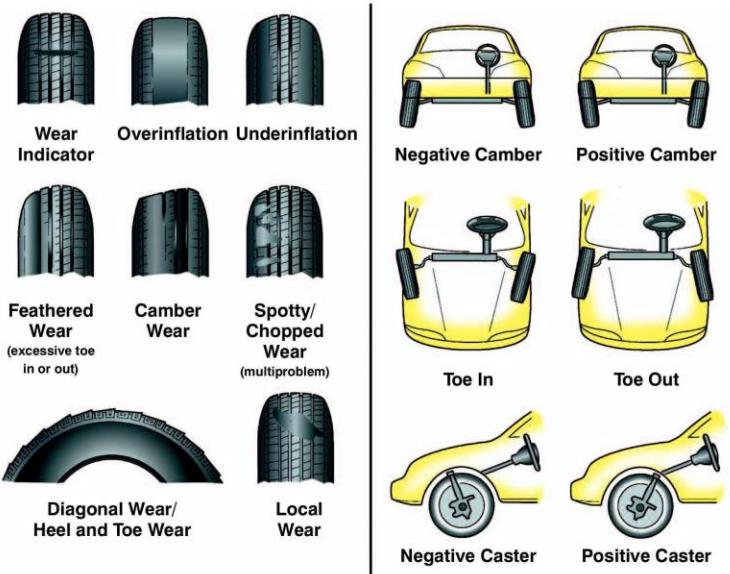




Miata Fitment

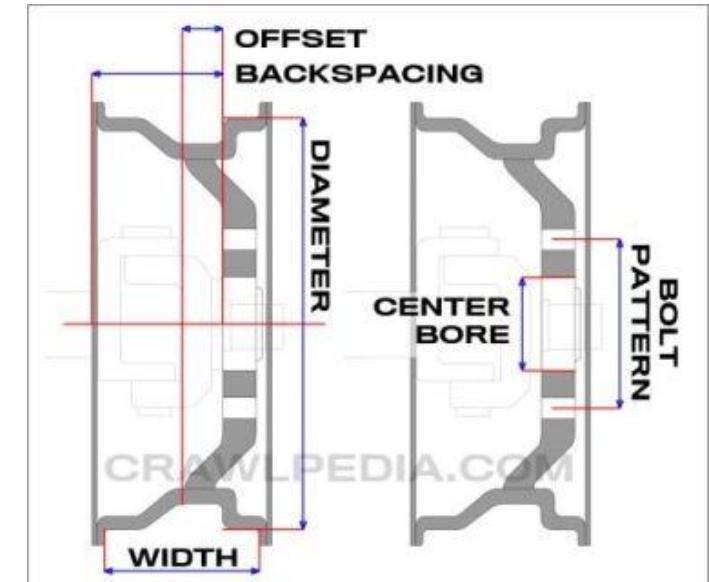
Anthony Devito

Tire Wear and Wheel Alignment



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.



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 modification 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

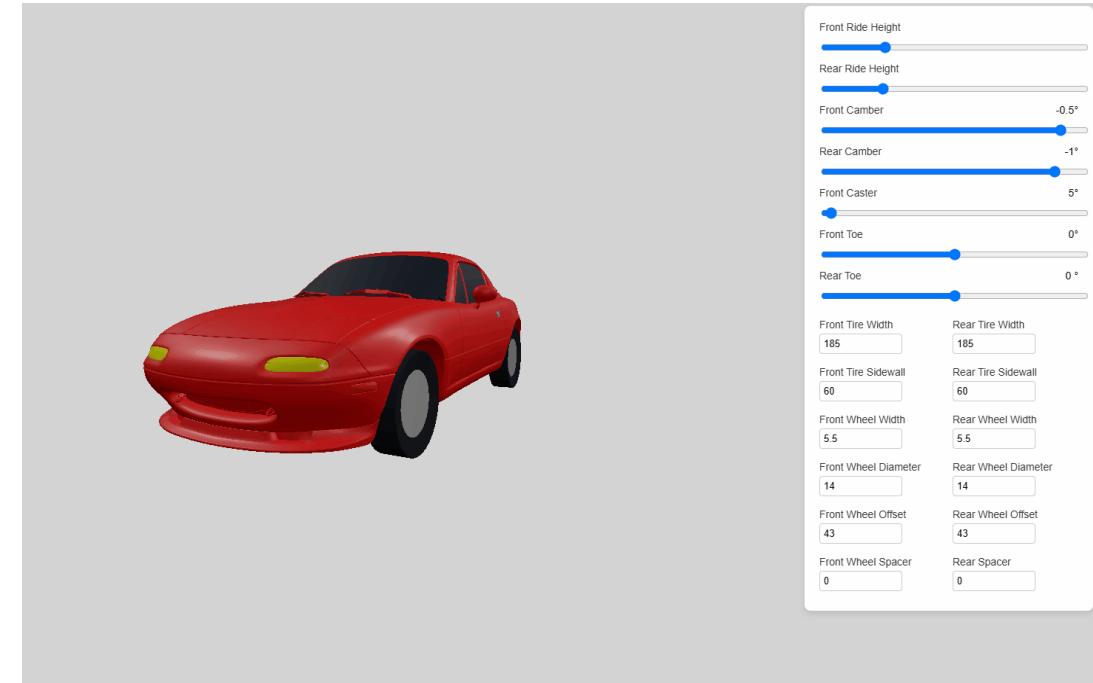
The screenshot shows a user profile for 'modernbeat' with 1,023 posts joined in 2006, and a post from April 9, 2011, titled '105/15 15 Novar vs 2000 Beta Grid V 15x8 et0'. The interface includes fields for 'YOUR EXISTING SETUP' (Diameter: 15, Tyre Width: 195, Profile: 45) and 'YOUR NEW SETUP' (Diameter: 14, Tyre Width: 185, Profile: 55, Offset: -6). A 'YOUR RESULTS' table compares dimensions:

	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

A 3D diagram illustrates the wheel's position relative to the suspension components, showing a 6.7mm reduction in inner rim offset. A green button labeled 'CLICK 14X7 ET-6 (+)' is visible.

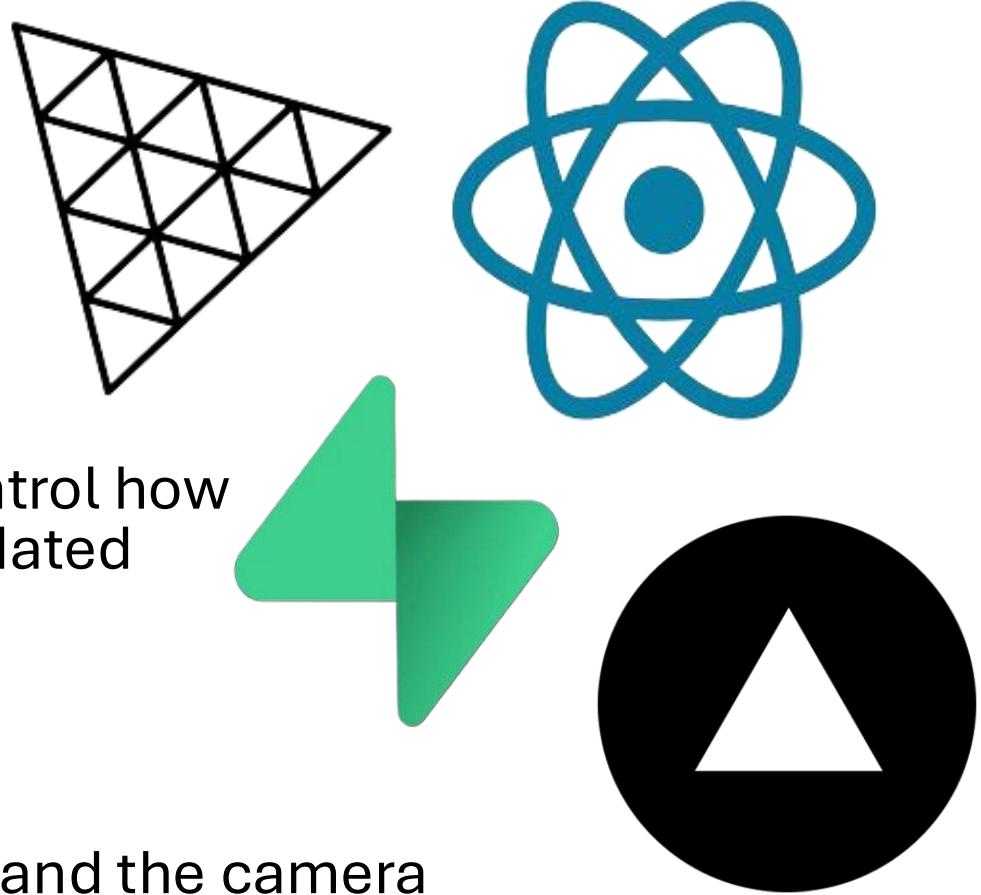
What Miata Fitment is and what it solves

- 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, useState, and useRef 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

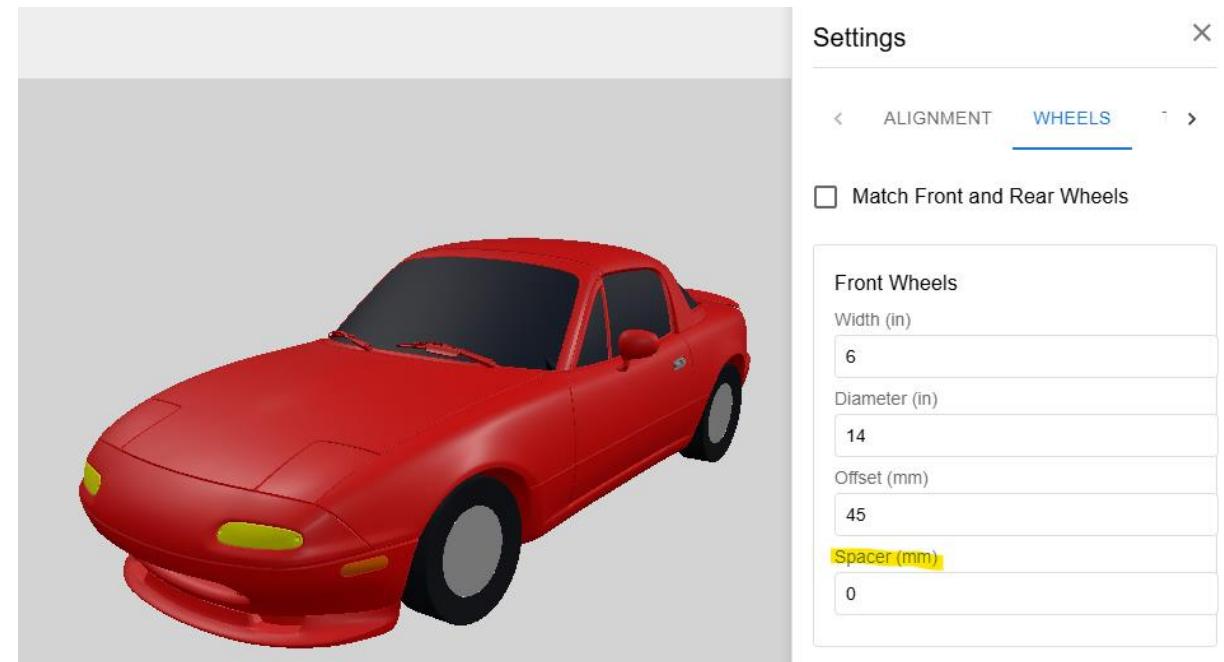
- **useState**
 - Declarative UI state that triggers re-renders
- **useEffect**
 - Side effects that run after render to sync React state to Three.js
- **useRef**
 - Mutable, persistent handles that do not cause re-renders
- **ThreeJS**
 - Scene: Container for all objects you render.
 - Renderer (WebGLRenderer): 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.

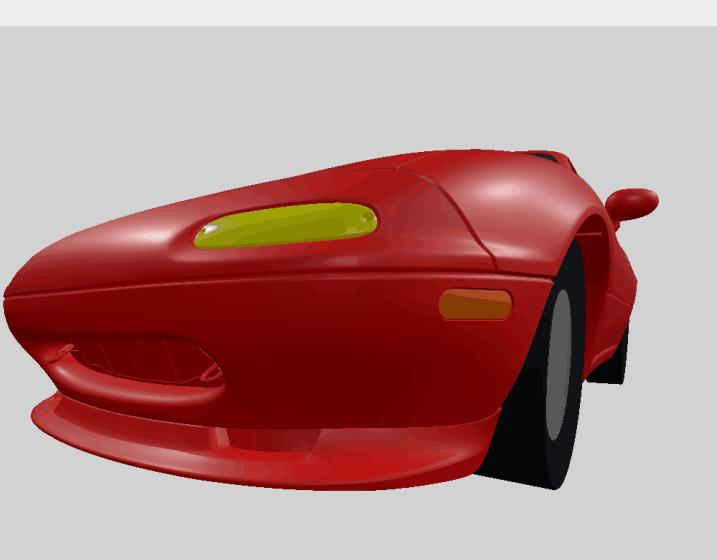
What happens when you change a setting

- 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



Settings

Front Wheels

Width (in)	6
Diameter (in)	14
Offset (mm)	45
Spacer (mm)	0

Rear Wheels

Width (in)	6
Diameter (in)	14
Offset (mm)	45
Spacer (mm)	0

Front Wheels

Width (in)

6

Diameter (in)

14

Offset (mm)

45

Spacer (mm)

0

Front Wheels

Width (in)

6

Diameter (in)

14

Offset (mm)

45

Spacer (mm)

25

```
<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)	6
Diameter (in)	14
Offset (mm)	45
Spacer (mm)	0

Front Wheels	
Width (in)	6
Diameter (in)	14
Offset (mm)	45
Spacer (mm)	25

{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],
      "RL"
      settings
    );
    updateWheelPosition(
      wheelRefs.current[2],
      tireRefs.current[2],
      "RR"
      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; 
```

zPos

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

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

zPos

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

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



 **speednub1** • 5d ago
this is amazing. being able to visualize what each parameter change does helps a ton, even if you are not a miata owner. great job!
2 Reply Award Share ...

 **Kimet10** • 5d ago
If you make this a complete website with all models and the other stuff, the communitiy is going to love you. I'll do my part in helping you win.
- 64 Reply Award Share ...

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

