rainwater, but pending these actions, construction is temporarily limited in compressive strength, bond, and weather resistance.

Moist curing methods similar to those used in concrete construction can help prevent masonry dryouts. Periodically wetting the finished masonry with a fine water spray for several days will usually assure that adequate moisture is available for curing, strength development, and good bond. Covering the walls with polyethylene sheets will also retard evaporation and create a greenhouse effect that aids in moist curing. Extreme winter conditions may also require the application of heat inside these enclosures to maintain minimum temperatures. Even concrete masonry can be moist-cured after the units are incorporated into the construction, because the restraining conditions of the joint reinforcement and surrounding construction minimize the effects of moisture shrinkage in the units.