A \( \lambda \)-fold triple system of order \( v \) consists of a \( v \)-set \( V \) and a collection of 3-subsets (called blocks or triples) of \( V \) such that each 2-subset of \( V \) occurs in exactly \( \lambda \) of the system’s triples. Given a \( \lambda \)-fold triple system with \( \lambda > 1 \), we can ask whether its triples can be ordered so that the union of any two consecutive triples consists of four elements of \( V \). We will describe some potential applications, give a review of previous results, and discuss some recent work concerning the existence (or nonexistence) of such orderings, with emphasis on 2-fold triple systems. Recent advances include joint work with Aras Erzurumluoğlu. (Received September 16, 2015)