**§2-1516. Effect of acceptance of goods; notice of default; burden of establishing default after acceptance; notice of claim or litigation to person answerable over**

**(1).**  A lessee must pay rent for any goods accepted in accordance with the lease contract, with due allowance for goods rightfully rejected or not delivered.

[PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

**(2).**  A lessee's acceptance of goods precludes rejection of the goods accepted. In the case of a finance lease, if made with knowledge of a nonconformity, acceptance can not be revoked because of the nonconforming. In any other case, if made with knowledge of a nonconformity, acceptance can not be revoked because of the nonconformity unless the acceptance was on the reasonable assumption that the nonconformity would be seasonably cured. Acceptance does not of itself impair any other remedy provided by this Article or the lease agreement for nonconformity.

[PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

**(3).**  If a tender has been accepted:

(a). Except in the case of a consumer lease, within a reasonable time after the lessee discovers or should have discovered any default, the lessee shall notify the lessor and the supplier, if any, or be barred from any remedy against the party not notified; [PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

(b). In the case of a consumer lease, within a reasonable time after the lessee discovers or should have discovered any default, the lessee shall notify either the lessor or any assignee of the lessor. By notifying one of these parties the lessee preserves any remedy against any of the parties; and [PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

(c). The burden is on the lessee to establish any default. [PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

[PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

**(4).**  If a lessee is sued for breach of a warranty or other obligation for which a lessor or a supplier is answerable over, the following apply.

(a). The lessee may give the lessor or the supplier, or both, written notice of the litigation. If the notice states that the person notified may come in and defend and that if the person notified does not do so that person will be bound in any action against that person by the lessee by any determination of fact common to the 2 litigations, then unless the person notified after seasonable receipt of the notice does come in and defend that person is so bound. [PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

(b). The lessor or the supplier may demand in writing that the lessee turn over control of the litigation including settlement if the claim is one for infringement or the like (section 2‑1211) or be barred from any remedy over. If the demand states that the lessor or the supplier agrees to bear all expense and to satisfy any adverse judgment, then unless the lessee after seasonable receipt of the demand does turn over control, the lessee is so barred. [PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

[PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

**(5).**  Subsections (3) and (4) apply to any obligation of a lessee to hold the lessor or the supplier harmless against infringement or the like (section 2‑1211).

[PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1991, c. 805, §4 (NEW).

The State of Maine claims a copyright in its codified statutes. If you intend to republish this material, we require that you include the following disclaimer in your publication:

*All copyrights and other rights to statutory text are reserved by the State of Maine. The text included in this publication reflects changes made through the Second Regular Session of the 131st Legislature and is current through October 15, 2024
 . The text is subject to change without notice. It is a version that has not been officially certified by the Secretary of State. Refer to the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated and supplements for certified text.*

The Office of the Revisor of Statutes also requests that you send us one copy of any statutory publication you may produce. Our goal is not to restrict publishing activity, but to keep track of who is publishing what, to identify any needless duplication and to preserve the State's copyright rights.

PLEASE NOTE: The Revisor's Office cannot perform research for or provide legal advice or interpretation of Maine law to the public. If you need legal assistance, please contact a qualified attorney.