SPD terminology

2. Maximum continuous operating voltage (Uc): the maximum voltage which may be connected to the SPD (sometimes referred to as its “rated voltage”).
3. Voltage protective level (Up): the limiting voltage which appears across the terminals of an SPD under conduction of a surge of defined waveshape an amplitude. If no such waveshape or amplitude is defined, Up is assumed to be stated when the SPD is subjected to the nominal discharge current In.
4. Residual voltage (URS): the peak value of voltage that appears between the terminals of an SPD due to the passage of discharge current.
5. Temporary overvoltage (UT): the ability of an SPD to withstand (or safely disconnect from) an overvoltage of magnitude (Uc) applied for a specified duration (usually 5 s and 200 ms).
6. Impulse current (Iimp): peak value of current having a wave shape of 10/350 µs. It is used in the classification of SPDs to test class I, for direct stroke lightning discharges.
7. Nominal discharge current (In): used in the classification of SPDs to test Class II. It shows the SPDs ability to withstand 15 impulses of peak magnitude In with an 8/20 µs waveshape.
8. Combination wave: a generator capable of delivering a 1.2/50 µs voltage waveshape (Um) into an open circuit, and 8/20 µs current into a short circuit. It is used in the classification of SPDs to test class III.
9. Environmental protective rating (IP): the protective rating of the SPD enclosure against the environment (e.g., water, dust, etc.).
10. Disconnector: a device, internal or external to the SPD, which is used to provide safe disconnection under fault conditions. Disconnectors may provide isolation by operating as thermal devices, or overcurrent devices.
11. Following current (If): generally applies to voltage-switching type SPDs. This is the current delivered by the power distribution system which can be safely extinguished by the SPD during operation.
12. Backup protection: the required protection to be placed in series with an SPD which ensures the safe isolation from the prospective fault current at the point of installation during a fault condition.
13. Voltage withstand (Uw): the voltage withstand level (insulation withstand) at the point of installation of the SPD. It is generally classified into one of the following four levels: 1500 V, 2500 V, 4000 V, 6000 V (see PN-EN 60664-1).

References
PN-IEC 61643-1:2001 Surge protective devices connected to low voltage power distribution systems - Part 1: Performance requirements and testing methods.
IEC 61643-12 Surge protective devices connected to low voltage power distribution systems. Selection and application principles.
PN-IEC 61312-1:2001 Protection against lightning electromagnetic impulse - General principle.
ÖVE NORM E 8001-1 Erection of electrical installations with rated voltages up to a.c. 1000 V and d.c. 1500 V - Part 1: Definitions and measures against electric shock.
PN-IEC 60364-4-443:1999 Electrical installations of buildings - Part: 4-443: Protection for safety - Protection against overvoltages and electromagnetic disturbances - Protection against overvoltages of atmospheric origin due to switching.
PN-EN 62305-3:2006 (U) Protection against lightning - Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard.