Claims

1. A dry mortar, especially a cementitious tile adhesive, comprising or consisting of, in each case relative to the total dry weight of the dry mortar,

   a) 20 – 50 wt.-% of Portland cement,

   b) optionally 4 – 8 wt.-% latent hydraulic and/or pozzolanic binder materials, especially slag,

   c) 40 – 75 wt.-% of sand,

   d) 0.1 – 2 wt.-% of polyethylene and/or polypropylene fibers with a length of 0.2 – 0.75 mm, and

   e) 0.1 – 15 wt.-%, especially 5 – 12 wt.-% of at least one redispersible polymer powder.

2. A dry mortar according to claim 1, characterized in that the at least one cementitious binder comprises or consists of, in each case relative to the total dry weight of the cementitious binder:

   - 80 – 95 wt.-%, Portland cement, and
   - 5 – 20 wt.-%, latent hydraulic and/or pozzolanic binder materials, especially slag and/or fly ash.

3. A dry mortar according to any of the previous claims, characterized in that it is free of aramid fibers, especially poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide) and/or poly(m-phenylen terephthalamide) fibers.

4. A dry mortar according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the aspect ratio of the fibers is between 2 – 1’500, preferably 8 – 1’100, more preferably 15 – 800, especially 20 – 100.

5. A method for producing a building material comprising a step of mixing a dry mortar as claimed in any of claims 1-4 with water in a weight ratio of water to powder of 0.25 – 0.5.

6. A building material obtained in a method as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that it fulfills the criteria C1 S1 or higher, preferably C1E S2 or higher, according to standard EN 12004-1:2017.

7. A structure, in particular a floor, a wall or a ceiling, comprising a support element and a cover element, in particular a tile, whereby the cover element is fixed to the support element with a building material obtained by a method as claimed in claim 6.