

The pH was adjusted with potassium hydroxide or hydrochloric acid.

EXAMPLE 10

Example 8 was repeated except for the use of 3-methyl-4-amino-N-ethyl-N-(β -methanesulfonamidoethyl)-aniline (3.5 g/l) and 3-methyl-4-amino-N-ethyl-N-hydroxyethylaniline (3.0 g/l) as the developing agent in the color developer, and similar results were obtained.

EXAMPLE 11

Example 8 was repeated except for the fact that the coating rates of the first, third and fifth layers and the B1 layer were each increased by a factor of 1.5 times and the use of transparent polyethyleneterephthalol (100 μ m) for the support, and similar results were obtained.

EXAMPLE 12

A monodispersed octahedral internal latent image type emulsion C of average grain size 0.4 μ m (variation coefficient 8.5%) was obtained in the same way as emulsion A except that the core grain formation was carried out at a temperature of 55° C.

Example 8 was repeated using an emulsion consisting of a 1/1 mixture, by silver content, of emulsions A and C, and similar results were obtained.

EXAMPLE 13

Example 8 was repeated except for the fact that the first, third and fifth layers were each separated into two layers (with a total silver content the same as in example 8) and emulsion A was used for the layer farthest away from the support and the emulsion C was used for the layer closest to the support, and similar results were obtained.

EXAMPLE 14

Example 8 was repeated except for the fact that (N-I-9) was added at the rate of 2.5×10^{-6} mol per mol of silver as nucleating agent and (A-26) was added at the rate of 3.5×10^{-4} mol per mol of silver as nucleation accelerator to the emulsion layer and the FR compounds were added as indicated in Table 11 at the rate of 3.5×10^{-2} mol per mol of silver, and similar results were obtained.

TABLE 11

No.	FR Compound	
	Compound Used	Layer to which the compound was added
1	1-2	First
2	1-7	Fifth
3	1-9	Fifth
4	1-24	First
5	1-25	Fifth
6	2-9	Fifth
7	2-10	Fifth
8	2-15	Third
9	2-20	First
10	3-10	First
11	3-10	Fifth
12	3-11	Third
13	3-12	First
14	3-12	Third
15	3-12	Fifth

EXAMPLE 15

Example 8 was repeated except for the fact that nucleating agents and nucleation accelerators were used in

the first, third and fifth layers as indicated in Table 12 and FR compounds were used as shown in Table 13 and similar results were obtained.

TABLE 12

No.	Nucleating Agent		Nucleation Accelerator	
	Com-pound	Amount Added*	Compound	Amount Added*
1	N-I-2	3.5×10^{-5}	A-5	4.7×10^{-5}
2	N-I-6	5.8×10^{-5}	A-6	"
3	N-I-3	2.6×10^{-5}	A-16	"
4	N-I-4	3.2×10^{-5}	A-17	"
5	N-I-10	4.8×10^{-6}	A-20	"
6	N-I-11	1.8×10^{-6}	A-26	"
7	N-I-12	3.0×10^{-6}	A-30	"
8	N-I-13	1.8×10^{-6}	A-32	"
9	N-I-14	1.8×10^{-6}	A-29	"
10	N-II-11	5.8×10^{-5}	A-25	"
11	N-II-7	6.5×10^{-5}	A-21	"
12	N-II-6	7.2×10^{-5}	A-18	"

*Amount added, mol/mol of silver

TABLE 13

No.	FR Compound Used	Amount Added**
I	3-10	3.6×10^{-5}
II	1-26	2.5×10^{-4}
III	—	—

**Amount added, mol/mol of silver

What is claimed is:

1. Direct positive photographic photosensitive materials comprising at least one type of FR compound which releases fogging agent or development accelerator or a precursor thereof in accordance with the amount of silver developed when the non-pre-fogged internal type silver halide being developed is included in a direct positive photographic material comprising at least one layer of non-pre-fogged internal latent image type silver halide emulsion on a support and a nucleating agent.

2. Direct positive photographic materials as claimed in claim (1), in which the said FR compound is a compound which can be represented by the general formula [1] below,

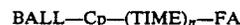
General Formula [1]:



wherein Cp represents a coupling group residue which can undergo a coupling reaction with the oxidized form of a primary aromatic amine developing agent; TIME represents a timing group which releases FA, after it has been eliminated from Cp, by means of a coupling reaction; n has a value of 0 or 1; and FA represents a fogging agent or development accelerator which acts upon the silver halide grains during development and forms fogging nuclei at which development, can begin.

3. Direct positive photographic materials as claimed in claim (1), in which the said FR compound is a compound which can be represented by the general formula [2] below,

General Formula[2]:



wherein Cp represents a coupling group residue which can undergo a coupling reaction with the oxidized form of a primary aromatic amine developing agent; BALL represents group which is fast