

We present a unique design of a post-focal instrument suitable to detect fast changes of flux in waveband 350 - 440 nm. As it is not possible to measure the Sun as a star because of a strong background radiation in this waveband and using a thin slit makes it impossible to measure the whole flaring area we made a set of circular diaphragms of different sizes able to collect light only from a limited part of the Sun's atmosphere. For our data we also evolved new software technique based on statistical methods that even more increases a sensitivity on any changes in spectra. First results of observations of three X-class solar flares obtained in June 2014 proved significant increase of flux in Balmer continuum. One of these flares was measured from 20 minutes before a peak in SXR (GOES) so we were able to compare a whole impulsive phase with a state with no signs of a flare before it. Data suggest a radiation at Balmer limit (364,5 nm) of up to 5,5 stronger from flaring kernels compared to the quiet Sun.