The amount of satellite overlap needed to create a useful long-term dataset depends on the agreement between the two satellites and the level of accuracy needed in the final product. The expected factors affecting overlap time were outlined in a Weatherhead et al. paper in 2017. With the TSIS/SORCE overlap period, we now have the ability to look at impacts of overlap time by wavelength for this important datasets, testing the assumptions put forward in Weatherhead et al. Results show that initial burn-in period, long-term drift, offsets and unexplained spikes all impact overlap requirements. Results of this effort are applicable to many other long-term observational datasets. However, the need for appropriate overlap is most important when the satellite data have little or no additional observational sources for validation.