-continued

Color developer	
Hydroxylamine sulfate	2.60 g
Sodium chloride	3.20 g
3-Methyl-4-amino-N-ethyl-N-(β-methanesulfonamidoethyl)aniline sulfate	4.25 g
Potassium carbonate	30.0 g
Brightening agent (stilbene type)	1.0 g
Water to make	1000 ml
pH	10.0 to 10.4

pH was adjusted with potassium hydroxide or hydrochloric acid.

Bleach-fixing solution	
Ammonium thiosulfate	110 g
Sodium hydrogensulfite	10 g
Iron (III) ammonium diethylenetriamine pentaacetate monohydrate	56 g
Disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate dihydrate	5 g
2-Mercapto-1,3,4-triazole	0.5 g
Water to make	1000 ml

pH was adjusted with aqueous ammonia or hydrochloric acid.

Stabilizing solution	
1-Hydroxyethylidene-1,1'-diphosphonic acid (60%)	1.6 ml
Bismuth chloride	0.35 g
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	0.25 g
Aqueous ammonia	2.5 g
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	1.0 g
5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	50 mg
2-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	50 mg
Brightening agent (4,4'-diaminostilbene type)	1.0 g
Water to make	1000 ml
pH	7.5

pH was adjusted with potassium hydroxide or hydrochloric acid.

(4) Evaluation

The cyan density for red light exposure was compared with that for white light exposure to measure the exposure difference, $\Delta\log E$ (R), in a portion of 1.0 in density. Likewise, magenta density for green light exposure was compared with that for white light exposure, and yellow density for blue light exposure with that for white light exposure to measure exposure differences, $\Delta\log E$ (G) and $\Delta\log E$ (B), in a portion of 1.0 in density. A higher log E value means a better interlayer effect.

The results thus obtained are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Sample No.	Negative-working emulsion-containing layer	Compound added to negative-working emulsion layer	Δlog E (R)	Δlog E (G)	Δlog E (B)
101 (comparative sample)	—	—	0.07	0.10	0.05
102 (comparative sample)	1st layer	—	0.07	0.10	0.05
103 (comparative sample)	7th layer	—	0.06	0.09	0.06
104 (comparative sample)	11th layer	—	0.08	0.09	0.05
105 (comparative sample)	1st and 7th layers	—	0.06	0.10	0.05
106 (present invention)	1st layer	1-25	0.25	0.14	0.06
107 (present invention)	"	2-9	0.23	0.15	0.07
108 (present invention)	"	3-13	0.27	0.14	0.07
109 (present invention)	7th layer	1-15	0.12	0.29	0.12
110 (present invention)	"	1-5	0.15	0.27	0.12
111 (present invention)	"	2-18	0.12	0.26	0.11
112 (present invention)	"	3-11	0.15	0.31	0.13
113 (present invention)	"	3-12	0.12	0.32	0.15
114 (present invention)	11th layer	1-29	0.12	0.17	0.20
115 (present invention)	1st and 7th layers	3-10	0.27	0.32	0.15

As is shown in Table 2, the direct positive color light-sensitive material of the present invention exhibited an improved interlayer effect in comparison with the comparative samples.

The use of the direct positive color light-sensitive material of the present invention improved the interlayer effect without delaying color development processing.

While the present invention has been described in detail and with reference to specific embodiments thereof, it is apparent to one skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit and the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A direct positive color light-sensitive material, which comprises a support having thereon at least one internal latent image-forming silver halide emulsion