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## Chapter 11. Warranties of Title

Under § 2-312, with *every* contract for sale of a good, the seller (whether merchant or non-merchant) makes warranties with regard to title.

First: The seller warrants that the title conveyed is *good*, and the transfer is *rightful*. This warranty applies regardless of whether or not the seller had actual knowledge of a title problem. For example, even if seller is unaware that the watch he purchased from a friend is stolen, the seller will nonetheless breach this warranty of title when he subsequently sells the stolen watch.

Second: The seller warrants that the goods are delivered free from any security interest or other lien, except for those security interests or liens known by the buyer at the time of contracting. In order to fall into this exception, the buyer must have actual knowledge of a lien or other encumbrance at the time of contracting. The seller cannot argue that the buyer "should have known." For example, where a security interest had been perfected by the filing of a UCC financing statement, but the buyer did not have actual knowledge of it, the seller breached this warranty (even though the buyer could have, and probably should have, done a lien search). Elias v. Dobrowolski, 412 A.2d 1035 (N.H. 1980).

☑ **Purple Problem 11-1.** ABC Co. buys a machine from XYZ Co. Shortly thereafter, the repo man arrives and tells ABC that he is there to repossess the machine on behalf of a bank, which has a security interest in the machine. It turns out the repo man is right. Does ABC have any recourse?

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