

Method for repairing defects in column capitals of silo basement of prefabricated silo building includes injecting two-component epoxy mixture into cracks in capitals, the strength and adhesion of which exceed the strength of concrete in capitals. Injection of two-component epoxy mixture into the cracks of capital is performed using injection pump; two-component epoxy mixture contains components A and B, where component A contains bis-[4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]propane in an amount of 60 to less than 80% by weight, epoxy resin based on bisphenol F and epichlorohydrin in an amount of 5 to less than 10% by weight, bis (isopropyl)naphthalene in an amount of from 5 to less than 10% by weight, and Oxirane, mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl] derivatives in an amount of from 5 to less than 10% by weight, and component B contains benzyl alcohol in an amount of from 25 to less than 40% by weight, 3-(Aminomethyl)-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine in an amount of 10 to less than 20% by weight, polyethylene polyamine fraction of triethylenetetramine in an amount of 10 to less than 20% by weight, (1-methylethyl)-1,1'-biphenyl in an amount of 10 to less than 20% by weight, 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol in an amount of 5 to less than 10% by weight, and epoxy-amine adduct in an amount of 5 to less than 10% by weight. Two-component epoxy mixture has a viscosity of approximately 430 mPa·s at a temperature of +20 °C, with a compressive strength of 55 N/mm² after 7 days at a temperature of +23 °C, and the tensile bond strength of mixture to concrete is greater than 4 N/mm² after 7 days at a temperature of +23 °C. Prior to the aforementioned injection of two-component epoxy mixture into cap cracks, polymer-cement mortar is injected into joint cavities between the column cap and the silo building bottom structure using screw injection pump.