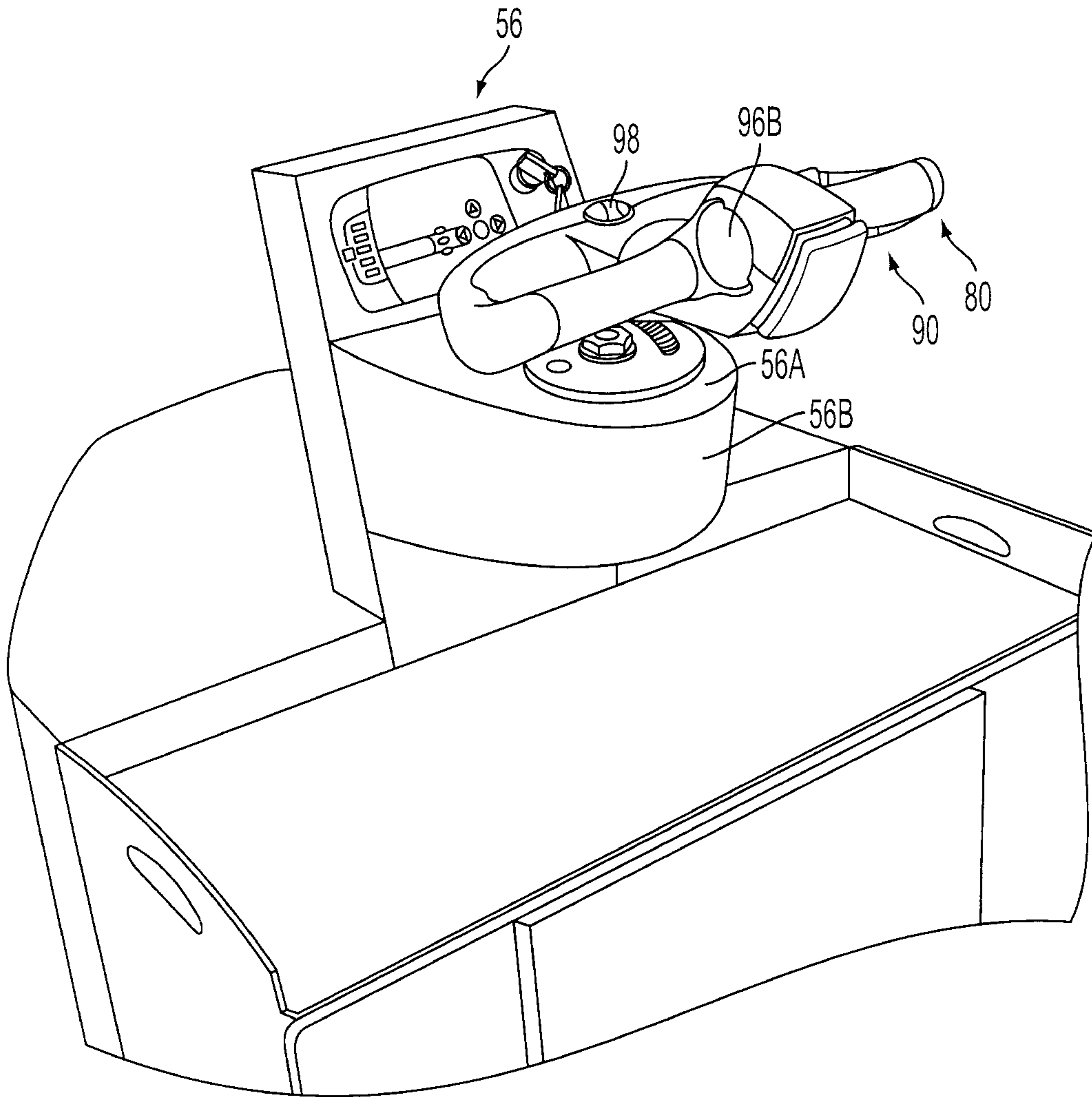


FIG. 8

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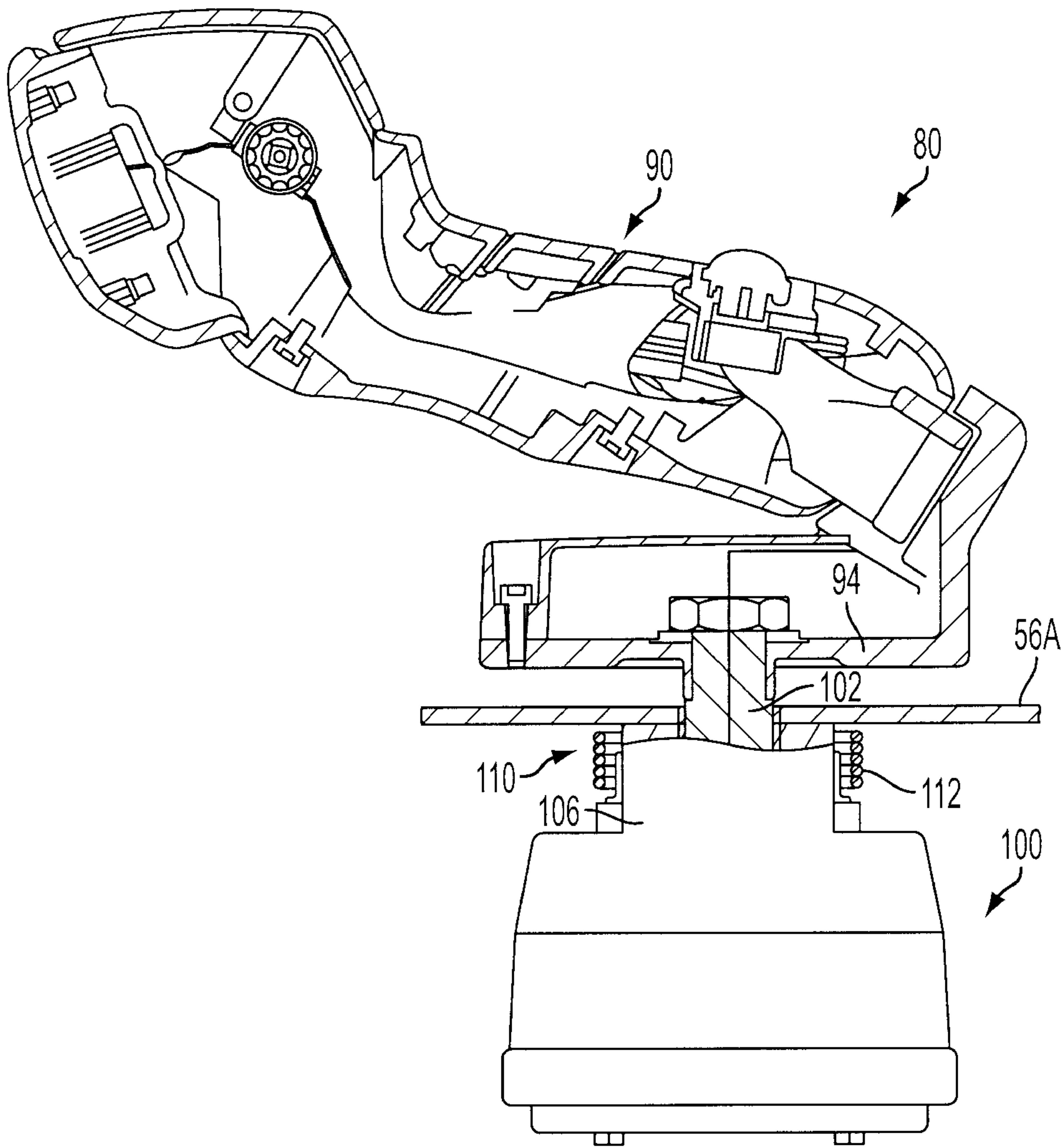


FIG. 9

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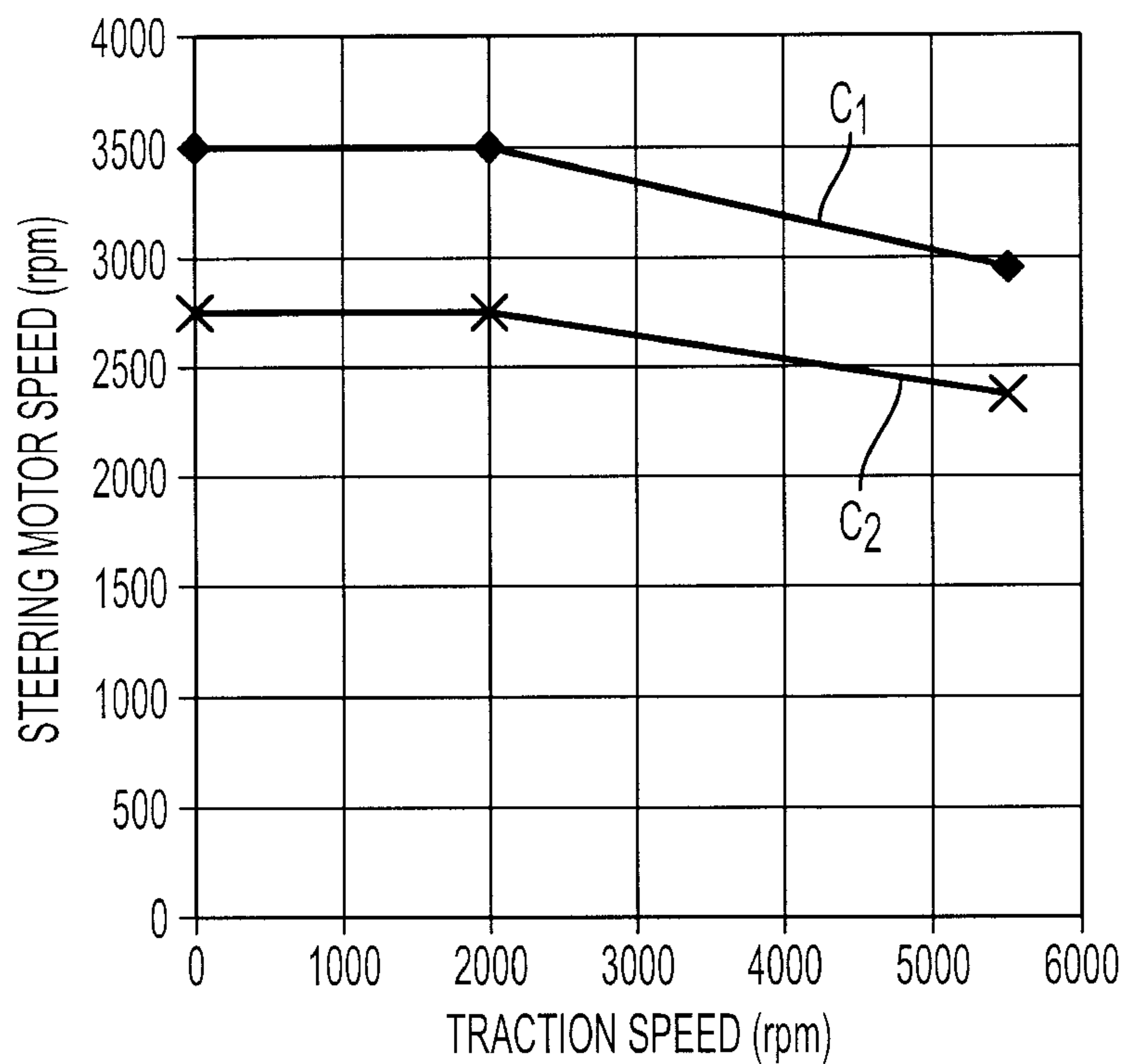


FIG. 10

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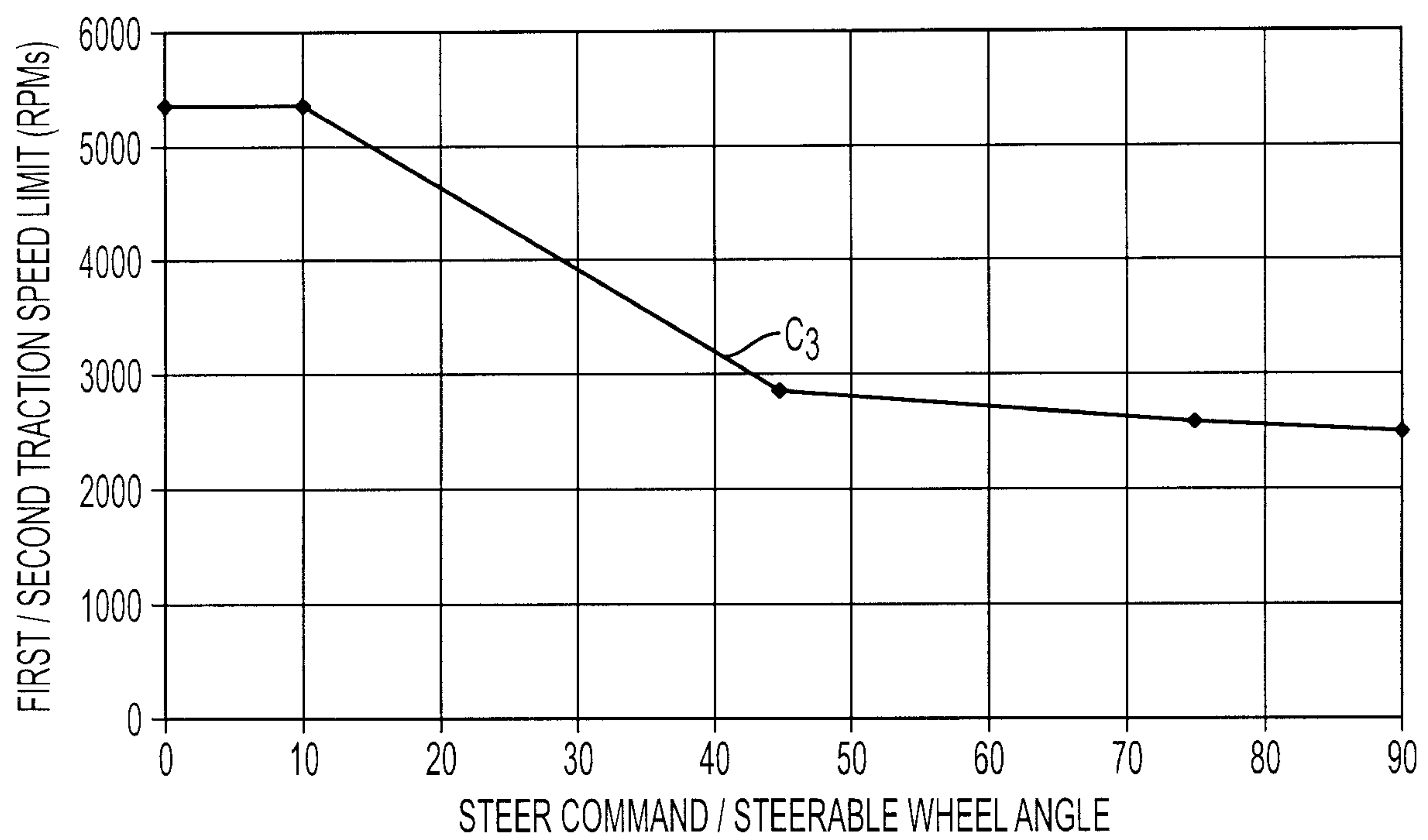


FIG. 11

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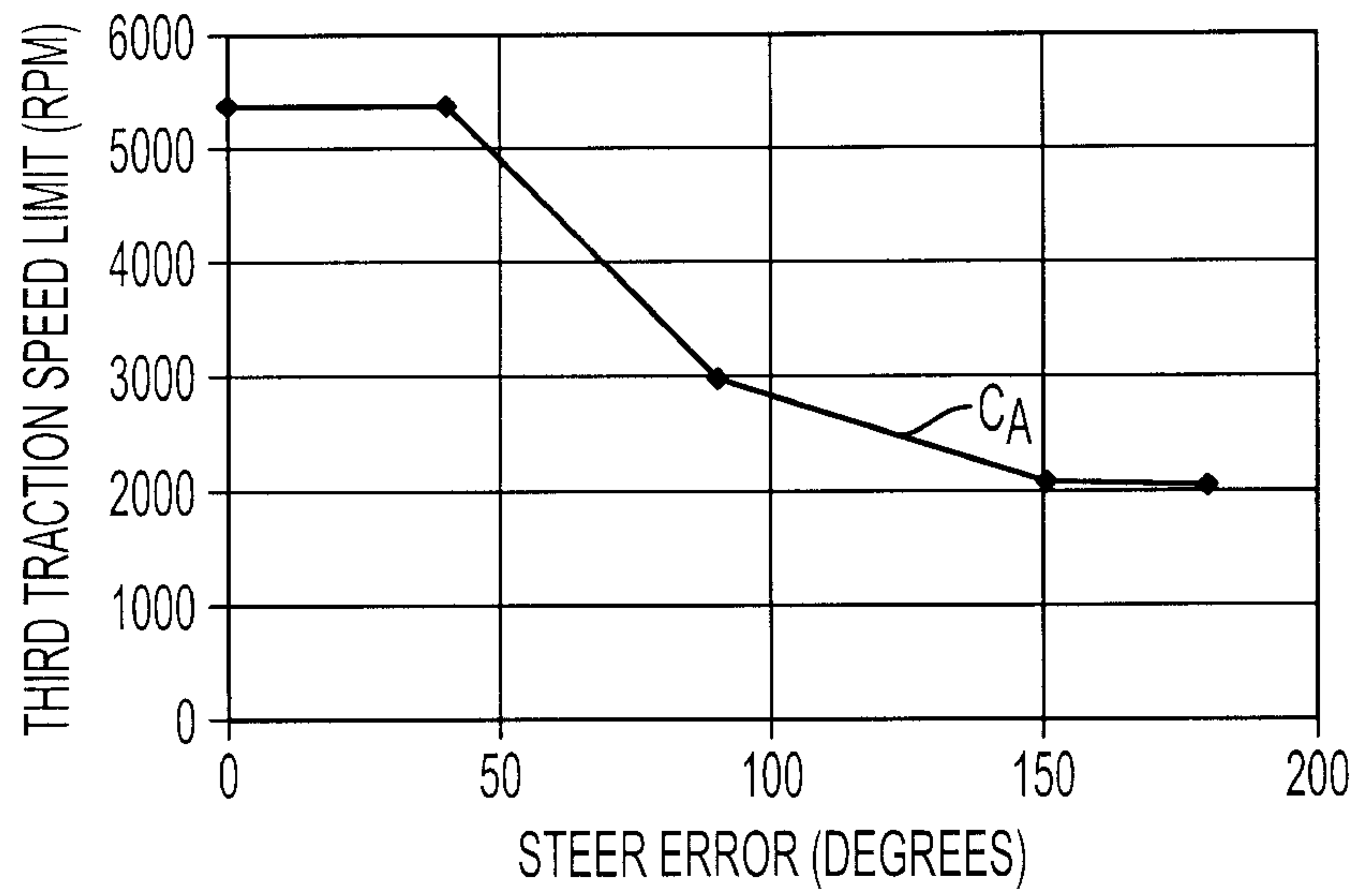


FIG. 11A

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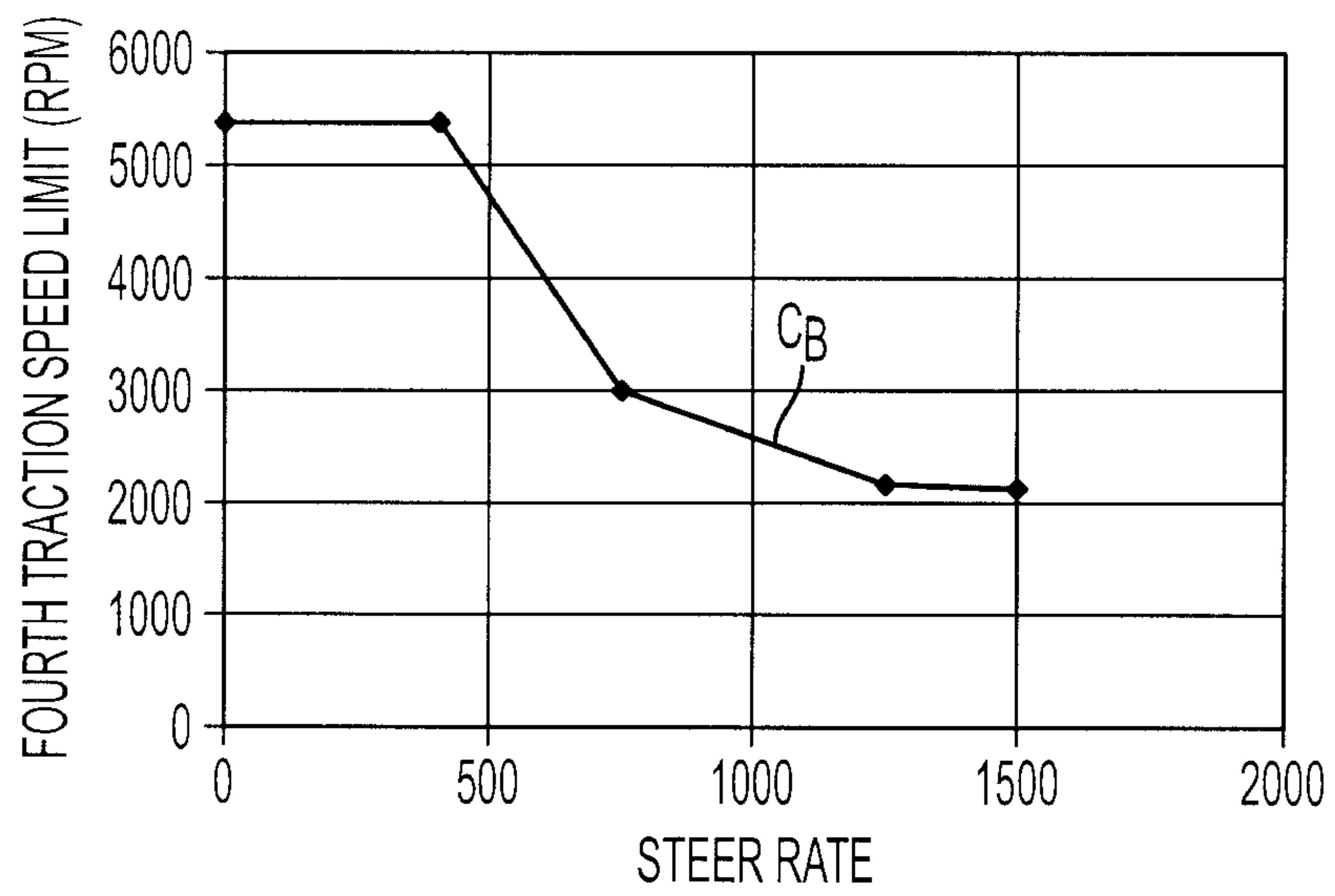


FIG. 11B

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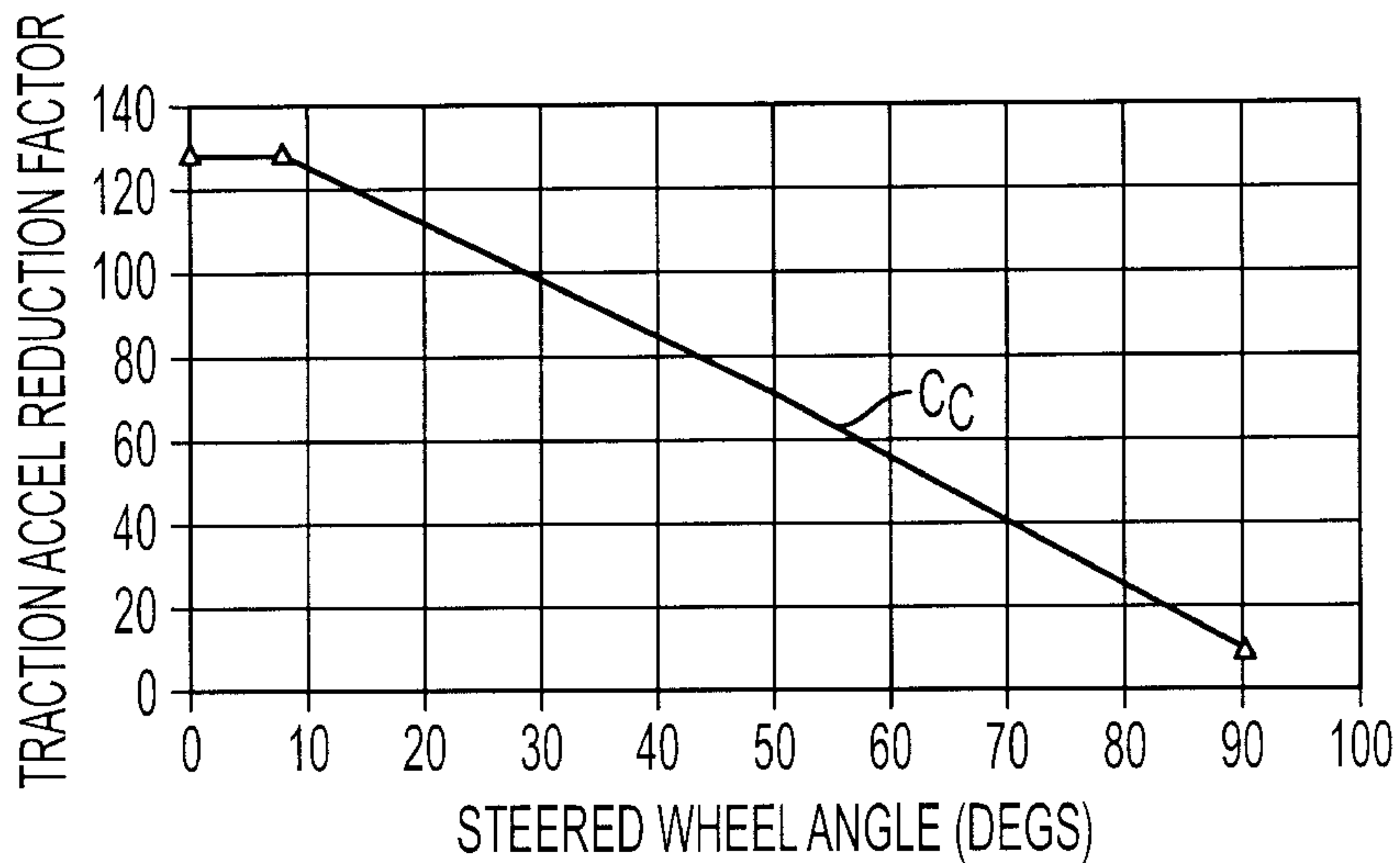


FIG. 11C

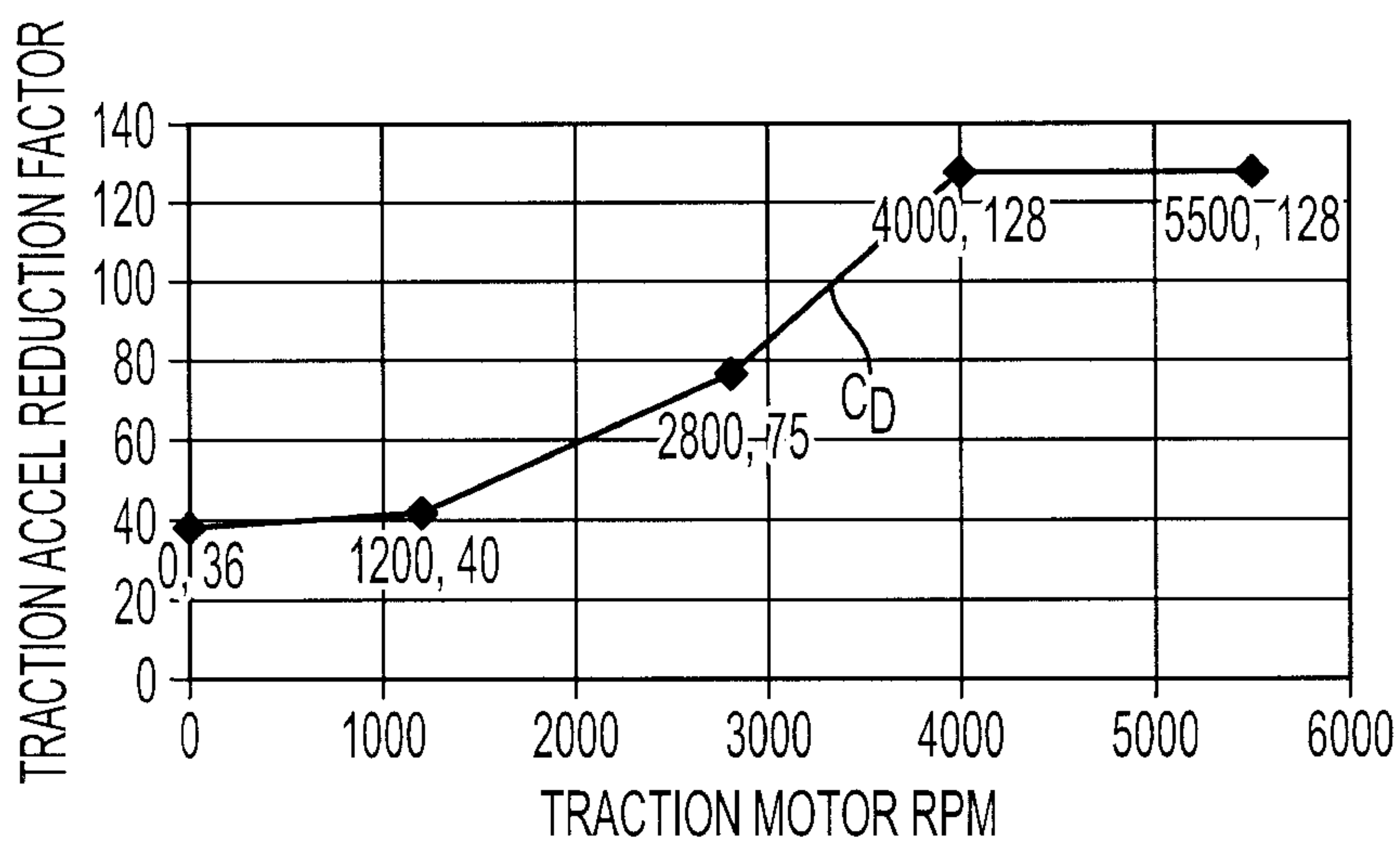


FIG. 11D

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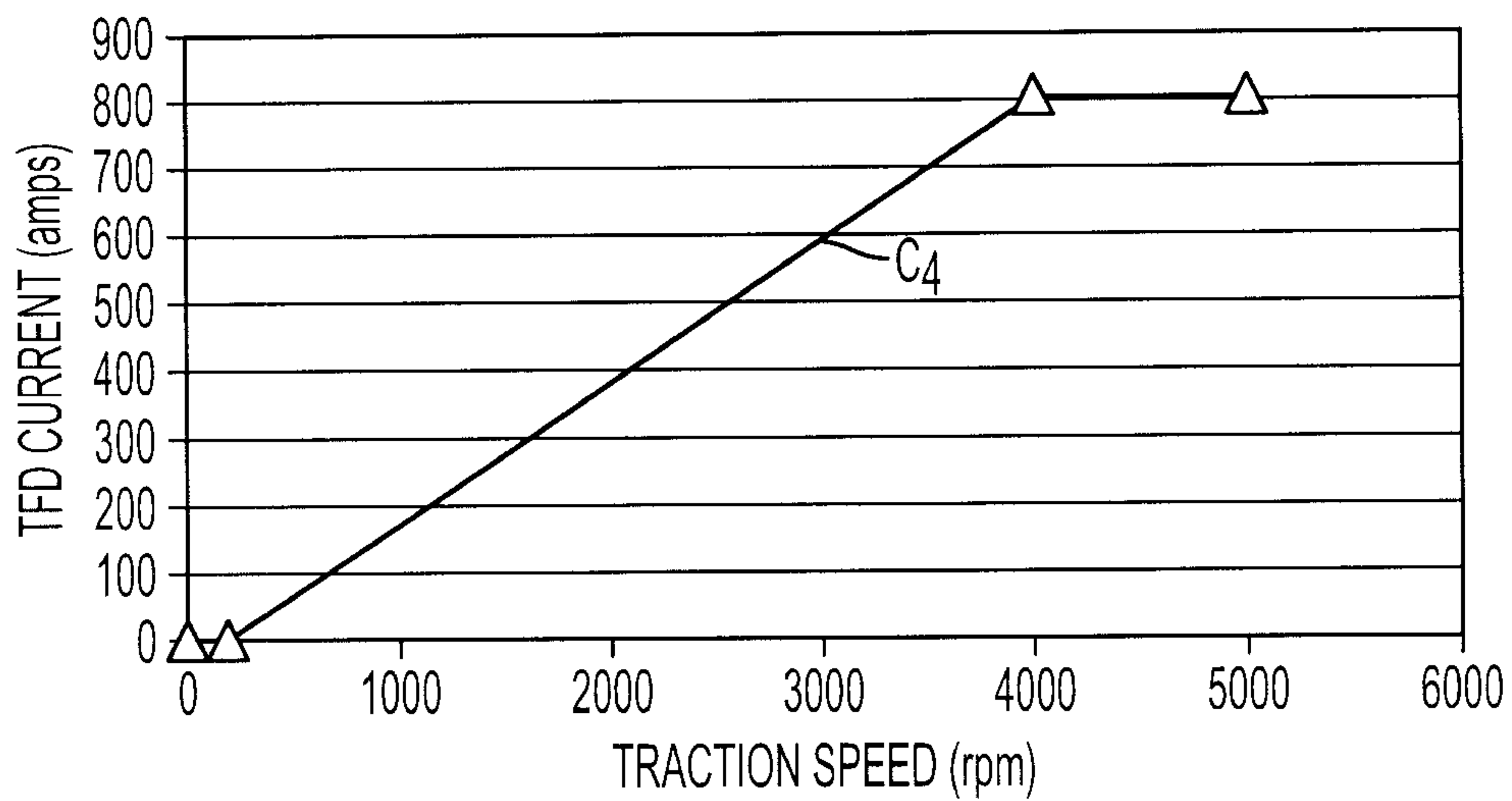


FIG. 12

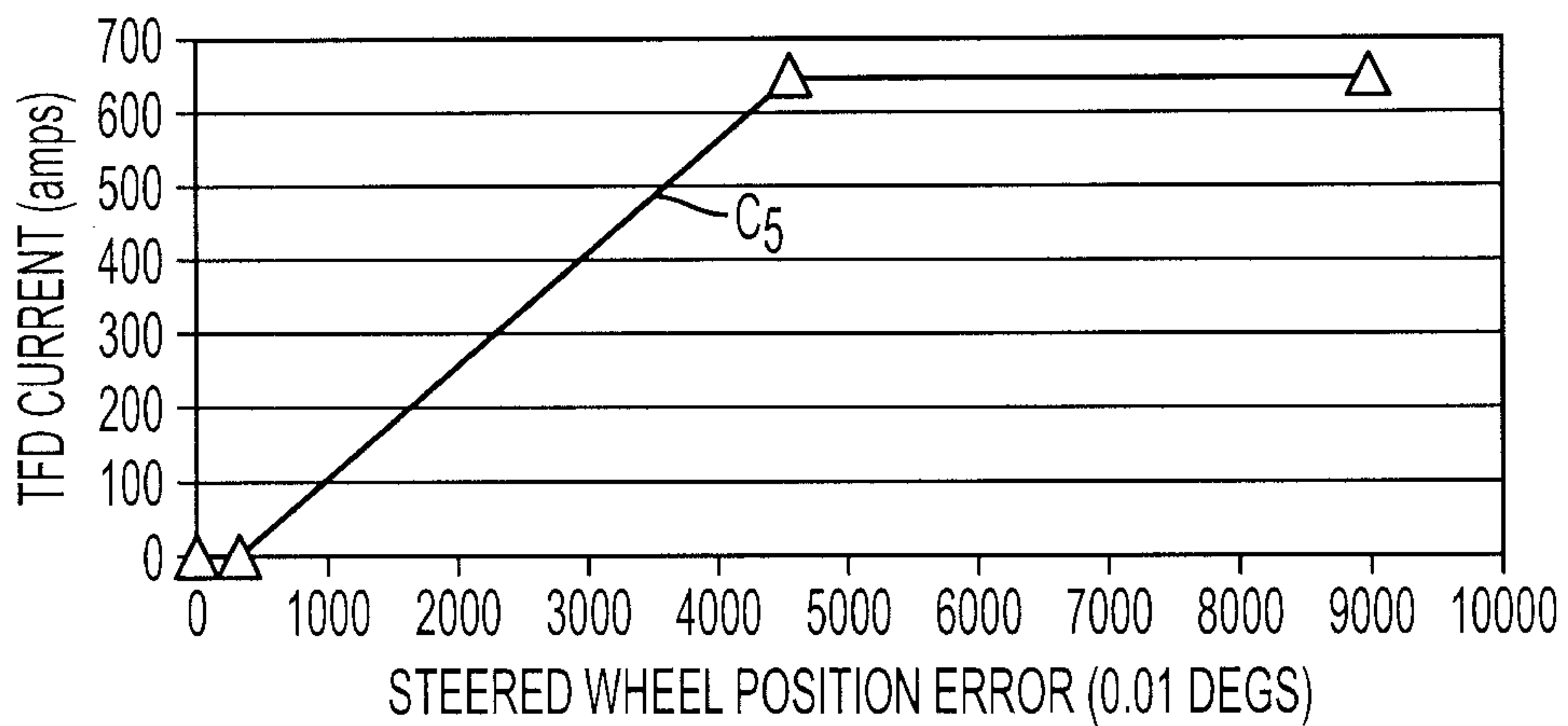


FIG. 13

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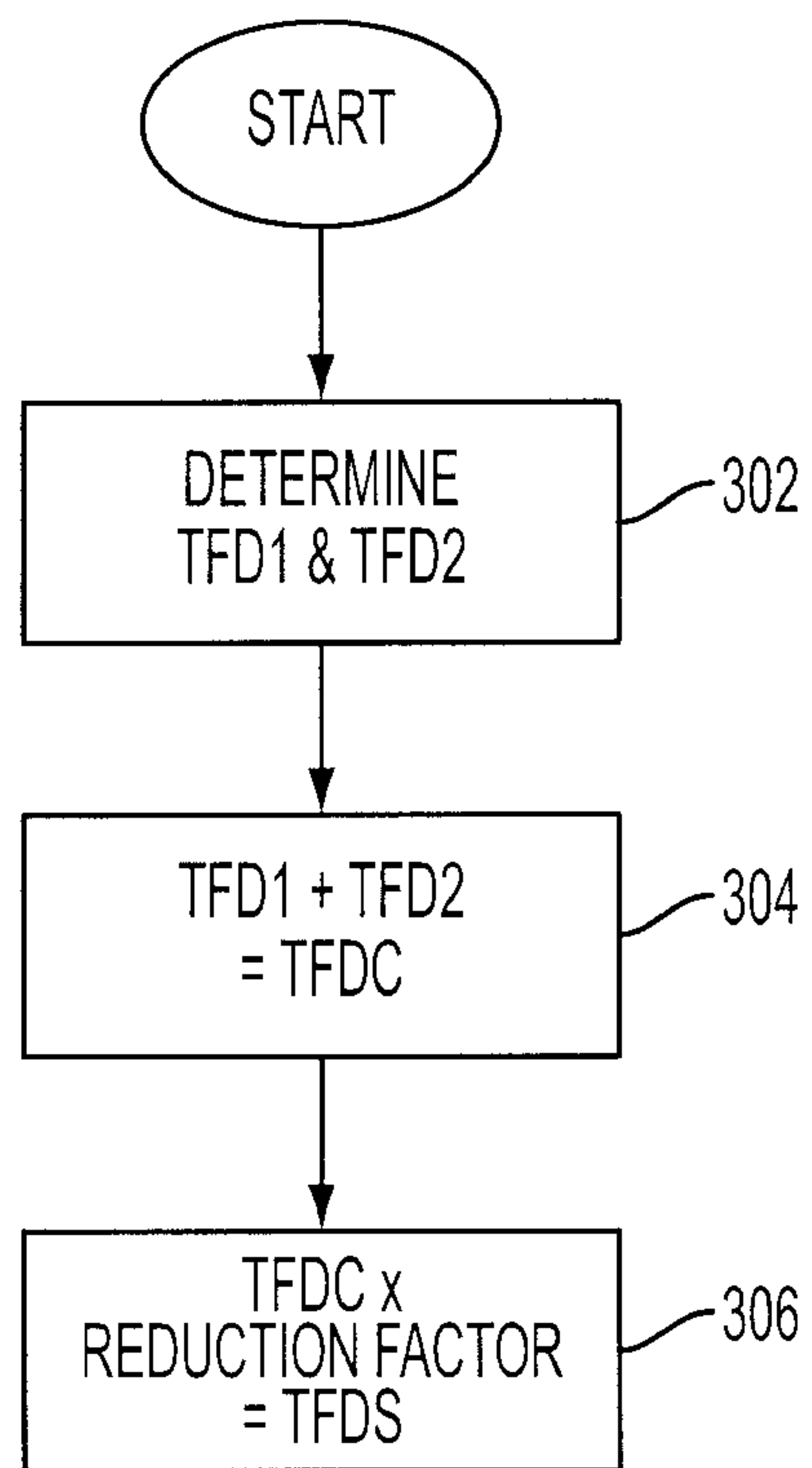


FIG. 14

