What are some instances that can cause bad bottlenecks, and can these instances cause good bottlenecks?

Within The Goal, prioritizing specific items by bottleneck parts and non-bottleneck parts could have allowed for a smooth transition for Alex, but instead he choose to speed up the non-bottleneck parts leading to many issues. Using a bottleneck to your advantage first and allowing for faster constraints seems to be a better response to those differences in parts. First raising the part with the lower capacity allows for an equal raise in throughput for an organization. “Increasing the capacity of a non-bottleneck part is a mirage”. This is the third principle of bottleneck management and shows just what why Alex had issues.

Here we can see that dealing with bottlenecks are important. But bottlenecks seem to be mentioned mostly in a negative light? How can they serve a company? Is it just about t

Within The Goal Alex’s professor friend talks about how bottlenecks aren’t all bad and can be helpful. Some examples of bottlenecks can come from human resources, inventory, instruction/training, funding, distribution, and equipment. How can we know when a bottleneck can help a company vs hurt one? What are the key factors within a bottleneck that can allow for such help for a production line?