



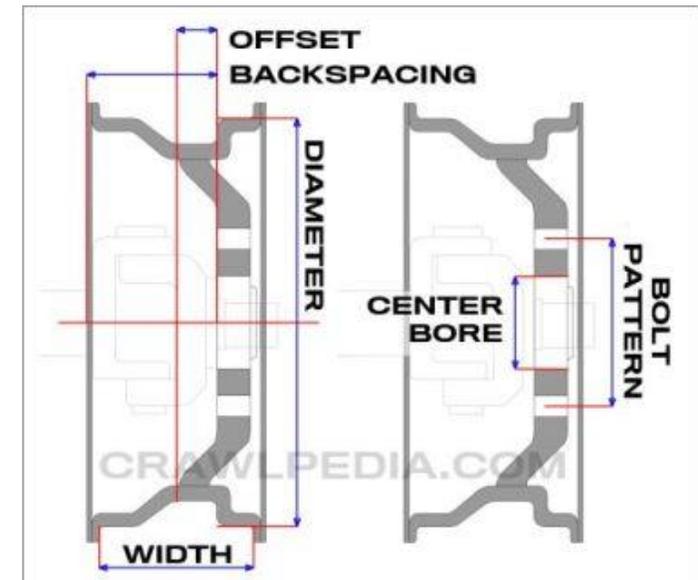
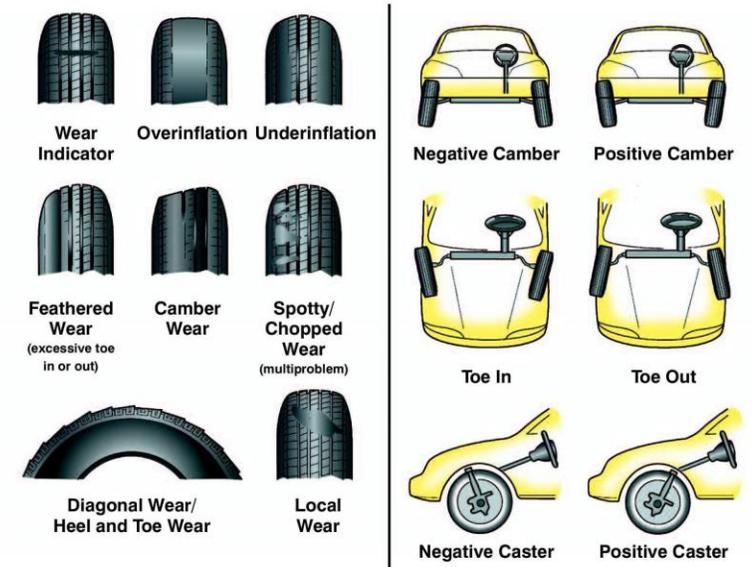
Miata Fitment

Anthony Devito

Car definitions

- Camber: Tilt around X (wheel leans in/out).
- Toe: Yaw around Z (wheel points in/out).
- Caster: Shifts wheel along X slightly for visual/fitment alignment.
- Offset: Mounting face vs wheel centerline; affects Z position.
- Spacer: Adds to offset outward; Z position change.
- Ride height: Y position of car.

Tire Wear and Wheel Alignment



Backstory on the problem at hand

- Cars such as the Mazda Miata are super popular to modify
 - Spec Miata is the fastest growing racing class in the US
 - 1.2M Miatas sold since 1989, still one of the most popular sports cars
 - 87.5% of surveyed Miata owners modify their cars
- One of the most common modifications are wheels, tires and suspension (coilovers, alignments, arms, bushings, etc)
 - The big problem lies here!



How a market was found

- One of the most common questions on Miata Forums: "Will this wheel setup fit my car?"
 - Technically anything fits with enough hammering and negative camber
- Because of this, countless threads, guides, and videos exist trying to answer the same question
 - One ClubRoadster fitment thread alone has 2.2 million view and 7k comments
- Traditionally, enthusiasts rely on photos and willtheyfit.com, but what if there were a better, more visual way

modernbeat
1,023 posts · Joined 2006
#2,000 · Apr 9, 2011

105 / 15 · 15 Nov 2011 · 2000 Base Grid V15x8 at0

Insert your existing alloy wheel and tyre specs, and the desired size. The outcome diagram is shown below.

YOUR EXISTING SETUP				YOUR NEW SETUP			
	DIAMETER	WHEEL WIDTH	OFFSET (ET)		DIAMETER	WHEEL WIDTH	OFFSET (ET)
	15	8	0		14	7	-6
	TYRE WIDTH	PROFILE	LINE COLOUR		TYRE WIDTH	PROFILE	LINE COLOUR
	195	45			185	55	

YOUR RESULTS

	EXISTING	NEW
Diameter	556mm	559mm
Circumference	1748mm	1756mm
Poke	102mm	95mm
Inset	102mm	83mm
Speedo error	0%	-0.5%
Reading at 30mph	30mph	29.9mph
Reading at 60mph	60mph	59.7mph
Ride height gain	0mm	1mm
Arch gap loss	0mm	1mm

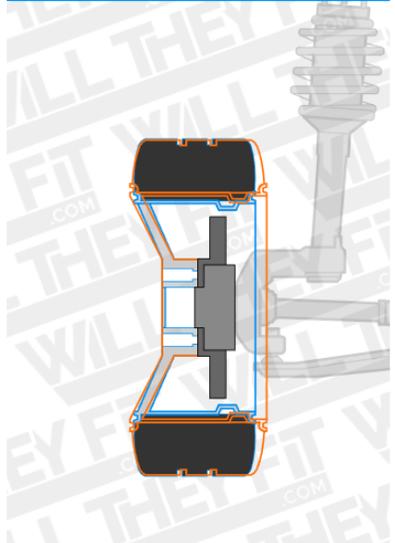
NEW: 14x7 ET-6 - 185 / 55 R 14

Compared to your existing have an inner rim which is from the suspension str out 6.7mm less than bef

The strut shown in the diag worry if the wheel looks lik

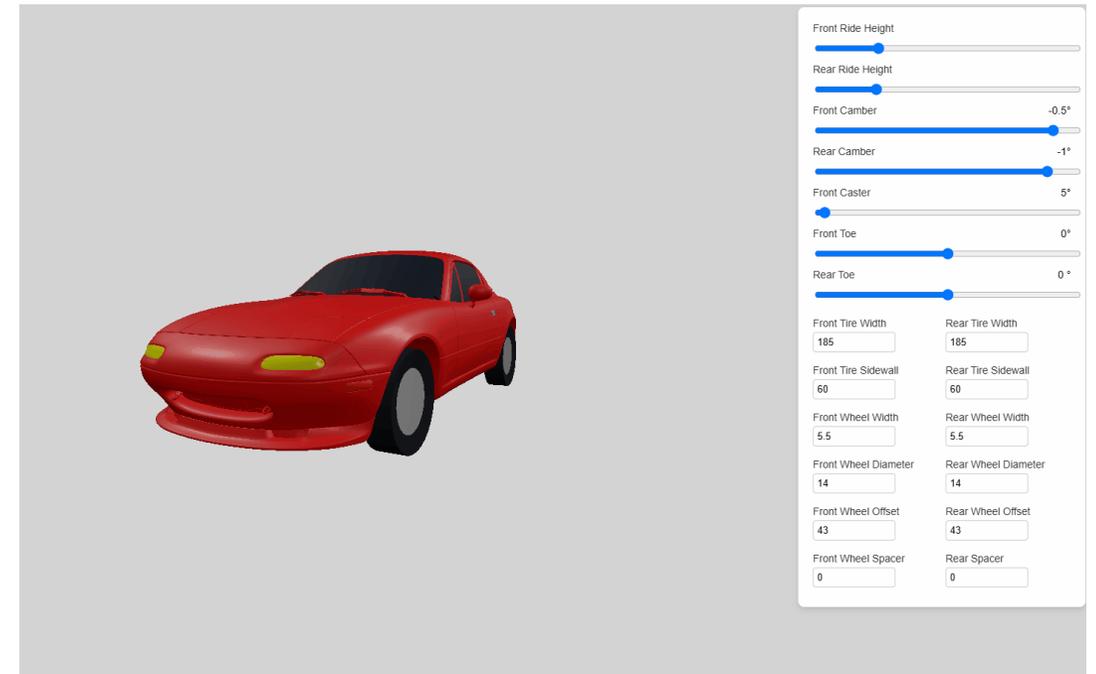
Bear in mind most tyre ma the specs, and that it could wheels they aren't designe

CLICK 14X7 ET-6 (+)



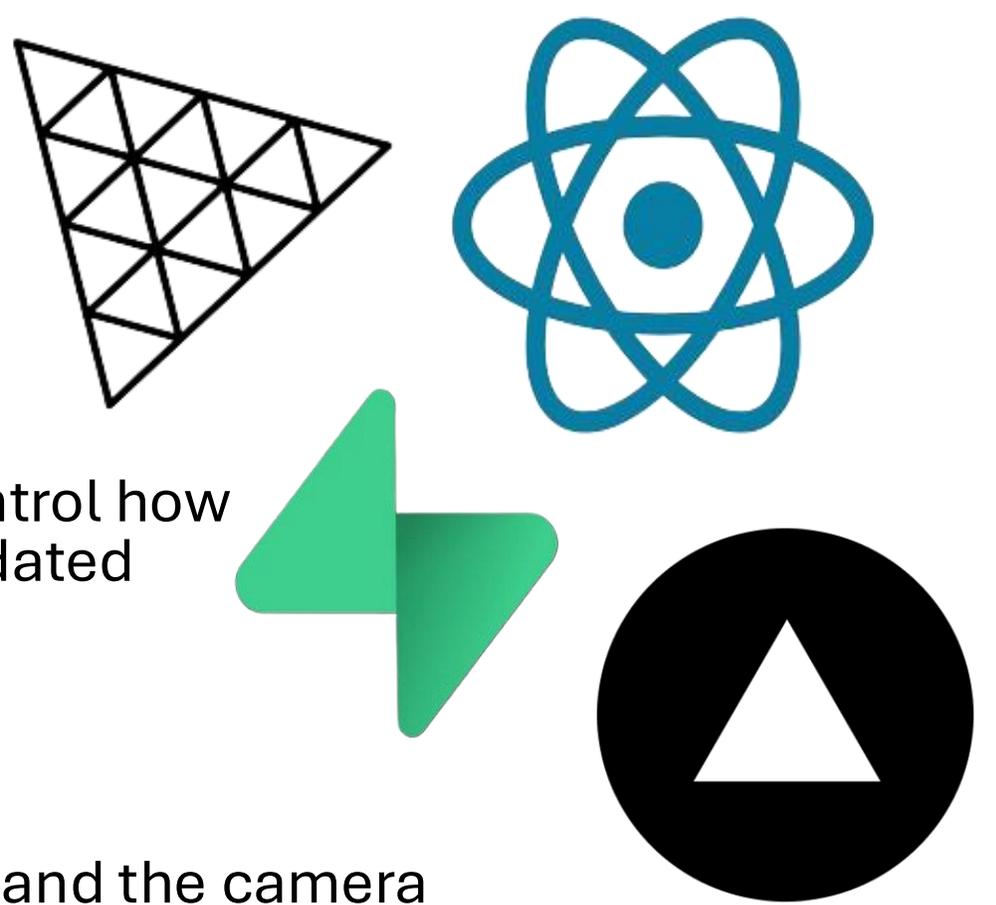
What Miata Fitment is and what it solves

- Miata Fitment is a website that allows users to test fit any different wheel, tire, and suspension setup in a 3D visualizer
- What users can do:
 - Select their Miata Model
 - **Input exact wheel specs** – diameter, width, offset, bolt pattern
 - **Input tire specs**– sidewall height, stretch, and width
 - **Adjust suspension** – ride height and camber
 - See everything rendered in **real time** – 360° rotation, zoom, and camera angles
 - Make changes instantly to find their perfect setup



Overview of the techstack

- React
 - UseEffects, useStates, and useRefs to control how the wheels, tires, and suspension gets updated
 - Renders the UI
- ThreeJS
 - Renders the car, wheels, and tires
 - Controls scene variables such as lighting, and the camera
- SupaBase
 - Database, auth, other backend functions
- Vercel
 - Hosting



Technical Definitions

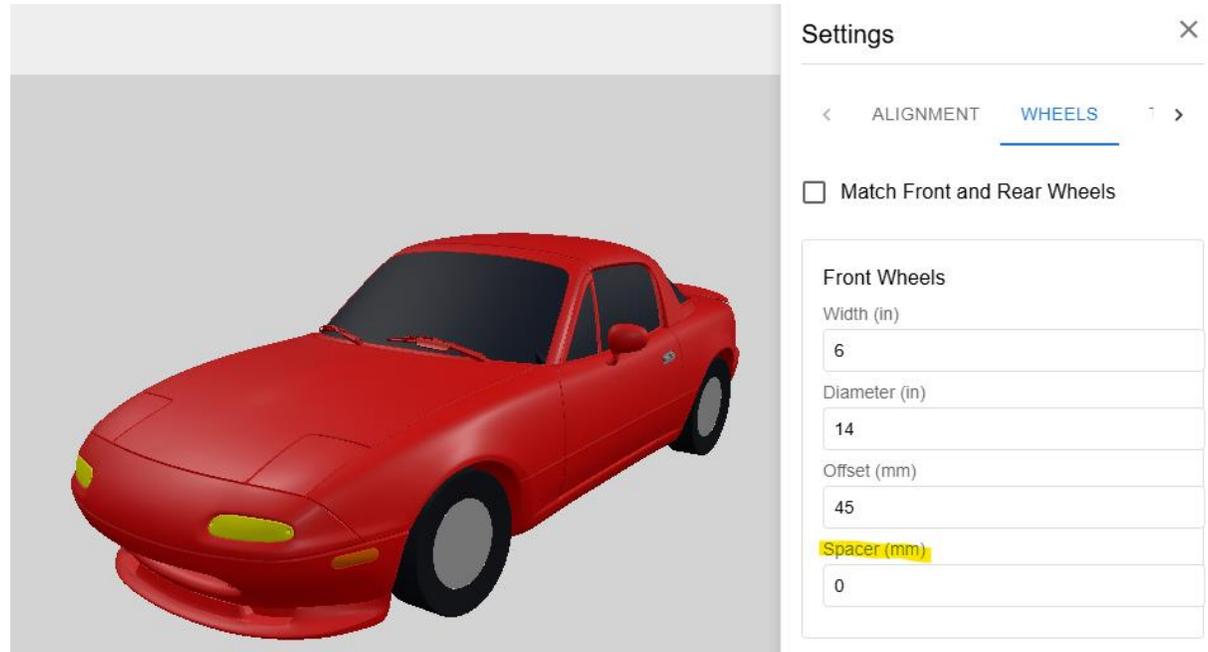
- **useState**
 - Declarative UI state that triggers re-renders
- **useEffect**
 - Side effects that run after render to sync React state to Three.js
- **useRef**
 - Mutable, persistent handles that do not cause re-renders
- **ThreeJS**
 - Scene: Container for all objects you render.
 - Renderer (WebGLRenderer): Draws the scene to the canvas each frame.
 - Camera (PerspectiveCamera): Viewpoint used to render the scene.
 - Controls (OrbitControls): Mouse/touch camera navigation.
 - Object3D/Mesh: Things in the scene; position/rotation/scale mutate these.
 - Lighting: Makes materials visible with shading (ambient, directional, etc.).

How the 3D simulator works

- React state drives the simulator
 - MainComponent holds settings and currentModel. Changing settings re-renders React and triggers effects that mutate the Three.js scene via refs.
- Three.js scene lifecycle
 - On mount: create Scene, Renderer, Camera/Controls, Lighting; build Car + Wheels/Tires; start an animation loop that renders every frame.
 - On model change: remove the old car and add the selected generation.
 - On settings change: update settings and rebuild wheel/tire meshes when sizes change.

What happens when you change a setting

- What happens when a user changes the front wheel spacer value
 - Super common adjustment
 - This demonstrates React state management, Three.js scene updates, and real-time 3D rendering
- Let's follow the data flow from user input to visual update



What happens when you change a setting

- User Inputs spacer value
 - 25mm

Front Wheels

Width (in)

Diameter (in)

Offset (mm)

Spacer (mm)

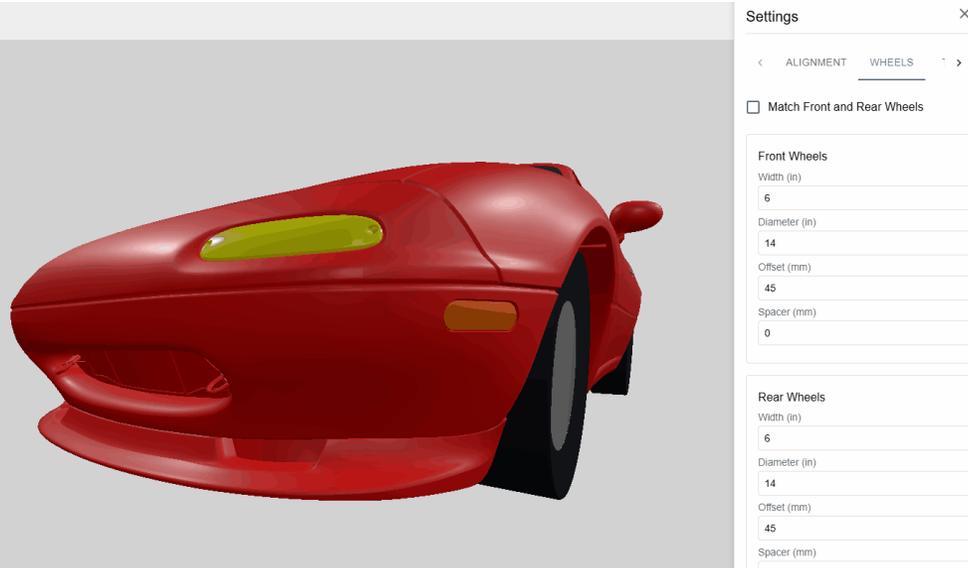
Front Wheels

Width (in)

Diameter (in)

Offset (mm)

Spacer (mm)



```
<StyledLabel>Spacer (mm)</StyledLabel>
<StyledInput
  type="number"
  value={frontWheelSpacer}
  onChange={(e) => setFrontWheelSpacer(parseFloat(e.target.value))}
/>
```

25

What happens when you change a setting

- State update
 - UpdateModel
 - SetSettings is a useState

Front Wheels

Width (in)

Diameter (in)

Offset (mm)

Spacer (mm)

Front Wheels

Width (in)

Diameter (in)

Offset (mm)

Spacer (mm)

{FrontWheelSpacer: 25}

```
const updateModel = useCallback((newSettings: Partial<Settings>) => {  
  | setSettings((prev) => ({ ...prev, ...newSettings }));  
}, []);
```

What happens when you change a setting

- UseEffect triggers an update
 - Updates wheel position on all four corners

```
useEffect(() => {  
  if (sceneRef.current && wheelRefs.current.length > 0) {  
    updateWheelPosition(  
      wheelRefs.current[0],  
      tireRefs.current[0],  
      "FL"  
      settings  
    );  
    updateWheelPosition(  
      wheelRefs.current[1],  
      tireRefs.current[1],  
      "BL"  
      settings  
    );  
    updateWheelPosition(  
      wheelRefs.current[2],  
      tireRefs.current[2],  
      "BR"  
      settings  
    );  
    updateWheelPosition(  
      wheelRefs.current[3],  
      tireRefs.current[3],  
      "FR"  
      settings  
    );  
    updateWheelAndTireSizes(settings);  
  }  
}, [settings, updateWheelPosition, updateWheelAndTireSizes]);
```

What happens when you change a setting

- Calculating Spacer offset
 - Extract spacer value

```
case WheelPosition.FRONT_LEFT:
    camberDeg = settings.frontCamber;
    offset = -mmToFeet(settings.frontWheelOffset); // Convert mm to feet
    spacer = mmToFeet(settings.frontWheelSpacer); // Convert mm to feet
    toe = settings.frontToe;
    baseX =
        WHEEL_POSITIONS.FRONT.LEFT.x +
        settings.frontCaster / WHEEL_POSITIONS.FRONT.LEFT.casterOffset;
    baseZ = WHEEL_POSITIONS.FRONT.LEFT.z;
    rideY = settings.rideHeightFront;
    break;
```

```
case WheelPosition.FRONT_RIGHT:
    camberDeg = settings.frontCamber;
    offset = mmToFeet(settings.frontWheelOffset); // Convert mm to feet
    spacer = -mmToFeet(settings.frontWheelSpacer); // Convert mm to feet
    toe = -settings.frontToe;
    baseX =
        WHEEL_POSITIONS.FRONT.RIGHT.x +
        settings.frontCaster / WHEEL_POSITIONS.FRONT.RIGHT.casterOffset;
    baseZ = WHEEL_POSITIONS.FRONT.RIGHT.z;
    rideY = settings.rideHeightFront;
    break;
```

What happens when you change a setting

- Applying updated position
 - Add all variables that could effect the Z position
 - Set for both wheels and tires

```
const camberRad = (Math.min(Math.max(camberDeg, -20), 1) * Math.PI) / 180;
const toeRadiusComp =
  (rollingDiameter(
    position.startsWith("F")
    ? settings.frontWheelDiameter
    : settings.rearWheelDiameter,
    position.startsWith("F")
    ? settings.frontTireWidth
    : settings.rearTireWidth,
    position.startsWith("F")
    ? settings.frontTireSidewall
    : settings.rearTireSidewall
  ) * <- #103-113 rollingDiameter
  | Math.sin(toe)) / <- #103-114 const toeRadiusComp =
  12;

const zPos = baseZ + offset + spacer;

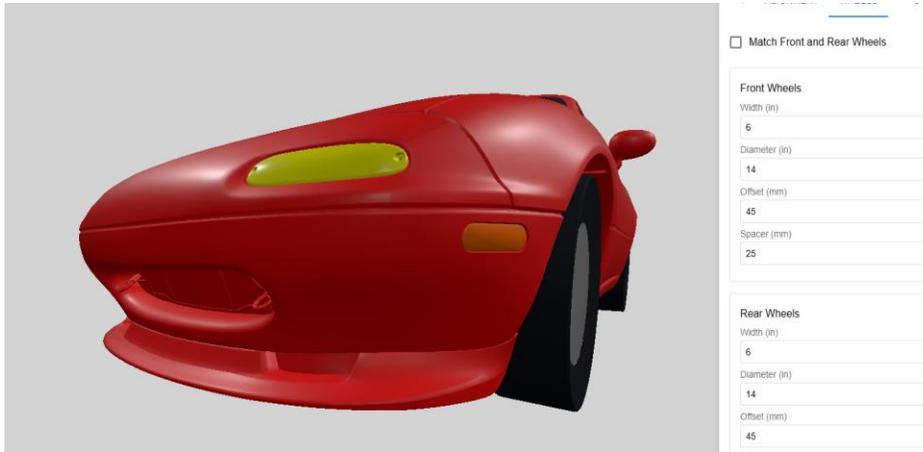
const rotX = Math.PI / 2 + camberRad;
const rotZ = toeRadiusComp;

wheel.rotation.set(rotX, 0, rotZ);
wheel.position.set(baseX, rideY, zPos);

tire.rotation.set(rotX, 0, rotZ);
tire.position.set(baseX, rideY, zPos);
```

What happens when you change a setting

- ThreeJS rendering loop
 - Renders the new scene



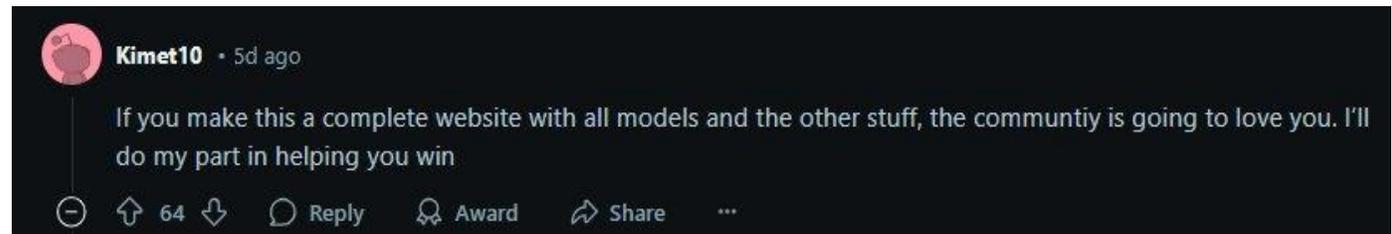
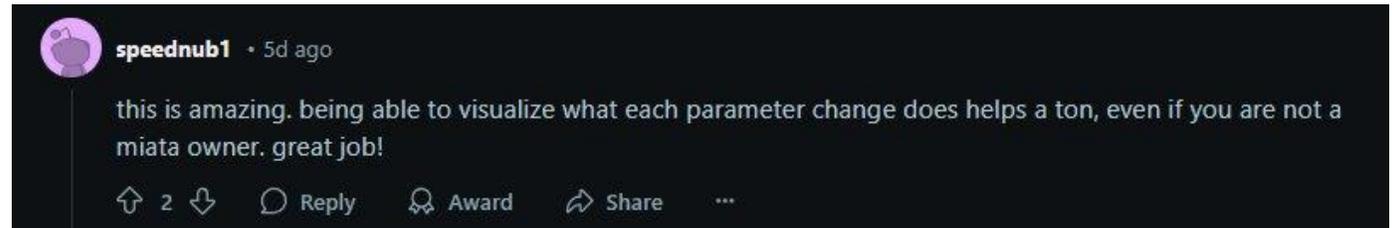
```
const animateLoop = () => {  
  requestAnimationFrame(animateLoop);  
  if (controlsRef.current) {  
    controlsRef.current.update();  
  }  
  renderer.render(scene, camera);  
}; <- #379-385 const animateLoop = ()  
animateLoop();
```

Some random other tidbits

- Material UI
 - Easy to work with
 - Similar to BlueX
- Supabase
 - Postgres + Row-Level Security
 - Easy auth
 - Batteries included
 - Cost
- Vercel
 - It fits my stack well
 - Zero-config
 - Cool features

Community reaction/ feedback

- Super positive feedback from the community
- Lots of constructive feedback
- ~1.8k unique visitors
 - 13% repeat visitors
 - 47 countries
- Investment/ buyout offers
- \$2,000 in prizes



Future plans

- Recently added another developer to help
- UI has so many bugs that need to get fixed
- Redo the visualizers UI... again
 - Better support for Mobile
 - Make it a little easier to work with on desktop
- Add physics simulations
- Add the remaining three Miata models
 - Second gen is almost done being modeled
- Implement paywalls
- Sell stickers!!

Finish

- Thanks for listening

