**EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT CURING METHODS ON STRENGTH OF SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE**

**ABSTRACT**

The self compacting concrete needs supplementary cementing materials(SCMs) as mineral admixtures to meet the required flow ability , passing ability , filling ability. The method of curing plays a vital role on strength and setting characteristics of SCC. Hence, this project work is aimed at the result of an investigation dealing with the effects of curing methods on the compressive strength of SCC incorporating Metakaolin as supplementary cementing material and triple blends with fly ash and Ground Granulated Blast furnace Slag(GGBS). The SCC will be prepared using 53grade OPC. The grades of concrete is to be made are Standard concretes of M50. The compressive strength of the concrete will be determined at 7 and 28days. The curing methods to be adopted are the conventional method of water pond as reference and the Wax based liquid membrane curing compound, Polyeurethene based membrane curing compound etc. The superplasticizer based on a polycarboxylic ether polymer with long lateral chain , will be used to reduce the water cement ratio and to improve the flow ability and filling ability of SCC. The ratio of water to binder will be maintained at 0.4. The observations will be on loss in strength at 7 and 28days of wax based liquid membrane curing , polyeurethene based membrane curing compounds etc., to that of conventional water curing. The project is intended to reduce the usage of water for curing of large structures and to save time and money.