A simple method for identifying the saturated-surface-dry state of filler

This paper suggests a method for identifying the saturated-surface-dry state of filler. The technique has been tested on a material with particle sizes in the range 1-100 μm (No. 12000=3.9·10⁻⁵ in.-No. 150) where the standard methods for fine aggregate (EN and ASTM) are not operational. For fine aggregate a comparison is made between the proposed method and the EN and ASTM methods.