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When		Description	Majority	Toilet Age	Cloth %
Ancient Times		Parents of babies who lived during these times had to be creative and use what was available. They may have used Milkweed leaf wraps, animal skins, and other natural resources. Babies were wrapped in swaddling bands in many European societies. These "swaddling bands" were strips of linen or wool wrapped tightly around each limb and then crosswise around the body [1]	Rabbit skin, milkweed wraps	Toileted at birth	bare bottoms
1603-1800		Edo era, farmers used an ejiko, a wooden bassinet layered with absorbent materials topped by a mattress with a hole cut out for the baby's buttocks. Urine was collected by the lower layers of ash, rags, and straw, and the baby stayed dry while the parents worked. [1]	bare bottom or hole cut out of pants	toileted at birth	Bare bottoms
1800		Square or rectangle piece of linen, cotton flannel that is folded into a "diaper shape" and held in place with safety pins, changed infrequently, urine never washed just hung to dry	Linen and cotton	Babies all toileted by 1 year of age	
1849		Safety pin patented by Walter Hunt, wool covers were used to keep clothing dry [3]	Cloth Diapers with fasteners	Begin by 3 months of age and toileted by 1 year old	

Early 1900's		Cloth diapers are best option. Mostly didn't wash wet diapers, hang to dry, work hard to get them to use the toilet	Cotton flats from a diaper service		100%
1914		The 1914 edition of <i>Infant Care</i> , the U.S. Children's Bureau guide to child care, recommended that toilet training begin by the third month, but mothers were told that making their baby tense would make matters worse. They should be gentle and laugh, and they should not scold. Their child should be relaxed, for obvious reasons.	Cotton flats but in underwear by 1	Begin by 3 months of age and toiletied by 1 year old	
1929		A 1929 "Parents" magazine claimed that most healthy babies could be trained by eight weeks of age [5]	Washing not easy, so toileting early wanted by all parents		
1920 - 1930		Pressure begins for parents to get their children toiletied early. Children are on strict elimination schedules. At times, enemas are used to help parents and accidents were handled punitively [6]	Pressure based toileting practices		
1942		The 1st disposable absorbent pad mad from unbleached creped cellulose tissue, During WWII, diaper services began and were widely used because women were working out of the home and had less time [3]	Cotton flats	95% Trained by 18 months	100%

1946		Marian Donovan invented the “Boater”, a waterproof covering for the cloth diaper (similar to a shower curtain liner cut up into envelopes), snap enclosures to secure, few could afford	Diaper service introduced	90% Trained by 18 months, began to see decline because parents not as motivated (diaper service)	
1947		Freud introduced the psychological significance concept to the process. Advised to move away from early toileting because rigid process will cause neurosis later, it is where we get words like 'anal retentive'.	Concerns emerge for how we toilet		
		In the 1950's, there was another big change in the diaper. Mrs. Hellerman - owner of a diaper service in Milwaukee - went to the Kendall Company, which made Curity brand diapers, with a new invention. It was a fold that put extra cotton layers in the center of the diaper and made it the right size for most babies. The fold was sewn shut, and the prefolded diaper was born.			
1950		Safe-T Di-Dee diaper was invented (1 st pinless, snap-on diaper). Dr. Spock advised parents to wait until at least 6 months of age to begin the toileting process and allow it to be GRADUAL.	Trying out the disposable diaper	90% trained by 2 years old	100%
1957		Washing machine makes advancements and has speed controls, temperature settings that making washing cloth easier (less need to toilet early) [2]	Washing becomes easy	77% began training by 14 months, and 50 % are trained by 19 months	

1960		Disposable diaper quickly evolved, pulp mill was introduced and instead of tissue the pulp was used making the product more effective (Proctor & Gamble created Pampers)	Switching to disposable diapers		80%
1962		Dr. Terry Brazelton introduced the concept of "readiness" and let kids do it completely on their own when they want to, he opposed the negativity around the process that was introduced in early 1900's [4] "Readiness" - (walks, expresses needs/wishes, understands/ follows 2-step commands, desire to control bladder and bowel function)	Concern of mental damage	AAP introduces the concept of potty training readiness	60%
1970			Ease of disposable	350,000 tons of Disposable diapers Each year	
1982		Parents who force toilet training can cause lasting problems. "Don't rush your toddler into toilet training or let anyone else tell you it's time -- it's got to be his choice," Dr. Brazelton advises in TV commercial for Pampers size-6 diapers, suitable for children 35 pounds	Idea of "readiness"	Most waiting till 18 months to begin toilet training, only 50% toiletied by 18 months	50%
1984		Introduction of the Super-Absorbent disposable diaper created from a polymer, leak rate from 10% to 1%, diapers became very affordable	Super Absorbent	45% begin before 18 months, 37% Began between 18-24, 82% are toiletied by 24 months	
1987		Snappi developed to replace the original safety pin and make flats easier			

1990 - 1995		Disposable diapers become highly effective with numerous improvements. Recommend beginning the process at 12 months	Disposable the norm but cloth diapers are making a comeback	only 10% are trained by 18 months, most are toiletied by 2 1/2	10%
1999		"Your attitude is the most important ingredient in this toilet-training recipe. A technique is useful to a point, but without the right attitude (and this applies to any disciplinary effort), no technique will produce lasting results. Approach toilet training with the same casual, matter-of-fact attitude with which you approached teaching your child to eat with a spoon. They are, after all, both self-help skills. When spoon-training your child, you encouraged without being silly, conveyed a clear expectation, and tolerated the temporary mess. If you can muster that same attitude with regard to potty training, you're half-way there." John Rosemond [7]	Attempting to shift thinking back to earlier toileting	Recommends not beginning after 2	
2000 - 2005		Cloth diapers making a comeback because of environmental concerns, many types become available		Initiation between 26-29 months, training completed between 33-36 months, and nighttime wetness considered normal till 6	10%
2010		Though cloth is making a comeback, the cloth has evolved and made so easy that the process for toileting is the same as disposable and parents are still waiting too long to begin. Imperative to make a shift back to the early years before 1900's.		25% master by 2, only 60% master toileting by 36 months, 2% still untrained at 4	10%

2014		<p>Guinness World Records verified that we broke the record... the new world record is 8,459 cloth diapers changed at one time at 188 qualifying locations in 18 countries on 6 continents: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, USA!</p>	<p>Trying to raise awareness</p>		
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Resources

- 1 Bel Geddes, Joan. 1964. *Small World: A History of Baby Care from the Stone Age to the Spock Age*. New York:
- 2 <http://www.pottytrainingconcepts.com/A-History-of-Potty-Training.html>
- 3 <http://www.annsentedlife.com/library-reading/the-history-of-diapers/>
- 4 BRAZELTON TB. A child-oriented approach to toilet training. *Pediatrics* 1962; 29:121.
- 5 Luxem M, Christophersen E. Behavioral toilet training in early childhood: research, practice, and implications.
- 6 Robson WL, Leung AK. Advising parents on toilet training. *Am Fam Physician* 1991; 44:1263.
- 7 <http://rosemond.com/toilet-training-tantrums/>

Other Internet Resources

- <http://www.faqs.org/childhood/Co-Fa/Diapers-and-Toileting.html>
<http://www.diaperjungle.com/history-of-diapers.html>
www.thegreatclothdiaperchange.com