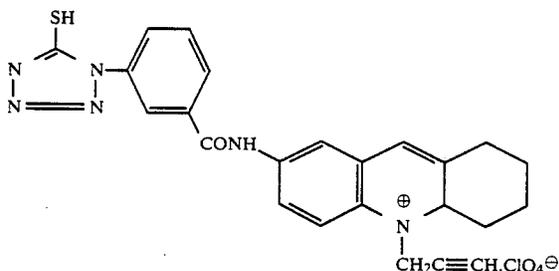
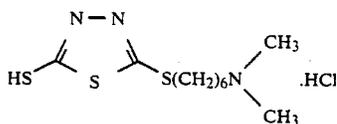


Nucleating agent



Nucleation promoter



After adjusting balance of surface tension and viscosity, the coating solutions for the 1st to 7th layers were simultaneously coated to obtain a light-sensitive material, sample 101.

Emulsion B

An aqueous solution of potassium bromide and an aqueous solution of silver nitrate were simultaneously added to a gelatin aqueous solution containing 0.27 g of 3,4-dimethyl-1,3-thiazoline-2-thione per mol of silver with vigorous stirring at 75° C in about 7 minutes to obtain a tetradecahedral monodisperse emulsion (variation coefficient: 9%) of 0.6 μm in average grain size. After removal of silver, the emulsion was chemically sensitized with sodium thiosulfate and chloroauric acid (4 hydrate) to obtain negative-working silver bromide emulsion B.

Preparation of Sample 102:

Sample 102 was prepared in the same manner as sample 101 except for adding emulsion B (coated silver amount: 0.03 g/m²) and a green-sensitive dye to the 1st layer of sample 101.

Preparation of Sample 103:

Sample 103 was prepared in the same manner as sample 101 except for adding emulsion B (coated silver amount: 0.03 g/m²) and a red-sensitive dye to the 7th layer of sample 101.

Preparation of Sample 104:

Sample 104 was prepared in the same manner as sample 101 except for adding emulsion B (coated silver amount: 0.03 g/m²) and a red-sensitive dye to the 11th layer of sample 101.

Preparation of Sample 105:

Sample 105 was prepared in the same manner as sample 102 except for adding emulsion B (coated silver

amount: 0.03 g/m²) and a red-sensitive dye to the 7th layer of sample 102.

Preparation of Sample 106 to 108:

Sample 106 to 108 were prepared in the same manner as sample 102 except for adding each of the compounds shown in Table 2 in an amount of 3 × 10⁻⁶ mol/m² to the 1st layer of sample 102.

Preparation of Sample 109 to 113:

Sample 109 to 113 were prepared in the same manner as sample 103 except for adding each of the compounds shown in Table 2 in an amount of 1 × 10⁻⁶ mol/m² to the 7th layer of sample 103.

Preparation of Sample 114:

Sample 104 was prepared in the same manner as sample 104 except for adding the compounds shown in Table 2 in an amount of 3 × 10⁻⁶ mol/m² to the 11th layer of sample 104.

Preparation of Sample 115:

Sample 105 was prepared in the same manner as sample 105 except for adding the compounds shown in Table 2 in an amount of 3 × 10⁻⁶ mol/m² and 1 × 10⁻⁶ mol/m², respectively, to the 1st and the 7th layers of sample 105.

(3) Exposure and development processing:

Four samples were prepared for each of samples 101 to 115, and were exposed to red light, green light, blue light, and white light (red + green + blue), respectively. The exposure amounts of red light, green light, and blue light upon white light exposure were the same as those employed for the independent red light exposure, green light exposure, and blue light exposure.

The thus-exposed samples were development processed according to the following processing steps.

Processing step	Time	Temp.
Color development	3'30"	33° C.
Bleach-fixing	1'30"	33° C.
Stabilizing (1)	1'	33° C.
Stabilizing (2)	1'	33° C.
Stabilizing (2)	1'	33° C.

Replenishing of the stabilizing bath was conducted in a countercurrent replenishing manner, wherein stabilizing bath (3) was first replenished with a replenisher, an overflow solution from the stabilizing bath (3) was introduced into the stabilizing bath (2), and an overflow solution from the stabilizing bath (2) was introduced into the stabilizing bath (1).

Color developer	
Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid	2.0 g
Benzyl alcohol	12.8 g
Diethylene glycol	3.4 g
Sodium sulfate	2.0 g
Sodium bromide	0.26 g