DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENT

The drawing depicting the top view of Fig. 1 of the invention is easily understood by first look, not to follow inverse square direction of building electromagnetic devices. Because 20# rotary permanent magnet **1** is a noticeable distance of seven (7) inches from coil **5** of 70 lbs. of No. 5 gauge magnetic wire.

Nos. **6** and **7** or inner and outer housing of Fig. 1 encases coil **5** of Fig. 1. Magnet rotary **1** has three (3) inch diameter and is eight (8) inches long held by bearings and supports **3** and shaft **2** leads to power output at one end and stops with commutator **4** at opposite end of twenty-three (23) inches long, seventeen (17) inches wide and eleven (11) inches high coil **5** of inside measurements.

It is obvious this design is contrary to prior art teachings. And I now explain why it is phenomenally superior to the prior art. Fact: It is a known fact that the strongest magnetic field of a coil of magnetic wire is in its center. Note: Permanent magnet 20# magnetic rotary sits in the center of coil **5**. Fact: Lenz's Law states as a moving magnet cuts wires at right angle or vice versa: "A current set up by an emf-induced due to the motion of a (closed-circuit) conductor will be in such a direction that its magnetic field will oppose the motion causing the emf." (1834)

Note: Magnet 20# rotary **1** is at noticeable distance from 70# coil **5**; so, in accordance with the inverse square law, the magnetic field of rotary **1** is very weak at coil **5** itself. Therefore, Lenz's Law does not noticeably occur. And at the same time, the magnetic field of rotary **1** is extremely strong at the center of coil **5**, exactly where the magnetic field strength of coil **5** is also strongest. Therefore, very strong torque is applied to magnet 20# rotary **1** of Fig. 1.