Universal cycles and Gray codes lists elements of a combinatorial family in a specific manner, and overlap cycles were introduced as a generalization of these in 2010 by Godbole et al. An \( s \)-overlap cycle orders a set of strings so that the last \( s \) letters of any one string are the first \( s \) letters of the next (in order). In this paper, we study \( s \)-overlap cycles of \( \binom{[n]}{k} \), \( k \)-subsets of the set \( [n] = \{1, 2, ..., n\} \), and prove that when \( k > 3s \), \( s \)-overlap cycles of \( \binom{[n]}{k} \) do exist. (Received September 16, 2015)